90865

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOLUME XII.—PART III.

90865

FIRST SESSION OF THE FOURTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Session 1880.

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No. 59.. Return respecting Upper Canada College, shewing the nature of the investments made on account of the endowment of the College, as on the 30th day of June, 1879.

No. 60.. Return respecting University of Toronto, shewing the nature of the investments made on account of the endowment of the University, as on the 30th day of June, 1879.

No. 61.. Return giving the names of the Municipalities which have adopted Township Boards of Public School Trustees; the date of their establishment, and any correspondence in connection therewith.

No. 62.. Return stating in detail the name, and cost of conveying each lunatic to the different Asylums, prisoners to the Central Prison, boys to the Reformatory, for the years 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878. (*Not Printed.*)

No. 63.. Return containing the minutes of all meetings of the Senate of the University of Toronto during the year 1879. (*Not Printed.*)

No. 64.. Return shewing, as far as can be ascertained, the amount received for building purposes of the several Hospitals and Charitable Institutions of the Province, either from the Government of Ontario, or from local sources.

No. 65.. Return from each County Treasurer of Ontario of the aggregate amount of moneys paid during the years 1868 and 1879 to members of County Councils, either by way of gratuity, salary, *per diem* allowance, mileage, or otherwise; also, the aggregate amount of moneys paid during the same years to County or other officials in respect or on account of attendance or services rendered at sittings of the Council or of any Committee thereof; also, the aggregate amount of all other payments made or expenses incurred during the same years, either in respect or by reason of the sittings of said Counties Council or of any Committee thereof; and also, the salaries paid to County officials during the same years.

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REPORT

RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATHS

IN THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER,

1878.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, 5 JORDAN STREET.
1880.

Registrar-General's Office, Ontario.

Toronto, December 5, 1879.

To His Honour The Honourable Donald Alexander Macdonald, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

May it Please Your Honour,—

In compliance with the Statute in that behalf, the undersigned respectfully presents to your Honour the Annual Report of Births, Marriages and Deaths for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

Respectfully submitted,

Arthur S. Hardy,
Registrar-General.

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REPORT

RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

IN THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1878.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,

TORONTO, December 1st, 1879.

To the Honourable A. S. Hardy, Registrar-General of the Province of Ontario:—

SIR,—I have the honour to present a Report of the Births, Marriages and Deaths registered in this Province during the year ending 31st December, 1878.

The returns shew the registration of 40,236 births, 12,729 marriages and 17,808 deaths.

The births and marriages registered during the year 1878 are slightly in excess of the returns of 1877, while the death registrations shew a falling off. The decrease is especially marked in the returns received from the rural districts, and until both the Division Registrars and the people realize the necessity of a strict compliance with the law concerning registrations, and also learn to comprehend and appreciate the importance and value to the Province of these registrations, complete returns cannot be expected—nor can the full measure of advantage be derived therefrom. The Division Registrars of these districts are urgently reminded that they must perform their part in securing better returns, and that, failing so to do, they render themselves liable to the penalties imposed by the Act, and they are admonished that in future the instructions to prosecute those who neglect their duty will be peremptorily enforced.

TABLE A.—BIRTHS BY MONTHS.

COUNTIES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	No. of pairs of twins.	Triplets.	Illegitimate.	Still Born.
Algoma:																	
Male	7	6	5	5	6	2	5	5	5	3	5	8	62	....	.....	1	1
Female	8	3	9	1	3	6	4	13	9	2	8	4	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	15	9	14	6	9	8	9	18	14	5	13	12	132	2	.....	1	1
Brant:																	
Male	33	30	31	27	24	19	38	31	29	23	26	24	335	.....	.....	5	10
Female	28	29	27	29	26	23	30	26	35	23	21	31	328	.....	.....	5	3
Total	61	59	58	56	50	42	68	57	64	46	47	55	663	2	.....	10	13
Bruce:																	
Male	58	67	71	51	40	54	53	63	57	70	51	60	695	....	.....	3	1
Female	54	54	62	61	52	56	36	48	44	51	42	58	618	.....	.....	6	2
Total	112	121	133	112	92	110	89	111	101	121	93	118	1313	16	.....	9	3
Carleton:																	
Male	71	41	69	53	61	41	54	41	38	30	32	41	572	.....	....	5	5
Female	42	47	66	46	42	35	39	39	34	36	32	44	502	.....	.....	4	3
Total	113	88	135	99	103	76	93	80	72	66	64	85	1074	14	.....	9	8
Elgin:																	
Male	32	29	28	38	25	25	26	23	30	22	24	30	332	.....	.....	2	2
Female	22	22	27	30	27	25	30	26	27	28	24	16	304	.....	.....	3	.....
Total	54	51	55	68	52	50	56	49	57	50	48	46	636	2	.....	5	2
Essex:																	
Male	47	65	56	57	47	34	54	58	52	47	56	48	621	.....	.....	4	4
Female	48	45	38	44	48	45	32	46	52	43	33	37	511	.....	.....	1	3
Total	95	110	94	101	95	79	86	104	104	90	89	85	1132	17	.....	5	7

Frontenac:																		
Male	28	27	33	31	33	20	29	34	31	34	29	34	363	....	.....	20	....	
Female	32	22	31	26	24	22	23	24	13	24	30	30	301	.....	...	14	1	
Total	60	49	64	57	57	42	52	58	44	58	59	64	664	9	.....	34	1	
Grey:																		
Male	57	54	65	71	56	61	40	62	54	48	44	41	653	....	...	1	4	
Female	47	47	60	46	50	54	38	53	66	44	42	33	580	.....	.....	1	5	
Total	104	101	125	117	106	115	78	115	120	92	86	74	1233	15	.. ...	2	9	
Haldimand:																		
Male	30	17	26	24	26	28	21	27	25	36	21	33	314	.....	....	1	1	
Female	24	21	24	17	23	17	29	24	27	34	21	20	281	.....	.....	1	1	
Total	54	38	50	41	49	45	50	51	52	70	42	53	595	7	.....	2	2	
Halton:																		
Male	28	23	35	27	23	19	20	37	23	27	21	29	312	.....	.....	2	2	
Female	17	24	20	27	24	30	26	15	23	20	23	28	277	.....	.....	3	3	
Total	45	47	55	54	47	49	46	52	46	47	44	57	589	9	.....	5	5	
Hastings:																		
Male	62	46	60	40	40	58	41	41	37	42	39	27	533	.....	.....	10	13	
Female	45	52	51	39	33	36	25	46	37	42	43	34	483	....	.....	6	6	
Total	107	98	111	79	73	94	66	87	74	84	82	61	1016	11	.....	16	19	
Huron:																		
Male	68	65	97	101	59	60	73	72	78	82	84	63	902	.....	.....	7	8	
Female	66	48	62	71	68	56	67	78	77	89	72	81	835	.....	... .	6	10	
Total	134	113	159	172	127	116	140	150	155	171	156	144	1737	31	1	13	18	
Kent:																		
Male	47	41	34	39	39	43	32	46	36	37	41	43	478	.. ...	.....	7	2	
Female	37	36	44	31	32	27	34	41	30	46	42	39	439	.....	.....	2	6	
Total	84	77	78	70	71	70	66	87	66	83	83	82	917	12	.....	9	8	
Lambton:																		
Male	35	45	46	39	37	34	41	51	52	42	59	56	537	.....	.....	2	5	
Female	43	51	45	51	55	40	49	49	44	42	50	37	556	.....	.....	4	5	
Total	78	96	91	90	92	74	90	100	96	84	109	93	1093	11	2	6	10	

TABLE A.—BIRTHS BY MONTHS.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	No. of Pairs of Twins.	Triplets.	Illegitimate.	Still-born.
Lanark:																	
Male	24	38	28	31	29	18	21	28	24	25	16	20	302	....	.....	6	1
Female	33	28	30	22	21	25	36	29	36	20	22	20	322	.....	.....	3	1
Total	57	66	58	53	50	43	57	57	60	45	38	40	624	10	1	9	2
Leeds and Grenville:																	
Male	41	48	58	43	49	48	43	58	40	41	31	45	545	.....	.....	6	3
Female	34	44	37	28	33	32	46	28	34	35	29	32	412	...	....	5	2
Total	75	92	95	71	82	80	89	86	74	76	60	77	957	11	.....	11	5
Lennox and Addington:																	
Male	14	22	22	23	19	23	24	18	19	26	16	15	241	.....	.....	.....	3
Female	12	16	25	30	17	17	19	13	16	24	13	14	216	...	...	1	3
Total	26	38	47	53	36	40	43	31	35	50	29	29	457	8	.....	1	6
Lincoln:																	
Male	25	23	36	36	23	22	28	35	20	27	26	35	336	.....	.....	1	1
Female	36	26	30	28	21	20	28	26	19	23	18	34	309	...	...	5	1
Total	61	49	66	64	44	42	56	61	39	50	44	69	645	5	.....	6	2
Middlesex:																	
Male	90	91	71	89	75	90	72	106	83	82	83	95	1027	.....	.....	19	16
Female	77	82	95	74	65	62	63	83	94	86	68	76	925	.....	.....	8	11
Total	167	173	166	163	140	152	135	189	177	168	151	171	1952	12	1	27	27
Muskoka and Parry Sound:																	
Male	24	36	31	27	31	24	23	31	21	38	29	21	336	.....	.....	3	5
Female	24	24	29	28	24	34	26	29	26	21	19	26	310	.....	.....	3	2
Total	48	60	60	55	55	58	49	60	47	59	48	47	646	9	.....	6	7

Norfolk:																	
Male	37	36	37	45	35	16	28	40	31	43	43	32	423	.....	.....	3	.....
Female	25	27	34	36	31	27	38	29	29	28	31	32	367	.....	.....	6	3
Total	62	63	71	81	66	43	66	69	60	71	74	64	790	6	1	9	3
Northumberland and Durham:																	
Male	56	56	62	70	39	48	56	57	53	61	59	52	669	.....	.....	5	3
Female	50	41	59	53	40	39	52	41	43	65	43	39	565	.....	.....	5	3
Total	106	97	121	123	79	87	108	98	96	126	102	91	1234	15	.....	10	6
Ontario:																	
Male	58	49	60	58	35	56	36	52	48	45	46	65	608	.....	.....	3	4
Female	55	54	52	42	55	38	41	45	50	64	44	40	580	.....	.....	5	3
Total	113	103	112	100	90	94	77	97	98	109	90	105	1188	9	.....	8	7
Oxford:																	
Male	58	44	55	60	54	48	40	47	48	52	63	58	627	.....	.....	11	9
Female	54	44	55	40	47	39	45	42	53	53	48	39	559	.....	.....	7	3
Total	112	88	110	100	101	87	85	89	101	105	111	97	1186	14	1	18	12
Peel:																	
Male	34	25	31	23	26	29	27	29	19	26	23	30	322	.....	.....	2	.....
Female	24	14	25	22	24	22	17	22	23	23	22	24	262	.....	.....	2	3
Total	58	39	56	45	50	51	44	51	42	49	45	54	584	6	.....	4	3
Perth:																	
Male	57	51	62	68	44	45	61	69	53	52	59	37	658	.....	.....	3	2
Female	47	46	59	53	33	49	41	67	41	56	45	43	580	.....	.....	3	2
Total	104	97	121	121	77	94	102	136	94	108	104	80	1238	13	.....	6	4
Peterborough:																	
Male	39	38	59	34	38	30	31	47	35	31	24	33	439	.....	....	6	4
Female	30	39	46	40	24	26	35	45	25	40	30	36	416	.....	.....	2	3
Total	69	77	105	74	62	56	66	92	60	71	54	69	855	9	.....	8	7
Prescott and Russell:																	
Male	33	44	48	46	48	41	40	25	48	40	42	41	496	.....	..	3	1
Female	55	34	60	42	43	44	36	33	31	32	33	42	485	.....	.....	4	.. ..
Total	88	78	108	88	91	85	76	58	79	72	75	83	981	8	.....	7	1

TABLE A.—BIRTHS BY MONTHS—*Concluded.*

COUNTIES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	No. of Pairs of Twins.	Triplets.	Illegitimate.	Still Born.
Prince Edward:																	
Male	14	16	16	16	17	11	17	18	19	14	21	12	191	.....	.....	3	3
Female	16	14	16	14	22	13	15	19	18	21	15	13	196	.....	.....	6	3
Total	30	30	32	30	39	24	32	37	37	35	36	25	387	2	.....	9	6
Renfrew:																	
Male	46	42	42	53	34	28	38	36	41	23	29	26	438	.....	.....	6	.....
Female	44	39	54	39	34	24	36	27	38	39	28	23	425	.....	.....	4	1
Total	90	81	96	92	68	52	74	63	79	62	57	49	863	10	1	10	1
Simcoe:																	
Male	59	68	67	52	49	54	61	61	63	46	52	53	685	.....	.....	3	4
Female	49	57	55	66	51	56	67	69	49	58	45	56	678	.....	.....	3	3
Total	108	125	122	118	100	110	128	130	112	104	97	109	1363	18	.....	6	7
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry:																	
Male	50	39	32	39	45	35	41	57	41	38	37	42	496	.....	.....	8	.....
Female	35	42	38	49	41	33	33	48	46	37	42	37	481	.....	.....	5	2
Total	85	81	70	88	86	68	74	105	87	75	79	79	977	4	.....	13	2
Thunder Bay:																	
Male	3	4	6	1	.....	2	1	1	3	3	6	3	33	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	5	4	.....	1	.....	2	3	.....	9	2	6	3	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	8	8	6	2	.....	4	4	1	12	5	12	6	68	1	.....	.....	.....
Victoria:																	
Male	24	31	37	31	27	24	27	41	35	30	37	39	383	.....	.....	6	1
Female	34	35	39	30	38	37	31	40	20	32	37	30	403	.....	.....	1	3
Total	58	66	76	61	65	61	58	81	55	62	74	69	786	9	.....	7	4

Waterloo :																	
Male	58	51	53	64	56	47	50	58	52	46	55	60	650	.....	.....	19	3
Female	55	37	52	48	49	60	39	59	55	56	48	53	611	....	.....	24	....
Total	113	88	105	112	105	107	89	117	107	102	103	113	1261	13	....	43	3
Welland :																	
Male	29	35	40	38	26	33	31	34	30	40	25	32	393	.....	.....	4	7
Female	26	31	25	42	28	20	31	30	28	25	20	30	336	.....	.....	2	.....
Total	55	66	65	80	54	53	62	64	58	65	45	62	729	10	.....	6	7
Wellington :																	
Male	69	78	86	103	86	87	69	82	73	90	78	69	970	.....	.....	7	4
Female	83	64	81	78	69	77	83	78	69	71	64	62	879	.....	.....	7	5
Total	152	142	167	181	155	164	152	160	142	161	142	131	1849	15	.....	14	9
Wentworth :																	
Male	86	70	100	76	61	67	89	74	71	73	76	75	918	....	.. ...	24	18
Female	77	73	70	57	79	55	60	68	59	82	74	68	822	.....	.....	29	16
Total	163	143	170	133	140	122	149	142	130	155	150	143	1740	5	... .	53	34
York :																	
Male	179	172	204	157	159	159	160	195	193	183	190	162	2113	.....	.....	85	35
Female	171	174	194	127	137	134	161	179	184	166	174	168	1969	... ..	.....	73	28
Total	350	346	398	284	296	293	321	374	377	349	364	330	4082	45	1	158	63
Total Males	1810	1763	1999	1886	1621	1583	1641	1890	1710	1718	1698	1689	21008	.....	.....	306	185
Total Females	1664	1590	1826	1608	1533	1457	1544	1677	1613	1683	1501	1532	19228	....	.....	269	149
Grand Total	3474	3353	3825	3494	3154	3040	3185	3567	3323	3401	3199	3221	40236	425	9	575	334

7

The total number of births registered was 40,236, being an increase over the number returned in 1877 of 279.

Of the 40,236 births returned, 21,008 were males and 19,228 were females; this gives 109·2 males to each 100 females, or 52·2 males and 47·8 females in each 100 children born.

ORDER OF BIRTHS BY MONTHS, 1877–1878.

MONTHS.	1877.			MONTHS.	1878.		
	Males.	Females	Total.		Males.	Females	Total.
January	2,379	2,245	4,624	March	1,999	1,826	3,825
March	2,118	1,991	4,109	August	1,890	1,677	3,567
February	1,993	1,854	3,847	April	1,886	1,608	3,494
April	1,894	1,708	3,602	January	1,810	1,664	3,474
July	1,757	1,548	3,305	October	1,718	1,683	3,401
August	1,696	1,590	3,286	February	1,763	1,590	3,353
September	1,670	1,593	3,263	September	1,710	1,613	3,323
May	1,661	1,507	3,168	December	1,689	1,532	3,221
June	1,616	1,513	3,129	November	1,698	1,501	3,199
October	1,519	1,476	2,995	July	1,641	1,544	3,185
November	1,377	1,331	2,708	May	1,621	1,533	3,154
December	959	942	1,921	June	1,583	1,457	3,040
	20,659	19,298	39,957		21,008	19,228	40,236

In 1878 the largest number of births registered in any one month was registered in the month of March, and the smallest number was in June; while in 1877 the largest number was in January, and the smallest in December. But the difference between the numbers returned in January and in December 1877 was very much greater than the difference between the numbers returned in March and in June, 1878: In 1877, 4,624 births were returned in January, and only 1,921 in December—a difference amounting to 2,703; that is, there were 2,703 more births registered in January of that year than in December. In 1878, only 785 more births were registered in March (in which month the largest number was returned) than in June (in which the smallest number was returned), so that the births in 1878 were much more evenly distributed over each of the different months than in 1877.

Quarterly Return of Births, 1877–1878.

	1877.			1878.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Quarter ending March 31st	6,490	6,090	12,580	5,572	5,080	10,652
" June 30th	5,171	4,728	9,899	5,090	4,598	9,688
" September 30th	5,123	4,731	9,854	5,241	4,834	10,075
" December 31st	3,875	3,749	7,624	5,105	4,716	9,821
	20,659	19,298	39,957	21,008	19,228	40,236

The average number of births within the several specified periods is as follows :—

For the year	40,236	Males,	21,008 ;	Females,	19,228.
" month	3,353	"	1,751 ;	"	1,602.
" week	773	"	404 ;	"	369.
" day	110	"	58 ;	"	52.

The difference between the number of male and female births during the last seven years is shewn in the following list :—

In 1872	1,027	more male children	were born	than female.
" 1873	1,037	"	"	"
" 1874	1,073	"	"	"
" 1875	1,064	"	"	"
" 1876	987	"	"	"
" 1877	1,361	"	"	"
" 1878	1,780	"	"	"

The following table shews the total number of births in each quarter for the last five years, with the percentage of the whole number of births in the five years :—

Quarter.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	Total.	Percentage of the whole 5 years.
January to March	7,610	6,998	10,012	12,580	10,652	47,852	27·7
April to June	7,048	6,481	9,566	9,899	9,688	42,682	24·7
July to September	7,034	6,474	9,623	9,854	10,075	43,060	24·9
October to December	6,546	6,015	9,257	7,624	9,821	39,263	22·7
	28,238	25,968	38,458	39,957	40,236	172,857	100·00.

The following is a comparative statement of births for the nine years, 1870–1878 :—

Year.	No. of Births registered in Ontario.		Males to each 100 Females.	Males in each 100 Births.	Females in each 100 births.	Ratio per 1000 of the population.
	Males.	Females				
1870	10,326	9,172	112·5	52·9	47·1	12·0
1871	12,871	11,912	108·0	51·9	48·1	15·3
1872	12,186	11,159	109·2	52·2	47·8	14·4
1873	14,285	13,248	107·8	51·8	48·2	17·0
1874	14,673	13,600	107·8	51·8	48·2	17·4
1875	13,468	12,516	107·6	51·7	48·3	16·0
1876	19,733	18,746	105·2	51·2	48·8	23·7
1877	20,659	19,298	107·0	51·7	48·3	24·6
1878	21,008	19,228	109·2	52·2	47·8	25·0

A comparison between the birth rate per 1,000 of population in Ontario and that in some countries of Europe, and some of the United States, is given below :—

Ontario	*25·0 per 1,000 of the population.*		
England	35·5	"	"
Scotland	35·4	"	"
Ireland	26·1	"	"
France	26·0	"	"
Rhode Island	24·14	"	"
Michigan	22·6	"	"
Massachusetts	24·8	"	"
Ohio	23·1	"	"

Twin Births.

The twin births during the year 1878 numbered 425, as against 411 returned during 1877 ; of these 850 twin children, 456 were males and 394 females.

The County of York returned 45 cases of twin births, being the highest number from any county.

Triplets.

Nine cases of triplets were recorded during the year—two in the County of Lambton, and one in each of the counties of Huron, Lanark, Middlesex, Norfolk, Oxford, Renfrew and York. Only five cases of triplets were recorded in 1877, and one case in 1876.

Of the whole number of births returned during the last seven years (223,832), one in every 113 produced twins, and one in every 11,780 produced triplets ; one child in every 56 was therefore a twin, and one out of every 3,927 was a triplet.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS, TWINS AND TRIPLETS.

YEAR.	No. of Illegitimate Births.	Proportion of Illegitimate to Legitimate Births.	No. of Twins.	No. of Triplets.
1872	235	One in every 99 births	76	0
1873	229	" 120 "	200	1
1874	196	" 144 "	255	2
1875	198	" 131 "	264	1
1876	392	" 98 "	349	
1877	529	" 75 "	411	5
1878	575	" 70 "	425	9
Average for the 7 years	336	One in every 105 births	282	2·7

It is to be regretted that there was a large proportionate increase in the number of illegitimate births; this increase was probably owing in large part to the hard times, which lessens the number of marriages, and in far too many instances drives honest labour into the paths of vice. In 1878, 46 more of these births were registered than in 1877. In 1878 there was one illegitimate birth to every 70 legitimate births; in 1877 the proportion was one of the former to 75 of the latter; while in 1875, the proportion was one in 131. The average for the past seven years was one illegitimate to 105 legitimate.

The proportion of illegitimate children varies greatly in different counties. Those counties in which are situate the large cities, for the most part shew the largest proportion. The County of Frontenac returns both the largest proportion, and with the exception of York, Wentworth and Waterloo, the largest number of illegitimate births (34 in a total of 664), or one illegitimate to every 19 legitimate. York, with Toronto, comes next in this respect, returning 158 illegitimate to 4,082 legitimate, or one of the former to every 25 of the latter. Waterloo returns one illegitimate birth in every 29 legitimate births; Wentworth, one in every 33; Prince Edward, with no large town, returns one in every 43; Hastings, one in every 63; Oxford, one in 65; Brant, one in 66; and Middlesex, one in 72—a little less than the average of the year.

The other counties are all considerably below the average in this respect: Algoma returns but one illegitimate birth to 132 legitimate births; Grey County, only two in 1,233; Lennox and Addington, one in 457; and Haldimand, two in 595.

STILL-BORN.

Of those who lived only *in utero*, and were consequently returned as still-born, there was a larger actual number, and a larger proportion, in 1878 than in 1877—334 as against 319; hence, the returns in 1878 shew that of the 40,236 births returned, only 39,902 were of those actually born alive; and 334, or one in 120, never breathed or saw light.

The number of these births by counties, too, varies greatly. Frontenac, which returned so large a proportion of illegitimate births, returned only one as still-born, or one in 664 births; Algoma, Renfrew, Prescott and Russell returned only one each. Middlesex returned the same number as of illegitimates—27, or one in 72. Wentworth returns the largest proportion of still-born, or one in 51; while York returned one in 64.

MARRIAGES.

TABLE B.—MARRIAGES BY DENOMINATIONS.

The following table shews the number of marriages returned as having been solemnized during the year 1878, the religious denomination of the parties married, and whether by license or banns.

COUNTIES.	Religious Denomination of Bride and Bridegroom.														How Married.			
	Episcopalian.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Lutheran.	Quaker.	Mennonite.	Bible Christian.	Other Denominations.	Total.	No Denominations given.	Grand Total.	License.	Banns.	Not stated.	Total Marriages.
Algoma :																		
Male	13	14	12	9	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	1	49	.....	49	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	7	14	15	10	2	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	49	.....	49	.....	....	.....	.....
Total	20	28	27	19	2	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	2	98	.....	98	36	13	.....	49
Brant :																		
Male	37	38	85	20	39	4	.....	1	2	.....	.....	226	6	232	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	31	33	93	22	37	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	229	3	232	.....	.....	.. ..	.....
Total	68	71	178	42	76	15	.....	1	2	.....	2	455	9	464	216	16	.....	232
Bruce :																		
Male	61	132	92	42	14	7	9	5	1	1	3	367	3	370	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	47	127	108	43	18	6	10	3	1	.....	5	368	2	370	.....	... ..	....	.....
Total	108	259	200	85	32	13	19	8	2	1	8	735	5	740	320	45	5	370
Carleton :																		
Male	87	64	63	155	17	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	391	8	399	.....	.....	. ....	.....
Female	74	69	70	165	15	3	1	.....	.....	1	....	398	1	399	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	161	133	133	320	32	5	3	.....	.....	1	1	789	9	798	303	95	1	399
Elgin :																		
Male	41	37	112	8	51	1	3	2	1	4	7	267	13	280	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	34	31	124	7	54	1	2	1	.....	5	7	266	14	280	.....	... ..	.....	.....
Total	75	68	236	15	105	2	5	3	1	9	14	533	27	560	270	8	2	280

Essex :																		
Male	39	15	80	112	13	1	4	1	.....	4	1	270	5	275	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	29	16	80	121	20	1	1	1	.....	4	.....	273	2	275	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	68	31	160	233	33	2	5	2	.....	8	1	543	7	550	165	110	.....	275
Frontenac :																		
Male	58	53	114	51	4	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	286	7	293	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	70	35	120	55	2	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	288	5	293	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	128	88	234	106	6	10	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	574	12	586	251	42	.....	293
Grey :																		
Male	63	105	167	8	18	4	25	4	.....	1	9	404	4	408	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	49	110	173	13	16	4	27	2	.....	1	10	405	3	408	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	112	215	340	21	34	8	52	6	.....	2	19	809	7	816	375	28	5	408
Haldimand :																		
Male	32	34	65	9	9	.....	5	2	4	.....	4	164	2	166	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	30	30	69	10	15	.....	4	.....	4	.....	3	165	1	166	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	62	64	134	19	24	.....	9	2	8	.....	7	329	3	332	157	9	.....	166
Halton :																		
Male	16	38	57	1	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	119	.....	119	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	16	32	56	.....	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	119	.....	119	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	32	70	113	1	3	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	238	.....	238	119	.....	.....	119
Hastings :																		
Male	68	42	191	41	8	1	.....	1	.....	9	4	365	4	369	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	50	39	214	47	3	.....	.....	3	.....	10	.....	366	3	369	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	118	81	405	88	11	1	.....	4	.....	19	4	731	7	738	338	30	1	369
Huron :																		
Male	72	174	181	22	12	2	24	.....	1	36	3	527	8	535	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	59	179	195	21	12	4	25	.....	1	34	.....	530	5	535	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	131	353	376	43	24	6	49	.....	2	70	3	1057	13	1070	515	15	5	535
Kent :																		
Male	49	54	148	37	36	1	1	.....	1	2	6	335	17	352	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	41	54	167	35	30	.....	.....	.....	2	2	8	339	13	352	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	90	108	315	72	66	1	1	.....	3	4	14	674	30	704	311	33	8	352

TABLE B.—MARRIAGES BY DENOMINATIONS.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Religious Denomination of Bride and Bridegroom.											Total.	No Denominations given.	Grand Total.	How Married.			
	Episcopalian.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Lutheran.	Quaker.	Mennonite.	Bible Christian.	Other Denominations.				License.	Banns.	Not stated.	Total Marriages.
Lambton:																		
Male	58	68	109	7	28	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	281	6	287	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	49	61	129	10	30	2	.....	.....	1	.....	4	286	1	287	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	107	129	238	17	58	7	.....	.....	1	.....	10	567	7	574	278	8	1	287
Lanark:																		
Male	43	87	31	11	9	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	186	.....	186	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	41	86	30	10	10	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	186	.....	186	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	84	173	61	21	19	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	372	.....	372	176	7	3	186
Leeds and Grenville:																		
Male	83	37	174	51	8	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	358	17	375	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	80	38	137	57	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	368	7	375	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	163	75	361	108	12	3	2	1	.....	.....	1	726	24	750	338	34	3	375
Lennox and Addington:																		
Male	27	24	130	22	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	207	2	209	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	27	15	142	21	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	207	2	209	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	54	39	272	43	1	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	414	4	418	188	21	.....	209
Lincoln:																		
Male	53	29	87	65	18	2	6	3	5	.....	11	279	9	288	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	42	26	97	68	20	5	4	3	5	.....	11	281	7	288	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	95	55	184	133	38	7	10	6	10	.....	22	560	16	576	234	53	1	288

Middlesex :																		
Male	168	129	261	57	47	10	.. ..	2	1	15	.....	690	11	701				
Female	157	116	284	61	46	11	...	1	....	17	3	696	5	701	....	.....	.....	.....
Total	325	245	545	118	93	21	.....	3	1	32	3	1386	16	1402	658	36	7	701
Muskoka and Parry Sound :																		
Male	44	20	65	8	2	.....	5	1	.....	1	....	146	1	147	....	.....	.....	....
Female	45	20	61	7	3	.....	6	....	.....	2	1	145	2	147	.. ..	.....	.....	.....
Total	89	40	126	15	5	.....	11	1	.....	3	1	291	3	294	144	3	.....	147
Norfolk :																		
Male	20	19	104	3	67	1	2	1	.....	....	3	220	3	223	..	.....	.....	.....
Female	17	21	104	2	75	1	1	...	....	.....	...	221	2	223	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	37	40	208	5	142	2	3	1	....	.....	3	441	5	446	219	1	3	223
Northumberland and Durham :																		
Male	74	76	248	27	10	2	1	.....	.....	44	3	485	6	491	.....	....	.....	.....
Female	72	74	249	28	5	1	.....	....	.....	54	5	488	3	491	.....	.....	.....	...
Total	146	150	497	55	15	3	1	.....	.....	98	8	973	9	982	471	17	3	491
Ontario :																		
Male	41	86	128	17	10	5	.....	1	.....	36	2	326	5	331	..	....	.....	.....
Female	41	73	135	18	14	3	.....	2	.....	39	1	326	5	331	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	82	159	263	35	24	8	.....	3	.....	75	3	652	10	662	312	15	4	331
Oxford :																		
Male	55	90	149	10	48	3	2	2	2	8	8	377	5	382	.....	....	.....	....
Female	38	81	155	12	61	5	4	2	2	10	11	381	1	382	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	93	171	304	22	109	8	6	4	4	18	19	758	6	764	368	12	2	382
Peel :																		
Male	33	46	70	7	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	162	3	165	.....	....	.....	.....
Female	35	48	69	7	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	164	1	165	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	68	94	139	14	4	4	.....	.. ..	.....	2	1	326	4	330	158	6	1	165
Perth :																		
Male	60	102	84	41	7	.. ...	41	1	5	8	2	351	....	351	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	57	82	96	43	10	2	43	.....	5	10	3	351	....	351	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	117	184	180	84	17	2	84	1	10	18	5	702	.....	702	300	50	1	351

TABLE B.—MARRIAGES BY DENOMINATIONS.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Religious Denomination of Bride and Bridegroom.													How Married.			
	Episcopalian.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Lutheran.	Quaker.	Mennonite.	Bible Christian.	Other Denominations.	Total.	No Denominations given.	Grand Total.	License.	Banns.	Not stated.	Total Marriages.
Peterborough :																		
Male	45	43	78	59	13	....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	249	1	250	.....	.....	....	...
Female	37	38	93	64	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	250	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	82	81	171	123	19	.....	....	.....	.....	22	1	499	1	500	185	65	.....	250
Prescott and Russell :																		
Male	20	15	14	138	3	2	.....	....	.....	.....	....	192	1	193	.....	.....	.. ....	... ..
Female	18	20	10	137	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	193	.....	193	. ...	.....	.....	.....
Total	38	35	24	275	7	4	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	2	385	1	386	61	131	1	193
Prince Edward :																		
Male	12	9	142	4	1	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	2	178	.....	178	.....	... .	.....	....
Female	18	11	139	5	....	.....	.....	2	.....	.. ..	3	178	.....	178	..	.....	.....	.....
Total	30	20	281	9	1	....	.....	10	.....	.. .	5	356	....	356	176	.....	2	178
Renfrew :																		
Male	31	60	37	71	1	1	9	.....	.....	2	4	216	2	218	.	.....	.....	...
Female	28	60	40	74	2	1	9	.. ..	...	1	2	217	1	218	.....	.....	.....	....
Total	59	120	77	145	3	2	18	. ....	.....	3	6	433	3	436	139	77	2	218

Simcoe:																		
Male	88	130	167	68	10	7	1	1	2	5	5	484		484				
Female	84	138	166	71	10	7		3	2	1	1	483	1	484				
Total	172	268	353	139	20	14	1	4	4	6	6	967	1	968	432	52		484
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry:																		
Male	50	81	74	82	11	3	19				1	321	1	322				
Female	46	91	69	83	10	2	20					321	1	322				
Total	96	172	143	165	21	5	39				1	642	2	644	247	74	1	322
Thunder Bay:																		
Male	6	1		7			1					15		15				
Female	5	1	2	5			1			1		15		15				
Total	11	2	2	12			2			1		30		30	11	4		15
Victoria:																		
Male	42	65	65	21	17	2				28	3	243	1	244				
Female	43	54	73	19	14	5		1		35		244		244				
Total	85	119	138	40	31	7		1		63	3	487	1	488	222	19	3	244
Waterloo:																		
Male	14	71	34	42	8	2	85		60		14	330	12	342				
Female	17	67	31	41	12	1	85		65		17	336	6	342				
Total	31	138	65	83	20	3	170		125		31	666	18	684	217	125		342
Welland:																		
Male	39	41	61	24	10		11	3	7		12	208	8	216				
Female	45	32	68	25	10		10	5	7		11	213	3	216				
Total	84	73	129	49	20		21	8	14		23	421	11	432	177	36	3	216
Wellington:																		
Male	87	154	189	55	7	6	2	1		5	11	517	8	525				
Female	79	151	192	57	15	6	5	1		3	11	520	5	525				
Total	166	305	381	112	22	12	7	2		8	22	1037	13	1050	480	43	2	525

TABLE B.—MARRIAGES BY DENOMINATIONS.—*Concluded.*

COUNTIES.	Religious Denomination of Bride and Bridegroom.											Total.	No Denominations given.	Grand Total.	How Married.			
	Episcopalian.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Lutheran.	Quaker.	Mennonite.	Bible Christian.	Other Denominations.				License.	Banns.	Not stated.	Total Marriages.
Wentworth:																		
Male	101	130	186	59	14	7	2	.....	2	1	13	515	3	518	.....	...	.....	.....
Female	100	106	202	66	22	7	4	....	2	1	5	516	2	518	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	201	236	388	125	36	15	6	....	4	2	18	1031	5	1036	483	35	.....	518
York:																		
Male	328	203	348	150	64	22	14	16	7	43	31	1226	15	1241	....	.....	.....	.....
Female	314	187	381	170	69	24	10	11	5	42	19	1232	9	1241	.....	...	.....	.....
Total	642	390	729	320	133	46	24	27	12	85	50	2458	24	2482	1148	91	2	1241
Total Males	2258	2616	4402	1621	640	119	277	59	101	265	174	12532	197	12729	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Females	2072	2466	4688	1710	678	143	273	42	102	287	152	12613	116	12729	....	.. ...	.....	.....
Grand Total	4330	5082	9090	3331	1318	262	550	101	203	552	326	25145	313	25458	11198	1459	72	12729

The number of persons married in 1878 was 25,458. Of these the religious denominations of 25,145 were given, leaving 313 whose religion the clergymen who officiated at the marriages failed to obtain. This number is 32 less than last year, but still larger than it should be, considering how easily the information might have been obtained at the time of marriage. Of these 25,145 persons married, whose religious denominations are given :

36·15	per cent.	or 1 in every	2·76	were	Methodists.
20·21	"	"	4·94	"	Presbyterians.
17·22	"	"	5·80	"	Episcopalians.
13·24	"	"	7·54	"	Roman Catholics.
5·24	"	"	19·07	"	Baptists.
2·19	"	"	45·55	"	Bible Christians.
2·18	"	"	45·71	"	Lutherans.
1·04	"	"	95·97	"	Congregationalists.
·8	"	"	123·86	"	Mennonites.
·4	"	"	248·96	"	Quakers.
1·29	"	"	77·13	"	of other denominations.

11,198 or 87·97 per cent. of the marriages were by license ; 1,458 or 11·46 per cent. were by banns ; and of the remaining 72 it is not reported whether they were by license or banns.

TABLE C.—MARRIAGES BY MONTHS.

COUNTIES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	No date given.	Total number of couples married.
Algoma	6	4	2	5	2	1	3	5	3	5	5	8	.....	49
Brant	22	15	24	21	20	15	11	9	18	30	13	34	.....	232
Bruce	36	51	39	30	31	16	19	13	24	44	24	42	1	370
Carleton	37	25	31	21	31	39	34	40	45	32	36	26	2	399
Elgin	26	23	33	14	16	23	9	16	20	34	25	38	3	280
Essex	19	28	24	20	21	20	12	20	29	29	31	20	2	275
Frontenac	25	28	20	19	14	25	19	21	32	32	23	33	2	293
Grey	55	48	50	22	25	30	35	16	28	30	30	38	1	408
Haldimand	22	10	13	11	9	13	9	4	11	22	22	19	1	166
Halton	11	7	10	10	14	13	10	5	5	9	13	12	.....	119
Hastings	36	31	36	19	21	20	28	23	34	36	39	44	2	369
Huron	60	51	48	32	56	28	30	24	32	65	43	65	1	535
Kent	38	23	22	33	35	18	20	18	22	41	36	45	1	352
Lambton	37	20	19	26	20	22	17	9	19	27	31	39	1	287
Lanark	19	17	20	15	16	14	12	11	18	16	12	16	.....	186
Leeds and Grenville	39	28	33	24	26	18	17	19	39	44	45	42	1	375

Lennox and Addington	27	15	15	16	11	17	15	12	21	22	11	26	1	209
Lincoln	30	16	20	21	19	17	15	18	21	42	36	32	1	288
Middlesex	69	56	56	53	60	43	36	35	71	75	72	74	1	701
Muskoka and Parry Sound	11	14	11	11	14	8	10	11	18	21	4	11	3	147
Norfolk	19	14	20	25	23	11	14	14	11	24	24	23	1	223
Northumberland and Durham	54	54	47	39	41	36	28	9	27	50	41	61	4	491
Ontario	43	46	39	22	23	18	14	10	34	25	18	39	.....	331
Oxford	45	24	32	26	24	25	12	19	28	56	34	56	1	382
Peel	28	13	16	9	6	9	5	8	14	15	17	24	1	165
Perth	53	29	37	29	25	25	27	11	16	29	21	49	.....	351
Peterborough	24	21	27	15	16	9	10	10	30	31	32	24	1	250
Prescott and Russell	19	15	26	10	5	21	16	20	17	18	22	3	1	193
Prince Edward	21	17	15	10	9	12	12	12	10	24	16	19	1	178
Renfrew	17	11	18	26	19	21	17	14	11	22	28	14	.....	218
Simcoe	52	42	49	41	34	35	27	13	46	54	35	52	4	484
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	31	23	21	17	16	34	34	18	43	36	22	25	2	322
Thunder Bay	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	1	2	4	.....	15
Victoria	30	23	33	24	15	17	11	9	14	33	14	20	1	244
Waterloo	28	30	32	25	20	23	20	16	32	47	34	35	.....	342
Welland	22	11	11	10	28	18	18	8	25	30	16	19	.....	216
Wellington	69	47	57	34	40	30	30	30	31	50	36	64	7	525
Wentworth	41	32	33	34	38	39	31	39	42	69	51	69	.....	518
York	126	77	96	80	117	84	82	89	114	142	108	119	7	1241
Total	1349	1040	1135	899	960	868	771	679	1056	1412	1122	1383	55	12729

QUARTERLY RETURN of Marriages, with the percentage of the whole number for the years 1877-8.

	1877.		1878.	
	No. of Marriages.	Per cent. of the whole No.	No. of Marriages.	Per cent. of the whole No.
Quarter ending 31st December	3,986	31·70	3,917	30·77
" 31st March	3,346	26·60	3,524	27·68
" 30th June	2,671	21·23	2,727	21·42
" 30th September	2,539	20·19	2,506	19·68
Date of marriage omitted	35	·28	55	·43
	12,577	100·00	12,729	100·00

NUMBER OF MARRIAGES IN EACH MONTH.

October	1,412
December	1,383
January	1,349
March	1,135
November	1,122
February	1,040
September	1,056
May	960
April	899
June	868
July	771
August	679

As a general rule the winter months appear to be the favourite time for marriages. The last quarter of the year returns 3,917 or 30·77 of the whole number of marriages; and the first quarter, 3,524, or 27·68 per cent. of the whole. In the three summer months, June, July and August, only 2,318 marriages, or 18 per cent. were solemnized. October, this year, returns the highest number of marriages—1,412, or 11 per cent. of the whole; and August the lowest number—679, or 5 per cent.; considerably less than one

half the number returned in October. Last year (1877) the returns of marriages for the months of October and December were exactly the same—1,290—a larger number than in any of the other months of the year; while August, as in this year (1878) returns the smallest number.

The average number of marriages per quarter was				3,182.
"	"	month	"	1,061.
"	"	week	"	244.
"	"	day	"	35.

TABLE D.—MARRIAGES BY AGES.

COUNTIES.	Under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.	60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	Over 80.	Age not given.	Total.
Algoma:																
Male	....	25	18	4	....	.....	1	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	49
Female	30	15	2	.....	2	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
Total	30	40	20	4	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	98
Brant:																
Male	1	91	80	27	17	5	5	1	1	3	.....	1	.....	...	...	232
Female	48	113	44	17	4	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	232
Total	49	204	124	44	21	8	6	3	1	3	.....	1	.....	...	.....	464
Bruce:																
Male	2	145	112	44	14	10	7	2	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	6	370
Female	81	195	60	13	3	3	2	5	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	370
Total	83	340	192	57	17	13	9	7	6	.....	3	1	.....	.....	12	740
Carleton:																
Male	4	146	150	47	24	12	6	5	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	399
Female	87	190	77	24	9	7	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	399
Total	91	336	227	71	33	19	6	7	3	1	.....	.....	.....	....	4	798
Elgin:																
Male	3	117	93	27	19	5	3	4	2	2	... ..	.....	.....	.....	5	280
Female	73	132	40	17	6	3	1	2	1	... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	280
Total	76	249	133	44	25	8	4	6	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	560
Essex:																
Male	6	112	98	26	15	3	4	6	2	1	1	.....	... ..	....	1	275
Female	89	127	30	10	4	1	6	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	275
Total	95	239	128	36	19	4	10	10	2	2	1	.....	.....	....	4	550

Frontenac:																
Male	3	136	95	32	8	7	2	4	2	1	1	.....	.....	.. ..	2	293
Female	62	150	51	16	5	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	293
Total	65	286	146	48	13	11	3	5	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5	586
Grey:																
Male	3	198	131	31	19	14	6	3	2	1	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	408
Female	113	215	52	12	6	4	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	. ..	408
Total	116	413	183	43	25	18	9	5	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	816
Haldimand:																
Male	.....	76	52	14	12	3	3	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	...	....	166
Female	34	89	25	11	3	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	166
Total	34	165	77	25	15	3	5	4	3	.....	1	. ...	.....	.....	...	332
Halton:																
Male	.....	39	44	23	7	2	1	2	1	....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	119
Female	25	54	25	8	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	119
Total	25	93	69	31	10	6	1	2	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	238
Hastings:																
Male	6	136	117	41	31	10	12	6	1	1	3	1	1	.....	3	369
Female	88	166	66	21	10	4	4	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	369
Total	94	302	183	62	41	14	16	10	3	2	3	1	1	....	6	738
Huron:																
Male	4	202	203	64	25	16	4	7	2	4	2	1	.....	.....	1	535
Female	117	274	102	18	12	1	5	2	2	.....	... .	1	.....	....	1	535
Total	121	476	305	82	37	17	9	9	4	4	2	2	.....	.....	2	1070
Kent:																
Male	3	144	121	33	14	12	8	5	4	5	.....	.....	1	.....	2	352
Female	106	158	46	17	8	6	2	5	.....	3	.....	. ....	.....	.....	1	352
Total	109	302	167	50	22	18	10	10	4	8	.....	.....	1	. ...	3	704
Lambton:																
Male	....	120	100	39	10	7	4	8	2	1	....	1	.....	....	.....	287
Female	84	132	48	12	3	2	6	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	....	....	.....	287
Total	84	252	148	51	13	9	10	3	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	574

TABLE D.—MARRIAGES BY AGES.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.	60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	Over 80.	Ages not given.	Total.
Lanark :																
Male	3	55	75	25	11	6	4	3	2	....	.....	.....	.....	....	2	186
Female	26	102	32	11	5	5	2	...	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	2	186
Total	29	157	107	36	16	11	6	3	2	1	....	.....	.....	.....	4	372
Leeds and Grenville :																
Male	5	144	126	39	17	12	5	8	2	1	2	3	.....	.....	11	375
Female	78	172	70	22	8	6	5	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	11	375
Total	83	316	196	61	25	18	10	8	2	3	3	3	....	.....	22	750
Lennox and Addington :																
Male	3	72	70	25	13	11	4	5	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	209
Female	55	90	33	12	10	3	4	1	.....	1	...	....	.....	.....	.....	209
Total	58	162	103	37	23	14	8	6	1	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	418
Lincoln :																
Male	2	102	98	42	13	9	7	6	4	1	1	1	.....	.....	2	288
Female	56	140	59	17	7	3	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	288
Total	58	242	157	59	20	12	9	8	4	2	1	1	.....	....	3	576
Middlesex :																
Male	9	276	219	79	36	29	22	16	10	4	....	.....	1	.....	.....	701
Female	147	355	107	53	15	8	5	6	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	701
Total	156	631	326	132	51	37	27	22	13	5	.. ..	.....	1	....	1	1402
Muskoka and Parry Sound :																
Male	1	69	59	11	3	3	.....	1	.....	.....	...	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	147
Female	61	54	13	8	6	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	147
Total	62	123	72	19	9	4	.....	2	....	1	.....	1	....	....	1	294

Norfolk :																
Male	4	101	63	17	13	10	5	2	5	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	223
Female	70	108	20	9	5	1	6	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	223
Total	74	209	83	26	18	11	11	5	5	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	446
Northumberland and Durham :																
Male	6	198	169	53	19	13	10	8	5	3	4	.....	.....	.....	3	491
Female	110	248	76	18	12	8	6	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	491
Total	116	446	245	71	31	21	16	11	11	3	4	.....	.....	.....	7	982
Ontario :																
Male	4	129	117	36	21	15	2	2	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	331
Female	63	173	61	15	7	4	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	331
Total	67	302	178	51	28	19	4	3	4	1	1	.....	2	.....	2	662
Oxford :																
Male	2	149	125	52	23	11	7	5	2	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	382
Female	77	191	75	19	8	3	6	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	382
Total	79	340	200	71	31	14	13	6	4	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	764
Peel :																
Male	1	50	66	27	10	4	4	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165
Female	30	84	35	10	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165
Total	31	134	101	37	12	7	5	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	330
Perth :																
Male	2	128	138	40	23	12	5	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	351
Female	72	197	55	15	8	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	351
Total	74	325	193	55	31	15	6	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	702
Peterborough :																
Male	1	75	95	18	15	8	3	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	30	250
Female	65	103	30	10	5	2	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	30	250
Total	66	178	125	28	20	10	4	5	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	60	500
Prescott and Russell :																
Male	5	104	50	12	5	8	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	193
Female	65	84	21	9	5	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	193
Total	70	188	71	21	10	9	5	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	386

TABLE D.—MARRIAGES BY AGES.—*Concluded.*

COUNTIES.	Under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.	60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	Over 80.	Ages not given.	Total.
Prince Edward:																
Male	1	90	56	16	3	1	2	2	...	2	1	.....	.....	.....	4	178
Female	53	76	24	8	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	178
Total	54	166	80	24	9	1	5	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	12	356
Renfrew:																
Male	.....	68	88	42	11	3	1	3	...	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	218
Female	54	100	46	8	5	1	1	1	...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	218
Total	54	168	134	50	16	4	2	4	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	436
Simcoe:																
Male	9	175	172	63	28	16	9	4	3	2	1	2	...	.....	.....	484
Female	111	218	70	27	13	7	3	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	484
Total	120	423	242	90	41	23	12	6	5	2	2	2	.....	.....	..	968
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry:																
Male	7	126	85	51	31	7	5	4	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	322
Female	68	142	68	29	4	4	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	322
Total	75	268	153	80	35	11	8	4	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	4	644
Thunder Bay:																
Male	1	5	5	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Female	5	2	2	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Total	6	7	7	6	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Victoria:																
Male	4	95	91	28	11	3	5	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	244
Female	60	121	40	6	7	3	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	241
Total	64	216	131	34	18	6	7	4	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	2	488

Waterloo:																
Male	2	148	128	34	11	7	4	6	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	342
Female	69	195	52	13	6	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	342
Total	71	343	180	47	17	9	8	7	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	684
Welland:																
Male	3	72	86	31	9	8	2	2	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	216
Female	45	102	36	18	7	4	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	216
Total	47	174	122	49	16	12	3	2	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	432
Wellington:																
Male	1	217	187	65	28	6	5	5	1	2	3	.....	1	1	3	525
Female	126	277	84	12	11	6	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3	525
Total	127	491	271	77	39	12	6	6	3	3	3	.....	2	1	6	1050
Wentworth:																
Male	7	209	173	60	22	15	8	6	11	5	1	.....	1	.....	.....	518
Female	105	231	112	31	14	14	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	518
Total	112	440	285	91	36	29	17	8	11	5	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1036
York:																
Male	16	466	442	151	57	50	22	13	9	8	5	.....	.....	.....	2	1241
Female	225	625	258	67	25	18	10	3	4	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	1241
Total	241	1091	700	218	82	68	32	16	13	9	7	.....	.....	.....	5	2482
Total Males	133	4910	4417	1471	639	373	211	163	99	57	41	14	8	1	82	12729
Total Females	3033	6230	2147	647	280	153	112	64	30	21	6	3	3	.....	100	12729
Grand Total	3066	11140	6564	2118	919	526	323	227	129	78	47	17	11	1	182	25458

This Table shews the number of persons married in Ontario, in 1878, at the different ages.

The whole number of marriages recorded was 12,729, or 152 more than in 1877. It is satisfactory to find that there has been during the times of financial depression even this small increase.

The marriage of females under 20 years of age appears to be on the increase. Looking at this increase from a health and life point of view, the best authorities incline to regret it, as but few females are fully matured, physically, before the age of twenty years, and the cares, labours, and responsibilities, of maternity operate upon them with greater severity than after maturity. Moralists, however, may regard the increase with satisfaction. There were 2,900 more females than males married under 20 years of age; and 1,320 more females were married between the ages of 20 and 25 than males. As the total number of males and that of females married must be equal, a change must take place sooner or later; and hence, between the ages of 25 and 30, 4,417 males were married, and only 2,147 females—or 2,270 more males than females; and at all other ages above this there were more males than females married.

The proportion of males and females married during the different quinquennial periods of life, as compared with the whole number of marriages recorded, is shewn in the following Table:—

PERCENTAGE of the whole number of persons married according to age, comparing 1877 with 1878.

PERIOD OF AGES.	1877. Per cent. of the whole number married.		1878. Per cent. of the whole number married.	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
Under 20 years	1·06	22·96	1·04	23·82
From 20 to 25 years	38·91	48·22	38·57	49·00
" 25 " 30 "	33·69	16·45	34·70	16·86
" 30 " 35 "	12·15	5·20	11·55	5·08
" 35 " 40 "	5·50	2·34	5·02	2·20
" 40 " 45 "	2·95	1·56	2·92	1·20
" 45 " 50 "	1·78	0·86	1·65	0·87
" 50 " 55 "	1·26	0·53	1·28	0·50
" 55 " 60 "	0·77	0·32	0·77	0·23
" 60 " 65 "	0·67	0·19	0·44	0·16
" 65 " 70 "	0·34	0·07	0·32	0·04
" 70 " 75 "	0·18	....	0·11	0·02
" 75 " 80 "	0·11	....	0·06	0·02
" 80 and over	0·03	....	....	....

One of the remarkable features in the Returns of Marriages is the great difference sometimes shewn in the ages of the parties united. The following is a synopsis of the marriages exhibiting great disparity of age, and also giving the occupation of the bridegroom :—

Counties.	Bridegroom Oldest.		
	Occupation of Bridegroom.	Age of Bridegroom.	Age of Bride.
Wellington	Weaver	81	36
Kent	Farmer	80	39
Norfolk	Labourer	80	39
Hastings	Yeoman	79	57
Middlesex	Farmer	79	57
Renfrew	Veterinary Surgeon	78	64
Wellington	Gentleman	78	70
Huron	Weaver	76	37
Oxford	Gentleman	75	56
Muskoka	Farmer	74	52
Simcoe	"	74	67
"	"	74	50
Wentworth	"	73	53
Renfrew	"	73	62
Brant	"	72	46
Leeds and Grenville	"	72	63
Victoria	"	71	59
Oxford	"	71	46
York	Carpenter	70	45
"	"	70	55
Wentworth	Farmer	70	40

Counties.	Bride Oldest.		
	Occupation of Bridegroom.	Age of Bridegroom.	Age of Bride.
Wellington	Farmer	69	70
Huron	Tailor	58	74
Renfrew	Farmer	68	71
Prince Edward	Bookbinder	36	70
Ontario	Merchant Tailor	57	76

The oldest man who was married in 1878 was a weaver, in the County of Wellington. His age at the time of marriage was 81; and he married a woman aged 36.

The youngest man married was a butcher, in the County of Elgin, aged 20, who took for his wife a girl aged 14 years. The united ages of the oldest couple married, as given in the Table, amounted to 148 years; the bridegroom being 78, and the bride 70. The County of Wellington claimed these youthful lovers.

The united ages of the youngest couple married was 34 years, considerably less than one-fourth of the united ages of the oldest couple; the bridegroom being 20 and the bride 14, as above mentioned.

DEATHS.

TABLE E.—CAUSES OF DEATH.—ALPHABETICAL ARRANGEMENT.

Distinguishing by Months, by Age, and by Sex, the Registered Number of Deaths from various Specified Causes (Alphabetically Arranged) during the Year 1878.

DEATHS.			MONTHS.												AGES.												
Sex.		Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males.	Females.																											
.....	.....	17808	1481	1420	1650	1547	1390	1349	1537	1726	1543	1466	1382	1294	33	3963	2321	904	549	638	1623	1201	1026	1067	1276	1551	951	214	524
9358	.....	.....	734	740	867	822	748	699	806	926	820	750	717	714	15	2210	1219	482	280	300	728	521	533	592	718	864	499	126	286
.....	8450	.....	747	680	783	725	632	650	731	800	723	716	665	580	18	1753	1102	422	269	338	895	680	493	475	558	687	452	88	238

Nationalities of Decedents over Sixty Years of Age.

	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Canadian.	American.	German.	French.	Swiss.	Other Countries.	Not known.	Total.
Of the deaths between 60 and 70	251	411	245	241	73	44	6	...	5	30	1276
" " 70 " 80	295	477	276	266	117	59	9	1	1	50	1551
" " 80 " 90	161	301	198	131	109	17	3	2	2	27	951
" " 90 and upwards	27	95	33	25	23	4	1	...	...	6	214
Total deaths over 60	734	1284	722	663	322	124	19	3	8	113	3992

TABLE E.—

SEX.	DEATHS.			MONTHS.												
	SEX.															
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
Females	...	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Males	41	...	...	1	7	1	3	3	4	7	3	3	2	2	5	...
Females	...	26	67	4	6	2	3	5	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total	41	26	67	5	13	3	6	8	7	8	5	3	2	2	5	...
Males	201	...	...	19	14	17	20	12	21	15	14	13	26	14	16	...
Females	...	33	...	3	2	1	3	4	6	3	2	...	3	3	3	...
Total	201	33	234	22	16	18	23	16	27	18	16	13	29	17	19	...
Males	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Females	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total	4	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
Males	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	132	...	...	12	10	8	8	9	15	14	8	10	14	11	13	...
Females	...	106	...	9	9	8	7	11	15	6	8	9	7	10	7	...
Total	132	106	238	21	19	16	15	20	30	20	16	19	21	21	20	...
Males	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Females	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...
Total	4	4	8	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	...
Males	40	...	...	4	...	6	3	3	2	1	5	4	3	5	4	...
Females	...	32	...	2	7	2	1	3	1	2	3	...	5	3	3	...
Total	40	32	72	6	7	8	4	6	3	3	8	4	8	8	7	...
Males	41	...	...	2	3	2	3	2	4	2	5	4	6	5	3	...
Females	...	56	...	...	3	7	10	5	6	6	3	5	4	2	5	...
Total	41	56	97	2	6	9	13	7	10	8	8	9	10	7	8	...

Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.															
	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abortion	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3
Abscess	2	1	1	2	....	6	4	7	12	4	....	....	....	2	41	....	....
"	1	....	3	....	1	6	2	2	5	4	1	....	....	1	....	26	....
Total	3	1	4	2	1	12	6	9	17	8	1	....	....	3	41	26	67
Accident	....	11	8	20	21	31	23	30	16	17	15	5	1	3	201	....	....
"	1	6	6	1	....	1	2	3	2	4	3	4	....	....	....	33	....
Total	1	17	14	21	21	32	25	33	18	21	18	9	1	3	201	33	234
Ague	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	4	....	....
"	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Total	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	4	1	5
Aneurism	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
"	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2
Apoplexy	3	1	....	....	3	3	3	14	19	33	27	17	1	8	132	....	....
"	....	....	1	1	2	2	2	18	12	26	26	11	....	5	....	106	....
Total	3	1	1	1	5	5	5	32	31	59	53	28	1	13	132	106	238
Arthritis	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
"	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Ascites	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	4	....	....
"	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	4	4	8
Asthma	....	1	1	....	....	....	3	4	2	10	15	3	1	....	40	....	....
"	1	1	....	....	1	1	1	4	6	8	6	2	....	1	....	32	....
Total	1	2	1	....	1	1	4	8	8	18	21	5	1	1	40	32	72
Atrophy and Debility	....	3	1	....	....	4	3	4	19	3	2	....	....	2	41	....	....
" "	....	....	2	2	3	2	14	10	17	4	....	....	....	2	....	56	....
Total	....	3	3	2	3	6	17	14	36	7	2	....	....	4	41	56	97

TABLE E.—

SEX.	DEATHS.			MONTHS.												
	SEX.															
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
Males	132	...	...	8	15	12	9	7	10	19	10	10	13	10	9	....
Females	...	113	....	12	7	11	8	10	9	11	14	12	8	5	6	....
Total	132	113	245	20	22	23	17	17	19	30	2	22	21	15	15	...
Males	66	...	....	5	5	9	6	4	7	4	7	7	6	3	3	....
Females	....	50	....	2	1	4	5	5	1	7	9	6	5	2	3	....
Total	66	50	116	7	6	13	11	9	8	11	16	13	11	5	6	...
Males	44	...	....	1	5	5	2	5	3	3	6	3	6	4	1	....
Females	....	28	....	4	2	4	2	3	4	3	1	1	1	1	2	....
Total	44	28	72	5	7	9	4	8	7	6	7	4	7	5	3	....
Males	188	....	....	12	20	25	34	25	9	8	7	12	7	13	16	....
Females	...	144	...	13	11	18	22	12	10	5	12	8	9	14	10	...
Total	188	144	332	25	31	43	56	37	19	13	19	20	16	27	26	....
Males	22	..	....	1	4	2	1	1	3	1	3	2	2	1	1	...
Females	....	35	....	3	6	3	1	3	3	4	1	2	3	3	3	....
Total	22	35	57	4	10	5	2	4	6	5	4	4	5	4	4	....
Males	110	...	...	8	10	8	13	8	7	12	9	8	5	9	13	....
Females	...	173	...	18	19	16	15	16	16	12	13	10	11	19	8	....
Total	110	173	283	26	29	24	28	24	23	24	22	18	16	28	21	....
Males	471	...	....	47	21	27	34	45	47	44	47	57	31	33	35	3
Females	....	485	...	44	34	47	38	32	43	47	42	57	38	37	25	1
Total	471	485	956	91	55	74	72	77	90	91	89	114	69	70	60	4
Males	21	...	....	2	2	1	4	3	1	1	....	1	2	4	....	
Females	...	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	
Total	21	2	23	....	2	2	2	4	3	1	1	....	1	3	4	....
Males	1	...	...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
Females	...	1	...	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	1	1	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males	25	...	...	3	...	6	1	4	1	1	2	2	2	....	3	....
Females	...	29	....	2	4	2	9	2	3	....	1	2	1	2	1	....
Total	25	29	54	5	4	8	10	6	4	1	3	4	3	2	4	....

Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.																
	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Brain, Disease of	14	27	9	5	3	10	11	10	10	10	13	2	....	8	132	....	....
" "	22	33	7	2	6	9	5	8	6	7	4	1	....	3	....	113	....
Total	36	60	16	7	9	19	16	18	16	17	17	3	...	11	132	113	245
Brain, Congestion of	21	14	3	2	2	6	8	4	2	1	2	....	....	1	66	....	...
" "	21	10	2	3	1	4	2	2	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	50	....
Total	42	24	5	5	3	10	10	6	5	3	2	....	....	1	66	50	116
Brain, Inflammation of	15	9	11	3	1	2	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	44	....	....
" "	8	8	2	4	2	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	28	....
Total	23	17	13	7	3	2	4	....	2	1	...	....	....	....	44	28	72
Bronchitis	72	33	5	1	....	1	2	4	9	21	14	13	....	13	188	....	....
"	37	28	5	2	1	5	4	5	4	22	18	7	1	5	....	144	....
Total	109	61	10	3	1	6	6	9	13	43	32	20	1	18	188	144	332
Burns and Scalds	2	14	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	22	...	....
" "	2	16	7	2	...	2	2	....	1	....	....	1	....	2	....	35	....
Total	4	30	8	3	....	2	3	1	1	1	...	1	...	3	22	35	57
Cancer	....	1	....	1	....	4	4	12	20	28	27	7	....	6	110	....	....
" ...	1	....	....	....	....	5	15	40	40	39	25	1	....	7	....	173	....
Total	1	1	....	1	....	9	19	52	60	67	52	8	...	13	110	173	283
Cause not specified	93	89	39	19	17	32	33	37	40	35	13	....	....	24	471	....	...
" "	91	77	25	12	19	75	39	39	44	39	5	2	....	18	....	485	....
Total	184	166	64	31	36	107	72	76	84	74	18	2	....	42	471	485	956
Calculus (stone & gravel)	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	2	1	7	3	3	....	....	21	....	....
" "	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	2	2	8	3	3	....	....	21	2	23
Cephalitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
"	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Total	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	2	3	7	4	....	2	2	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	25	....	....
"	1	11	....	3	6	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	29	....
Total	3	14	7	7	6	6	5	4	1	....	....	....	....	1	25	29	54

TABLE E.—

SEX.	DEATHS.			MONTHS.												
	Sex.															
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
Females	....	121	121	9	10	19	5	11	11	7	12	5	10	11	11	...
Males	18	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	....	1	12	3	....	1	...	....
Females	..	18	..	...		1	1	..	....	2	10	2	...	1	1	....
Total	18	18	36	1	...	1	1	...	..	3	22	5	....	2	1	...
Males	157	....	...	1	....	2	1	1	7	54	49	33	6	1	2	....
Females	...	117	..	....	1	....	2	....	2	37	37	30	7	1	....	....
Total	157	117	274	1	1	2	3	1	9	91	86	63	13	2	2	..
Males	1	....	..	....	...	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	...	1	..	....
Females	..	..	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	...
Total	1	..	1	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	...	....	1	...	...
Males	250	..	..	25	19	33	30	16	22	27	22	18	8	14	14	2
Females	....	204	....	22	28	21	19	14	13	24	14	19	8	12	7	3
Total	250	204	454	47	47	54	49	30	35	51	36	37	16	26	21	5
Males	184	....	....	15	14	17	21	16	7	3	8	7	27	28	21	....
Females	....	161	..	15	16	14	11	14	7	2	2	8	19	31	18	4
Total	184	161	345	30	30	31	32	30	14	5	10	15	46	59	39	4
Males	4	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
Females	....	10	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	3	2	..	....	....
Total	4	10	14	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	....	3	2	....	....	....
Males	9	....	....	2	....	1	1	..	1	1	....	2	....	1	....	....
Females	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....
Total	9	2	11	3	....	1	1	1	1	1	....	2	....	1	....	....
Males	10	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	2	1	....	2	1	1	...	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	10	...	10	..	2	....	1	....	2	1	..	2	1	1	....	..
Males	71	..	....	1	4	1	2	....	1	1	6	3	5	6	1	....
Females	....	16	....	....	2	2	2	1	1	....	....	....	4	1	3	...
Total	31	16	47	1	6	3	4	1	2	1	6	3	9	7	4	....

Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.																
	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Childbirth	....	....	....	....	6	48	53	13	....	....	....	....	....	1	.	121	121
Cholera	6	2	...	1	..	....	....	...	2	3	3	..	...	1	18	....	....
"	4	1	1	....	....	...	3	....	3	4	1	..	....	1	....	18	....
Total	10	3	1	1	....	...	3	....	5	7	4	...	....	2	18	18	36
Cholera Infantum	120	37	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	157	....	....
"	93	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	117	....
Total	213	61	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	157	117	274
Chorea	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
"	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	...	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Convulsions	185	50	2	1	...	1	3	1	2	1	1	....	....	3	250	....	....
"	129	49	6	....	1	9	4	1	...	1	....	....	....	4	....	204	....
Total	314	99	8	1	1	10	7	2	2	2	1	....	....	7	250	204	454
Croup	37	110	31	2	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	4	184	....	....
"	23	103	27	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	2	....	161	....
Total	60	213	58	7	1	...	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	6	184	161	345
Cyanosis	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....
"	10	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....
Total	12	1	....	1	...	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	10	14
Cystitis	....	...	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	...	4	....	...	1	9	....	....
"	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....
Total	....	....	....	....	..	1	....	2	1	...	4	..	....	3	9	2	11
Delirium Tremens	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	2	1	1	....	....	...	2	10	....	....
"	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	2	1	1	....	....	....	2	10	....	10
Diabetes	1	....	1	2	1	6	....	3	7	6	3	....	....	1	31	....	....
"	....	....	...	4	3	2	1	....	3	1	1	..	...	1	...	16	...
Total	1	....	1	6	4	8	1	3	10	7	4	....	....	2	31	16	47

TABLE E.—

SEX.	DEATHS.			MONTHS.												
	SEX.															
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
Males	219	....	....	10	2	5	3	7	6	50	68	41	20	3	3	1
Females	....	182	....	4	2	4	2	4	8	47	55	41	9	1	5	....
Total	219	182	401	14	4	9	5	11	14	97	123	82	29	4	8	1
Males	496	....	...	54	44	63	54	29	22	19	32	33	48	55	43	....
Females	....	490	....	54	40	54	50	38	32	25	27	32	44	54	40	..
Total	496	490	986	108	84	117	104	67	54	44	59	65	92	109	83	
Males	176	....	....	13	11	13	16	26	11	8	12	15	17	19	15	....
Females	....	176	....	22	10	15	22	9	19	14	12	14	13	16	10	..
Total	176	176	352	35	21	28	38	35	30	22	24	29	30	35	25	....
Males	189	....	....	5	3	4	16	19	34	41	28	19	7	7	5	1
Females	....	31	....	....	....	3	5	3	1	6	11	1	1	....	....	....
Total	189	31	220	5	3	7	21	22	35	47	39	20	8	7	5	1
Males	50	....	....	2	1	....	...	2	3	4	17	12	6	2	1	....
Females	....	43	....	3	....	...	1	1	1	10	12	13	2	....	....	....
Total	50	43	93	5	1	...	1	3	4	14	29	25	8	2	1	....
Females	...	4	4	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males	26	....	....	....	2	3	2	6	2	1	3	1	1	2	3	....
Females	..	15	....	2	....	....	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	1	....	..
Total	26	15	41	2	2	3	3	8	3	2	4	4	4	3	3	....
Males	223	....	...	15	24	10	19	19	13	29	19	26	16	13	20	....
Females	....	194	...	15	12	15	13	13	15	26	18	21	16	13	16	1
Total	223	194	417	30	36	25	32	32	28	55	37	47	32	26	36	1
Males	25	....	....	4	3	3	1	...	2	1	2	1	5	1	2	....
Females	....	24	....	1	2	1	5	....	2	2	3	....	3	2	3	....
Total	25	24	49	5	5	4	6	...	4	3	5	1	8	3	5	....
Males	22	...	...	1	2	1	3	1	2	5	1	1	1	1	3	....
Females	..	21	....	2	3	4	2	1	3	3	1	1	....	....	1	....
Total	22	21	43	3	5	5	5	2	5	8	2	2	1	1	4	...

Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.															
	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Diarrhœa	142	37	4	1	1	2	2	3	1	8	8	6	....	4	219	....	....
"	126	29	1	1	2	4	3	3	3	1	4	2	....	3	....	182	....
Total	268	66	5	2	3	6	5	6	4	9	12	8	....	7	219	182	401
Diphtheria	31	206	159	63	15	3	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	17	496	....	....
"	27	196	156	76	13	7	4	2	1	....	....	....	....	8	....	490	....
Total	58	402	315	139	28	10	4	2	2	1	....	....	....	25	496	490	986
Dropsy	1	13	8	7	3	6	7	10	27	44	32	13	1	4	176	....	....
"	1	4	2	4	3	9	18	15	20	35	47	13	2	3	....	176	....
Total	2	17	10	11	6	15	25	25	47	79	79	26	3	7	176	176	352
Drowned	....	30	27	27	20	35	21	11	8	3	3	1	....	3	189	....	....
"	....	13	2	3	2	7	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	31	....
Total	....	43	29	30	22	42	23	11	8	3	3	1	....	5	189	31	220
Dysentery	19	9	1	....	....	3	1	1	1	6	4	3	....	2	50	....	....
"	11	15	2	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	8	1	....	2	....	43	....
Total	30	24	3	....	....	3	1	3	2	7	12	4	....	4	50	43	93
Dropsy Ovarian	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	4	4
Dyspepsia	3	1	....	1	1	1	3	2	5	4	4	1	....	....	26	....	....
"	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	4	1	3	....	....	....	15	....
Total	6	1	....	1	1	2	3	3	7	8	5	4	....	....	26	15	41
Enteritis	52	23	11	11	24	22	8	10	18	21	14	3	....	6	223	....	....
"	52	19	7	11	10	21	17	8	6	14	16	4	....	9	....	194	....
Total	104	42	18	22	34	43	25	18	24	35	30	7	....	15	223	194	417
Epilepsy	1	1	....	1	1	4	7	4	3	1	1	1	....	....	25	....	....
"	1	....	2	1	3	4	4	3	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	21	....
Total	2	1	2	2	4	8	11	7	7	3	1	1	....	....	25	24	49
Erroneously specified	7	3	2	1	....	1	....	1	4	2	....	....	....	1	22	....	....
" "	4	1	1	3	....	2	4	1	2	....	....	....	....	3	....	21	....
Total	11	4	3	4	....	3	4	2	6	2	....	....	....	4	22	21	43

TABLE E.—

SEX.	DEATHS. SEX. Males.	Females.	Totals.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
Males	43	..	..	7	4	7	3	4	2	..	5	2	1	3	4	1
Females	..	27	..	1	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	1	3	1	..
Total	43	27	70	8	7	10	6	7	4	2	7	5	2	6	5	1
Males	36	..	..	3	4	3	2	6	1	1	5	1	3	5	2	..
Females	..	29	..	1	..	2	4	1	4	2	4	2	2	3	4	..
Total	36	29	65	4	4	5	6	7	5	3	9	3	5	8	6	..
Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Males	82	..	..	6	5	13	4	7	8	6	6	7	10	5	5	..
Females	..	88	..	8	4	7	4	3	6	7	8	9	17	7	7	1
Total	82	88	170	14	9	20	8	10	14	13	14	16	27	12	12	1
Males	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Males	23	..	..	3	3	1	1	2	..	2	1	4	3	2	..	1
Females	..	19	..	..	4	..	1	2	2	4	3	1	1	..	1	..
Total	23	19	42	3	7	1	2	4	2	6	4	5	4	2	1	1
Males	180	..	..	21	38	37	22	14	15	4	7	3	4	9	6	..
Females	..	188	..	27	30	33	20	20	11	9	4	8	7	8	11	..
Total	180	188	368	48	68	70	42	34	26	13	11	11	11	17	17	..
Males	200	..	..	30	19	14	16	12	6	11	16	22	19	19	16	..
Females	..	179	..	20	19	13	17	9	5	12	12	29	20	17	15	..
Total	200	179	379	50	29	27	33	21	11	23	28	51	39	36	31	..
Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Males	15	..	..	2	3	4	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..
Females	..	7	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..
Total	15	7	22	3	3	5	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	..

Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.															
	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Erysipelas	16	1	1	3	2	1	....	4	1	5	3	3	1	2	43	....	....
"	10	3	....	....	....	1	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	....	....	27	....
Total	26	4	1	3	2	2	1	5	4	8	6	4	2	2	43	27	70
Exhaustion	9	1	....	....	....	3	2	3	4	2	5	2	....	5	36	....	....
"	9	1	....	1	....	4	5	1	4	....	1	1	....	2	....	29	....
Total	18	2	....	1	....	7	7	4	8	2	6	3	....	7	36	29	65
Executed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
"	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fever	10	14	7	2	8	13	7	4	3	6	4	2	....	2	82	....	....
"	9	18	5	8	10	11	10	2	4	2	3	1	....	5	....	88	....
Total	19	32	12	10	18	24	17	6	7	8	7	3	....	7	82	88	170
Fever, Infantile	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....
"	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Fever, Remittent	....	7	3	1	2	3	2	....	....	3	1	....	....	1	23	....	....
"	..	5	1	2	2	4	2	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	19	....
Total	...	12	4	3	4	7	4	1	..	3	3	....	....	1	23	19	42
Fever, Scarlet	14	105	35	10	3	4	2	3	1	....	....	....	....	3	180	....	....
"	10	104	45	10	3	10	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	188	....
Total	24	209	80	20	6	14	2	4	1	....	....	....	....	8	180	188	368
Fever, Typhoid	1	10	11	13	35	54	31	11	13	14	1	....	....	6	200	..	....
"	2	10	12	13	35	43	21	15	17	4	2	....	..	5	....	179	....
Total	3	20	23	26	70	97	52	26	30	18	3	..	....	11	200	179	379
Fistula	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
"	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fractures & Contusions	....	1	1	....	1	2	2	3	....	2	1	1	....	1	15	....	....
"	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	2	....	....	....	7	....
Total	....	1	1	....	1	2	2	3	....	3	5	3	....	1	15	7	22

TABLE E.—

SEX.	DEATHS.			MONTHS.											
	Sex.														
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
Males	3	..	..	1	....	...	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	3	....	3	1	....	.	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males	32	....	....	2	....	5	3	1	4	4	4	3	2	2	2	....
Females	..	17	...	....	1	1	1	....	....	3	1	4	2	2	2	....
Total	32	17	49	2	1	6	4	1	4	7	5	7	4	4	4	...
Males	296	...	....	20	23	22	28	30	22	30	20	24	28	25	24	....
Females	..	325	...	36	30	28	19	33	30	28	23	28	24	22	23	1
Total	296	325	621	56	53	50	47	63	52	58	43	52	52	47	47	1
Males	49	...	..	5	3	5	..	5	2	5	5	5	7	4	3	....
Females	....	49	...	1	5	6	6	4	7	2	4	3	5	4	2	....
Total	49	49	98	6	8	11	6	9	9	7	9	8	12	8	5	....
Males	6	...	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	2	....
Females	....	5	..	1	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	..	..	....	....	....
Total	6	5	11	1	1	1	1	....	....	2	....	1	1	1	2	....
Males	10	....	....	1	..	...	2	....	....	1	1	1	1	2	1	...
Females	....	1	...	....	....	1	..	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....
Total	10	1	11	1	....	1	2	....	..	1	1	1	1	2	1	....
Males	6	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	...	....	1	2	....
Females	...	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	6	....	6	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	...	....	1	2	..
Males	84	..	....	4	4	10	12	4	9	6	8	14	4	5	4	....
Females	....	65	....	5	6	8	3	5	8	4	7	6	5	6	2	....
Total	84	65	149	9	10	18	15	9	17	10	15	20	9	11	6	...
Males	1	....	...	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	1	..	1	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	1	....	..	...
Males	1	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	..	..	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	1	....	1	..	....	....	....	....	..	1	..	....	....	....	....	....

Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH	AGES.																
	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Frozen	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	3	....	....
"	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	3	..	3
Gastritis	4	3	....	2	....	3	1	2	6	3	6	....	1	1	32	..	....
"	2	3	....	1	....	....	1	2	2	1	3	....	....	2	....	17	....
Total	6	6	....	3	....	3	2	4	8	4	9	....	1	3	32	17	49
Heart Disease	11	6	5	7	11	14	26	34	41	54	59	14	1	13	296	..	..
"	9	3	3	9	20	36	33	38	41	68	41	12	....	12	....	325	....
Total	20	9	8	16	31	50	59	72	82	122	100	26	1	25	296	325	621
Hemorrhage	9	3	1	....	3	4	4	6	5	7	4	....	....	3	49	..	....
"	7	....	2	1	3	7	10	7	1	2	3	2	..	4	....	49	....
Total	16	3	3	1	6	11	14	13	6	9	7	2	....	7	49	49	98
Hepatitis	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	6	....	....
"	1	1	....	....	..	....	....	1	....	....	2	..	....	....	....	5	....
Total	1	1	....	....	1	....	2	2	1	....	2	....	....	1	6	5	11
Hernia	2	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	10	....	....
"	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
Total	2	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	2	1	2	2	....	10	1	11
Homicide or Murder	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	1	6	....	....
" "	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	1	..	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	1	6	....	6
Hydrocephalus	49	31	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	84	....	....
"	36	23	1	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	1	....	65	....
Total	85	54	2	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	84	65	149
Hydrophobia	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
"	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Ileus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
"	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1

TABLE E.—

SEX.	DEATHS. SEX. Males.	Females.	Totals.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
Males	612	....	....	31	40	57	48	43	52	49	93	67	36	46	46	4
Females	...	488	....	42	33	41	39	29	29	50	65	45	49	34	29	3
Total	612	488	1100	73	73	98	87	72	81	99	158	112	85	80	75	7
Males	88	....	....	2	7	6	9	8	5	6	12	11	8	5	9	....
Females	....	66	....	4	7	8	2	3	7	3	13	6	3	4	6	....
Total	88	66	154	6	14	14	11	11	12	9	25	17	11	9	15	....
Males	1	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	.	....
Total	1	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males	7	....	....	1	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....
Females	...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	7	1	8	1	....	2	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	1	....	....
Males	14	....	....	1	...	1	....	1	....	5	2	1	3	...	....	. ..
Females	....	7	....	1	....	....	1	1	1	2	1	....	..	....	....	....
Total	14	7	21	2	....	1	1	2	1	7	3	1	3	....	....	....
Males	15	....	....	1	....	2	1	...	2	2	2	..	1	....	4	...
Females	....	8	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	2	1	...	....	1
Total	15	8	23	2	....	3	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	....	4	1
Males	5	...	....	1	...	1	....	...	...	...	...	....	2	1	...	....
Females	....	6	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	2	...	....	....	....
Total	5	6	11	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	2	2	2	1	. .	....
Males	30	....	....	3	5	....	4	2	3	2	....	1	1	5	4	....
Females	....	22	....	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	3	....	3	....	2	....
Total	30	22	52	5	7	2	5	4	5	5	3	1	4	5	6	....
Males	10	....	....	2	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	3	....	1	1	....
Females	...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	. .	....	....	....
Total	10	1	11	2	1	....	....	1	...	1	..	4	....	1	1	....
Males	60	....	....	3	7	9	6	4	3	2	3	5	9	3	6	....
Females	...	26	...	....	3	2	4	1	2	....	1	5	2	2	4	....
Total...	60	26	86	3	10	11	10	5	5	2	4	10	11	5	10	....

Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.															
	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Infantile Debility	588	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	612	....	....
" "	464	21	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	488	....
Total	1052	41	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	612	488	1100
Infantile Premature	88	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	88	....	....
"	66	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	66	....
Total	154	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	88	66	154
Infanticide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
"	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Total	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2
Influenza	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	7	....	....
"	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Total	5	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	7	1	8
Insanity	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	5	4	2	....	....	....	....	14	....	....
"	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	2	1	....	....	....	1	....	7	....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	6	6	3	1	....	....	1	14	7	21
Intemperance	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	1	3	4	....	....	....	1	15	....	....
"	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	8	....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	4	3	6	....	....	....	1	15	8	23
Intussusception	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	5	....	....
"	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....
Total	3	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	1	....	....	....	5	6	11
Jaundice	12	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	3	6	3	1	....	1	30	....	....
"	8	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	4	2	1	....	3	....	22	....
Total	20	3	1	....	....	....	1	1	5	10	5	2	....	4	30	22	52
Joint Disease	....	....	....	2	1	2	2	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	10	....	....
"	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Total	....	....	....	3	1	2	2	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	10	1	11
Kidney Disease	1	1	3	1	4	1	6	6	5	16	12	4	....	....	60	....	....
"	1	2	2	2	3	3	1	....	3	5	2	1	....	1	....	26	....
Total	2	3	5	3	7	4	7	6	8	21	14	5	....	1	60	26	86

TABLE E.—

SEX.	DEATHS.			MONTHS.											
	Sex.														
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
Males	50	....	....	7	6	4	2	1	2	3	9	3	2	5	6	....
Females	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Total	50	2	52	7	6	4	2	1	2	4	10	3	2	5	6	....
Males	6	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Total	6	3	9	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	4	1	....	....	....	....
Males	14	....	....	....	2	1	2	....	1	4	....	1	1	1	1	....
Females	....	6	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....
Total	14	6	20	1	3	1	2	1	1	6	....	1	1	1	2	....
Males	110	....	....	8	10	11	11	11	8	6	7	10	10	9	9	....
Females	....	89	....	8	7	7	7	5	6	8	9	6	10	11	5	....
Total	110	89	199	16	17	18	18	16	14	14	16	16	20	20	14	....
Males	143	....	....	14	14	17	19	11	10	7	4	9	12	17	9	...
Females	....	109	....	8	10	15	13	9	8	6	7	7	10	8	8	....
Total	143	109	252	22	24	32	32	20	18	13	11	16	22	25	17	....
Males	39	....	....	4	5	3	5	2	5	1	5	4	1	2	2	....
Females	....	40	....	1	1	6	2	5	4	5	2	3	3	6	1	1
Total	39	40	79	5	6	9	7	7	9	6	7	7	4	8	3	1
Males	9	....	....	....	....	2	1	2	2	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	10	....	....	2	2	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	2	....
Total	9	10	19	....	2	4	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	....	2	....
Males	2	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	..	....	....	1	....
Females	....	3	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	..	....	....	1	....	....
Total	2	3	5	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
Females	....	77	77	8	8	15	3	7	5	3	7	3	5	5	8	....
Males	60	....	....	6	7	6	4	6	3	4	8	5	5	3	3	....
Females	....	50	....	5	2	7	3	4	3	12	5	3	....	4	2	....
Total	60	50	110	11	9	13	7	10	6	16	13	8	5	7	5	....

Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.																
	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Killed by Cars	....	....	....	2	7	16	5	4	9	....	2	2	....	3	50	....	....
"	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....
Total	....	....	....	2	7	16	6	4	9	....	3	2	....	3	50	2	52
Killed by Lightning	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	6	....	....
"	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	....
Total	....	....	....	1	1	2	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	2	6	3	9
Laryngitis	3	5	1	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	14	....	....
"	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....
Total	4	9	1	....	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	14	6	20
Liver Disease	11	3	1	3	1	4	10	14	24	15	16	2	....	6	110	....	....
"	6	2	2	2	2	8	12	11	12	13	11	2	....	3	....	89	....
Total	17	5	3	5	3	12	22	25	36	31	27	4	....	9	110	89	199
Lungs, Congestion of	52	24	5	4	3	5	6	5	10	13	13	3	....	....	143	....	....
" "	37	17	5	4	4	4	4	9	9	5	7	2	....	2	....	109	....
Total	89	41	10	8	7	9	10	14	19	18	20	5	....	2	143	109	252
Lung Disease	3	4	1	1	2	12	....	3	1	6	4	2	....	....	39	....	....
"	4	2	2	1	1	6	3	3	4	4	5	1	....	4	....	40	....
Total	7	6	3	2	3	18	3	6	5	10	9	3	....	4	39	40	79
Malformation	7	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	....
"	6	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....
Total	13	1	2	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	9	10	19
Measles	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....
"	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....
Total	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	5
Metria (Puerperal Fever)	....	....	....	....	7	31	27	7	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	77	77
Meningitis	11	19	11	3	1	3	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	7	60	....	....
"	17	18	5	2	2	2	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	50	....
Total	28	37	16	5	3	5	3	3	1	1	....	....	....	8	60	50	110

TABLE E.—

SEX.	DEATHS.			MONTHS.												
	SEX.															
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
Males	8	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	1	....	2	....	1	....	....
Females	....	7	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	....
Total	8	7	15	....	....	....	2	5	1	1	1	2	1	2	....	....
Males	43	....	....	6	4	5	6	3	3	4	2	2	2	2	4	....
Females	....	20	....	2	1	....	2	2	....	3	2	1	4	....	3	....
Total	43	20	63	8	5	5	8	5	3	7	4	3	6	2	7	..
Males	5	....	....	....	1	....	....	..	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	1
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	5	....	5	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	1
Males	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	..
Females	....	7	....	1	..	....	2	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....
Total	3	7	10	1	....	....	2	....	1	....	4	....	1	....	1	....
Males	2	....	..	..	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	.
Total	2	2	4	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	..
Males	920	....	....	82	70	78	79	76	70	65	65	73	90	89	83	....
Females	....	802	....	63	73	54	63	56	66	58	78	58	96	73	64	....
Total	920	802	1722	145	143	132	142	132	136	123	143	131	186	162	147	....
Males	126	....	....	11	12	11	9	5	10	12	12	14	11	9	10	....
Females	....	143	....	12	7	17	9	13	15	6	13	11	17	11	12	....
Total	126	143	269	23	19	28	18	18	25	18	25	25	28	20	22	....
Males	172	....	....	12	10	11	15	13	13	6	19	12	22	17	22	....
Females	....	167	....	22	15	13	17	7	14	12	18	11	14	13	11	....
Total	172	167	339	34	25	24	32	20	27	18	37	23	36	30	33	....
Females	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males	5	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Females	....	4	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Total	5	4	9	2	....	2	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....

Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.																
	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mortification	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	8	...	...
"	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	7	...
Total	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	2	2	1	2	...	...	8	7	15
Nephria (Bright's dise'e)	...	1	3	2	6	5	8	8	1	3	4	...	...	2	43	...	...
" " "	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	3	2	1	2	...	...	...	20	...
Total	...	1	3	2	6	9	12	12	4	5	5	2	...	2	43	20	63
Nephritis	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	...	...
"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	...	5
Neuralgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...
"	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	7	...
Total	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	1	...	1	3	7	10
Noma (Canker)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
" "	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Total	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Old Age	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	364	340	112	19	920	...	...
"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	306	333	80	14	...	802	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	670	673	192	33	920	802	1722
Other Diseases	25	15	6	5	1	9	9	8	16	18	8	...	...	6	126	...	...
" "	16	6	2	1	8	27	17	16	14	11	2	1	...	22	...	132	...
Total	41	21	8	6	9	36	26	24	30	29	10	1	...	28	126	132	258
Paralysis	1	4	...	2	2	4	7	16	20	38	48	25	3	2	172	...	...
"	1	2	1	4	1	7	6	17	27	32	45	21	2	1	...	167	...
Total	2	6	1	6	3	11	13	33	47	70	93	46	5	3	172	167	339
Paramenia	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Pericarditis	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	...	...
"	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Total	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	5	4	9

TABLE E.—

SEX.	DEATHS.			MONTHS.											
	Sex.														
	Males.	Females.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
Males	43	...	....	3	4	3	3	6	3	3	2	6	7	1	2	....
Females	....	64	....	6	5	6	6	6	7	7	1	5	9	6	....	....
Total	43	64	107	9	9	9	9	12	10	10	3	11	16	7	2	....
Males	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males	915	....	...	80	84	106	77	77	81	74	70	65	63	58	79	1
Females	....	1084	....	101	83	114	107	88	74	85	91	80	91	91	79	....
Total	915	1084	1999	181	167	220	184	165	155	159	161	145	154	149	158	1
Males	16	...	...	....	1	5	....	....	3	....	....	2	....	3	2	....
Females	....	8	....	....	2	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....
Total	16	8	24	....	3	6	2	1	3	....	....	2	1	4	2	....
Males	442	...	...	38	36	46	53	55	32	24	29	28	29	35	37	....
Females	...	384	....	43	34	42	46	36	33	19	22	17	27	27	36	2
Total	442	384	826	81	70	88	99	91	65	43	51	45	56	62	73	2
Males	23	....	....	....	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	3	2	2	2	....
Females	....	8	....	1	....	....	2	3	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....
Total	23	8	31	1	1	2	4	6	3	1	2	4	3	2	2	....
Males	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....
Males	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
Females	....	2	....	...	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	...	....	....	...	....
Total	1	2	3	1	....	....	...	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	...	....
Males	11	....	...	....	3	1	1	1	1	....	2	....	....	1	1	....
Females	....	9	...	2	1	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	...
Total	11	9	20	2	4	2	1	2	1	1	3	....	....	3	1	....
Males	4	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	2	1	1	...
Females	...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Total	4	1	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	2	...

Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.																
	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Peritonitis	3	1	1	5	7	7	4	4	3	....	4	1	....	3	43	....	....
"	5	6	3	3	4	18	8	3	5	4	1	....	....	4	....	64	....
Total	8	7	4	8	11	25	12	7	8	4	5	1	....	7	43	64	107
Phlegmon	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
"	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Phthisis	27	30	9	12	59	284	157	120	101	47	32	....	....	37	915	....	....
"	18	25	14	34	113	363	230	115	80	42	20	3	1	26	....	1084	....
Total	45	55	23	46	172	647	387	235	181	89	52	3	1	63	915	1084	1999
Pleurisy	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	5	2	3	1	1	....	....	16	....	....
"	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	1	2	1	....	....	1	....	8	....
Total	....	....	1	1	....	3	2	5	3	5	2	1	....	1	16	8	24
Pneumonia	117	61	13	8	14	33	26	34	38	45	33	4	2	14	442	....	....
"	90	61	16	12	13	35	24	24	27	33	29	6	1	13	....	384	....
Total	207	122	29	20	27	68	50	58	65	78	62	10	3	27	442	384	826
Poison	4	2	1	1	....	4	3	3	....	2	2	....	....	1	23	....	....
"	3	3	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....
Total	7	5	1	1	1	5	3	3	....	2	2	....	....	1	23	8	31
Privation	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....
"	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Purpura and Scurvy	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
" "	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
Total	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3
Pyaemia	2	2	....	1	1	2	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	11	....	....
"	....	....	....	....	....	2	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	9	....
Total	2	2	....	1	1	4	5	1	1	1	....	1	....	1	11	9	20
Quinsy	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....
"	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Total	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	5

TABLE E.—

SEX.	DEATHS.			MONTHS.												
	SEX.															
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
Males	40			5	1	3	3	3	1	5	5	2	4	3	5	
Females		45		3	7	4	3	6	3	3	2	2	1	6	5	
Total	40	45	85	8	8	7	6	9	4	8	7	4	5	9	10	
Males	33			5	10	9	2	2	1	1				1	2	
Females		43		4	10	7	2	2	5	3	1	3	2	2	2	
Total	33	43	76	9	20	16	4	4	6	4	1	3	2	3	4	
Males	11				1			2	2	1	1		2	1	1	
Females		16		2	2	3	1	1		2	2	2	1			
Total	11	16	27	2	3	3	1	3	2	3	3	2	3	1	1	
Males	1												1			
Females		2										1			1	
Total	1	2	3									1	1		1	
Males	21					4	2	1		1	2	1		7	3	
Females		15				2	1					1	3	4	4	
Total	21	15	36			6	3	1		1	2	2	3	11	7	
Males	3			1		1							1			
Females		4		1							1				2	
Total	3	4	7	2		1					1		1		2	
Males	46				3	2	7	3	3	8	3	5	2	6	4	
Females		50		6	2		6	4	8	1	7	6	5	2	3	
Total	46	50	96	6	5	2	13	7	11	9	10	11	7	8	7	
Males																
Females		5		1	1	1									2	
Total		5	5	1	1	1									2	
Males																
Females																
Total																
Males	2						1					1				
Females																
Total	2		2				1					1				

Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.																
	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Rheumatism	....	4	1	6	12	2	3	4	4	4	4	3	....	3	40	....	....
"	....	....	4	4	....	3	4	6	2	6	8	2	....	2	....	45	....
Total	....	4	5	10	4	7	7	10	6	10	12	5	....	5	40	45	85
Scarlatina	....	16	11	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	1	33	....	....
"	3	24	8	3	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	1	....	43	....
Total	3	40	19	4	5	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	2	33	43	76
Scrofula	4	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	11	....	....
"	3	3	2	2	3	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	16	....
Total	7	4	4	2	4	1	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	1	11	16	27
Skin Disease	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
"	....	1	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
Total	1	1	...	..	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	...	1	2	3
Small Pox	1	2	1	....	2	7	4	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	21	....	....
"	2	3	....	1	2	3	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	....
Total	3	5	1	1	4	10	7	1	2	....	....	....	....	2	21	15	36
Spina Bifida	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....
"	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....
Total	7	....	...	....	...	...	....	...	....	....	....	..	....	....	3	4	7
Spinal Disease	11	9	5	1	....	4	4	4	2	4	....	2	....	....	46	....	....
"	11	10	9	2	2	8	2	2	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	50	....
Total	22	19	14	3	2	12	6	6	3	7	....	2	....	....	46	50	96
Spleen	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	5	....
"	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	5	5
Stricture of Intestines	....	....	....	..	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....
"	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Stricture of Uretha	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....
"	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	2

TABLE E.—

SEX.	DEATHS.			MONTHS.											
	Sex.														
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	January.	February	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
Males	135	....	....	3	10	21	9	14	8	10	19	10	6	11	14	....
Females	....	94	....	4	4	7	6	7	11	6	11	6	9	13	10	....
Total	135	94	229	7	14	28	15	21	19	16	30	16	15	24	24	....
Males	32	....	....	....	5	2	2	2	2	3	5	5	3	1	2	...
Females	....	14	....	2	2	....	....	2	1	2	1	1	2	....	1	....
Total	32	14	46	2	7	2	2	4	3	5	6	6	5	1	3	....
Males	17	....	....	2	1	1	2	2	....	1	5	....	1	1	1	.. .
Females	....	6	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	1	....
Total	17	6	23	3	1	1	2	2	1	2	7	....	1	1	2	. ..
Males	32	....	....	2	1	2	4	4	1	3	5	3	3	3	1	....
Females	....	5	....	2	....	1	...	....	...	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
Total	32	5	37	4	1	3	4	4	1	4	5	3	3	4	1	....
Males	15	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	11	2	..	....	1	....	....
Females	....	6	....	....	..	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....
Total	15	6	21	....	....	...	....	....	3	13	4	....	...	1	....	....
Males	4	....	..	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	..	....
Females	....	2	....	....	....	....	...	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	4	2	6	....	....	..	....	....	2	....	1	1	1	1	....	...
Males	18	....	...	1	3	3	1	1	2	3	1	3	....	....	....	....
Females	....	9	....	....	....	....	...	1	1	2	3	....	....	2	....	....
Total	18	9	27	1	3	3	1	2	3	5	4	3	. .	2	...	....
Males	47	....	....	3	2	1	1	6	4	6	7	7	8	1	1	....
Females	....	34	....	2	...	1	2	2	6	6	4	4	5	2	. .	....
Tota	47	34	81	5	2	2	3	8	10	12	11	11	13	3	1	....
Males	7	....	....	2	....	....	...	....	....	....	1	....	3	1	....	....
Females	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	...
Total	7	2	9	2	....	...	....	..	....	....	1	...	3	2	1	....
Males	8	...	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	3	2	...	....	....	....
Females	....	9	....	....	....	....	1	....	...	1	4	1	2	....	....	...
Total	8	9	17	1	....	....	2	1	....	1	7	3	2	....	....	....

Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.															
	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Still-born	135	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	135	....	....
"	94	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	94	....
Total	229	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	135	94	229
Sudden (cause not known)	3	1	....	....	....	2	3	5	5	6	7	....	....	....	32	....	....
" "	3	....	....	....	2	2	1	2	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	14	..
Total	6	1	....	....	2	4	4	7	6	8	7	1	....	....	32	14	46
Suffocation	5	1	....	....	....	3	1	2	5	....	....	....	....	....	17	....	....
"	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....
Total	9	3	....	....	....	3	1	2	5	....	....	....	....	....	17	6	23
Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	6	1	7	7	6	1	1	....	3	32	....	....
"	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	5	....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	6	3	8	8	7	1	1	....	3	32	5	37
Sunstroke	....	4	....	1	....	....	2	2	1	4	1	....	....	....	15	....	....
"	....	1	1	....	1	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....
Total	....	5	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	1	....	....	....	15	6	21
Syphilis	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....
"	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
Total	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	2	6
Tabes Mesenterica	14	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18	....	....
"	4	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....
Total	18	5	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	18	9	27
Teething	24	23	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	47	....	....
"	21	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	34	....
Total	45	36	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	47	34	81
Tetanus	1	....	2	....	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....
"	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....
Total	1	....	2	....	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	7	2	9
Thrush	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....
"	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....
Total	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	9	17

TABLE E.—

SEX.	DEATHS.			MONTHS.											
	SEX.														
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
Males	24	....	....	2	5	3	3	2	1	1	2	1	3	....	1	....
Females	....	44	..	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	6	4	1	3	....
Total	24	44	68	6	9	6	7	6	5	5	5	7	7	1	4	....
Males	8	....	....	...	1	...	2	....	2	1	1	....	....	1	....	....
Females	...	11	..	...	2	1	....	....	....	2	..	....	4	1	1	....
Total	8	11	19	....	3	1	2	....	2	3	1	....	4	2	1	....
Males	16	....	....	1	1	1	3	1	....	2	2	....	2	2	....	1
Females	....	11	....	...	1	3	....	2	....	....	....	2	2	1	....	....
Total	16	11	27	1	2	4	3	3	....	2	2	2	4	3	....	1
Females	....	20	20	5	3	1	1	1	1	....	1	2	1	3	1	...
Males	....	....	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	...	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	..	....
Total	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males	103	....	....	8	9	9	13	6	10	10	18	8	7	3	2	....
Females	...	108	....	7	9	7	14	9	7	14	12	15	4	5	5	....
Total	103	108	211	15	18	16	27	15	17	24	30	23	11	8	7	...
Males	9	....	....	1	....	2	1	....	....	1	....	1	2	1	....	....
Females	....	15	....	...	....	2	3	....	1	2	1	3	1	....	2	....
Total	9	15	24	1	....	4	4	....	1	3	1	4	3	1	2	....
Males	6	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	....	1	....
Females	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Total	6	1	7	....	....	1	...	....	1	....	1	2	...	....	2	....

Concluded.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.																
	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Tumour	1	3	....	..	1	2	3	4	6	2	1	....	....	1	24	....	....
"	4	3	....	1	....	3	4	4	12	3	8	1	....	1	....	44	....
Total	5	6	....	1	1	5	7	8	18	5	9	1	....	2	24	44	68
Ulcer	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	1	1	....	....	8	....	....
"	....	....	....	....	1	....	4	1	....	4	1	....	....	....	....	11	....
Total	1	1	....	....	1	....	4	2	2	5	2	1	....	....	8	11	19
Ulceration of Intestines	1	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	6	1	....	....	2	16	....	....
" "	2	1	1	....	....	2	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	11	....
Total	3	2	2	....	1	3	2	1	1	7	1	....	....	4	16	11	27
Uterus, Disease of	....	....	....	....	....	3	8	3	1	1	2	....	....	2	....	20	20
Violent Deaths	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
"	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Whooping Cough	68	34	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	1	103	....	....
"	68	36	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	108	....
Total	136	70	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	103	108	211
Worms	....	6	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	9	....	....
"	3	9	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	....
Total	3	15	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	9	15	24
Wounds	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	6	....	....
"	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Total	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	6	1	7

TABLE F.—CAUSES OF DEATH

COUNTIES.	Miasmatic.										
	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Quinsy.	Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Infantile Fever.	Erysipelas.	Metria (Puerperal Fever).	Influenza.
Algoma:											
Male	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brant:											
Male	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....
Female	.....	.....	2	9	.....	1	5	.....	2	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	2	14	.....	1	8	.....	3	.....	..
Bruce:											
Male	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Female	.....	.....	1	8	.....	7	1	.....	.....	1	...
Total	.....	.....	1	20	.....	13	1	.....	1	1	.....
Carleton:											
Male	1	1	6	5	.....	9	19	.....	1	.....	1
Female	.....	.....	2	4	.....	10	20	.....	2	3	.....
Total	1	1	8	9	.....	19	39	.....	3	3	1
Elgin:											
Male	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	1	.....	1	3	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	6	1	.....	1	3	.....
Essex:											
Male	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	6	4	.....	1	.....	.....
Female	1	1	.....	9	.....	1	5	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	1	1	.....	16	.....	7	9	.....	1	1	.....
Frontenac:											
Male	.....	.....	1	20	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	.....	.....	1	19	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Total	.....	.....	2	39	.....	5	1	.....	.....	4	.....
Grey:											
Male	...	.....	.....	40	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Female	.....	..	1	43	.....	5	3	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	.....	.....	1	83	.....	10	3	.....	1	1	.....
Haldimand:											
Male	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	..	.....
Female	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.. ..	2	.....	6	.....	..	1	.....	.....

BY COUNTIES.

Miasmatic.										Tubercular.				Nervous System.			
Dysentery	Diarrhœa.	Cholera Infantum.	Cholera.	Ague.	Remittent Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Rheumatism.	Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Scrofula.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Phthisis (Consumption of Lungs).	Hydrocephalus.	Cephalitis.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Apoplexy.	Paralysis.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	..	.....	1	1	....	.....	1	1
.....	..	.....	.....	.....	...	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	1	....	....	2	2
....	3	1	1	.....	...	3	.....	1	....	.....	.....	21	4	..	.....	2	5
....	3	1	...	....	...	2	....	2	....	...	.....	24	2	.....	.....	5	3
.....	6	2	1	...	....	5	....	3	....	.....	...	45	6	.....	.....	7	8
2	1	2	1	.....	1	5	1	...	2	.....	...	13	3	.....	2	1	5
4	1	2	1	...	....	4	1	3	1	.....	.....	15	1	.....	1	1	3
6	2	4	2	..	1	9	2	3	3	.....	...	28	4	.....	3	2	8
....	10	3	...	....	..	8	1	2	20	.....	2	27	7	.....	.....	2	6
4	7	7	....	...	1	4	1	8	30	.....	1	38	3	...	.....	1	8
4	17	10	.	....	1	12	2	10	50	.....	3	65	10	.....	....	3	14
2	6	1	.	....	1	5	.	....	.....	.....	....	13	3	....	.....	3	2
3	4	2	1	....	1	7	...	2	....	...	...	13	.....	.....	2	1	1
5	10	3	1	.....	2	12	.....	2	.....	....	.....	26	3	.....	2	4	3
1	4	16	....	...	1	7	...	5	....	2	....	27	3	1	1	4	1
.	2	5	1	...	....	6	....	7	4	1	.....	31	2	.....	.....	1	2
1	6	21	1	....	1	13	.	12	4	3	.....	58	5	1	1	5	3
.....	5	3	....	.....	.....	4	...	..	6	....	....	22	3	.....	....	2	7
.	6	1	....	..	....	3	2	...	8	...	.....	25	1	.....	....	3	6
..	11	4	..	...	.....	7	2	....	14	.....	....	48	4	.....	....	5	13
...		2	....	..	3	...	4	....	2	....	1	17	1	...	.....	1	5
1	2	1	....	...	1	5	1	..	5	.....	.....	12	....	....	1	5	3
1	2	3	...	.....	4	5	5	..	7	. ...	1	29	1	.....	1	6	8
....	2	4	4	....	....	5	...	2	....	1	.....	15	1	.....	...	.....	2
....	2	1	1	..	...	2	2	1	.....	1	....	15	2	.....	.....	3	2
.. ...	4	5	5	....	.....	7	2	3	.....	2	.....	30	3	.....	.....	3	4

TABLE F.—CAUSES OF DEATH

COUNTIES.	Nervous System.									
	Insanity.	Chorea.	Epilepsy.	Tetanus.	Convulsions.	Brain Disease.	Spinal Disease.	Meningitis.	Congestion of Brain.	Inflammation of Brain.
Algoma :										
Male			1							
Female										
Total			1							
Brant :										
Male					5	2		2	1	
Female			1		2	2	3	2		1
Total			1		7	4	3	4	1	1
Bruce :										
Male					5	1	1		2	
Female				1	7				1	
Total				1	12	1	1		3	
Carleton :										
Male			1		9	3	1	2	3	7
Female					6	4	4	3	3	2
Total			1		15	7	5	5	6	9
Elgin :										
Male					2	3		2		1
Female			1		3	2	2			
Total			1		5	5	2	2		1
Essex :										
Male				2	3	3	1	4	3	1
Female			3		2			1	1	1
Total			3	2	5	3	1	5	4	2
Frontenac :										
Male		1	1		7	5	2		1	2
Female			2		4	2	3		1	
Total		1	3		11	7	5		2	2
Grey :										
Male					8	3	1	1	1	
Female			1	1	4	1		2	1	1
Total			1	1	12	4	1	3	2	1
Haldimand :										
Male					1	1		1	2	
Female							2			1
Total					1	1	2	1	2	1

BY COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

Respiratory Organs.							Developmental Diseases of Children.							Develop-mental Diseases of Women.		Develop-mental Diseases of Old People.			
Laryngitis.	Bronchitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Asthma.	Lung Disease.	Congestion of Lungs.	Still-Born.	Infantile Premature.	Cyanosis.	Spina Bifida.	Other Malformations.	Teething.	Infantile Debility.	Paramenia.	Childbirth.	Old Age.	Total.	Other Diseases and cause not given.	Grand Total.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	...	2	14	2	16
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	.....	1	12	5	17
...	....	....	1	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	5	...	.....	3	26	7	33
....	3	..	6	1	....	1	....	1	..	..	..	2	8	....	.....	16	98	59	157
....	3	....	10	....	1	2	....	3	..	..	...	1	8	....	2	16	118	36	154
...	6	..	16	1	1	3	....	4	..	..	....	3	16	....	2	32	216	95	311
1	5	....	9	2	....	4	4	3	..	..	....	2	9	...	.. ...	15	121	99	220
....	6	....	4	2	1	6	1	3	..	..	....	1	7	....	.....	17	113	71	184
1	11	....	13	4	1	10	5	6	..	..	....	3	16	....	.....	32	234	170	404
....	10	1	13	....	1	4	1	. .	..	..	....	10	41	....	.....	28	266	92	358
1	2	....	20	1	2	3	2	..	..	..	....	10	24	....	3	29	273	81	354
1	12	1	33	1	3	7	3	..	..	..	....	20	65	....	3	57	539	173	712
....	1	..	4	....	1	1	....	....	..	..	....	....	5	...	....	18	78	72	150
...	....	....	5	1	....	2	....	1	..	..	....	....	....	....	3	16	84	47	131
..	1	....	9	1	1	3	....	1	..	..	....	....	5	....	3	34	162	119	281
....	5	1	7	1	3	1	3	5	..	..	.	2	22	..	....	24	182	91	273
...	2	....	11	1	1	1	1	4	..	..	....	....	27	..	4	17	157	71	228
..	7	1	18	2	4	2	4	9	..	..	....	2	49	....	4	41	339	162	501
1	7	....	7	3	2	6	3	2	..	..	....	2	9	....	.....	32	169	106	275
	2	..	9	1	3	1	....	1	..	..	....	2	11	....	4	24	153	71	224
1	9	....	16	4	5	7	3	3	..	..	....	4	20	....	4	56	322	177	499
....	1	....	9	....	3	1	2	3	..	..	....	....	9	....	.....	22	146	76	222
....	6	....	12	..	....	1	3	2	..	..	....	1	9	....	3	24	162	55	217
....	7	....	21	....	3	2	5	5	..	..	....	1	18	....	3	46	308	131	439
..	1	1	....	....	....	4	....	1	..	..	....	....	7	....	.....	19	79	31	110
...	1	....	4	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	....	....	6	....	1	9	61	26	87
....	2	1	4	....	....	4	....	2	..	..	....	....	13	...	1	28	140	57	197

TABLE F.—CAUSES OF DEATH

COUNTIES.	Miasmatic.										
	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Quinsy.	Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Infantile Fever.	Erysipelas.	Metria (Puerperal Fever).	Influenza.
Halton:											
Male	....	...	....	6	...	3	2	....	....	..	....
Female	...	.....	1	3	...	1	..	...	....	1	....
Total	....	.....	1	9	....	4	2	....	....	1	....
Hastings:											
Male	....	.. ..	.....	23	...	12	5	....	1	....	1
Female	....	.....	...	22	...	9	8	..	1	1	....
Total	....	....	....	45	....	21	13	.	2	1	1
Huron:											
Male	....	....	....	13	....	9	5	....	1	....	....
Female	...	....	....	7	....	3	6	...	1	3	...
Total	....	.....	....	20	....	12	11	..	2	3	..
Kent:											
Male	....	.....	....	10	....	4	...	...	...	...	..
Female	....	.	.....	12	1	7	1	....	1	1	....
Total	..	.	..	22	1	11	1	...	1	1	....
Lambton:											
Male	...	1	4	15	...	8	4	.	...	...	.....
Female	..	....	.....	22	....	3	....	....	....	1	..
Total	...	1	4	37	....	11	4	...	....	1	...
Lanark:											
Male	...	....		13	....	2	5	....	....	...	....
Female	...	....	3	7	...	1	2	...	....	2	....
Total	..	...	3	20	....	3	7	.....	....	2	....
Leeds and Grenville:											
Male	....	..	.	18	1	8	2	....	2	.	..
Female	..	...	...	20	...	4	....	....	2	1	...
Total	...	...	....	38	1	12	2	....	4	1	...
Lennox and Addington:											
Male	4		1	8	....	2	5	...	....	..	1
Female	2	....	2	8	....	5	4	....	....	....	....
Total	6	....	3	16	....	7	9	..	....	....	1
Lincoln:											
Male	..	....	....	17	....	4	....	..	2	....	....
Female	...	.....	...	27	....	2	....	.....	.....	4	....
Total	....	.....	.....	44	....	6	....	....	2	4	....

BY COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

	Miasmatic.								Tubercular.				Nervous System.			
Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Cholera Infantum.	Cholera.	Ague.	Remittent Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Rheumatism.	Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Scrofula.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Phthisis (Consumption of Lungs).	Hydrocephalus.	Cephalitis.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Apoplexy.	Paralysis.
....	7	..	....	....	....	3	1	...	2	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	1	2	5
.....	2	...	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	.....	7	....	.....	1	4	4
.....	9	..	....	....	....	4	2	....	2	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	2	6	9
... .	1	6	....	1	....	5	2	4	8	1	.....	40	4	.....	1	4	8
.....	3	....	...	...	1	4	2	2	3	4	.....	51	3	.....	...	4	3
.....	4	6	....	1	1	9	4	6	11	5	. ..	91	7	.....	1	8	11
1	3	9	....	1	....	8	....	1	9	.....	.... .	25	4	.....	1	4	5
3	7	4	1	...	.....	7	3	4	11	2	.....	39	1	.....	1	4	5
4	10	13	1	1	....	15	3	5	20	2	.....	64	5	.....	2	8	10
....	7	3	1	1	1	3	2	2		1	....	21	.....	.....	1	3	1
2	1	1	....	....	....	2	....	4	.....	.....	..	18	4	.....	1	2	3
2	8	4	1	1	1	5	2	6	.....	1	.....	39	4	.....	2	5	4
1	1	3	...	...	....	6	....	3	6	....	1	12	3	.....	....	3	3
1	1	4	....	..	....	6	....	7	3	.....	.....	21	1	1	1	2	4
2	2	7	...	....	...	12	....	10	9	...	1	33	4	1	1	5	7
.. .	3	2	...	...	....	2	1	1	6	....	.....	12	1	....	.....	3	.....
.....	1	1	..	....	...	2	1	....	4	.....	1	8	....	.....	1	1	1
.....	4	3	....	....	...	4	2	1	10	.....	1	20	1	....	1	4	1
.....	1	2	....	....	1	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	38	4	....	1	5	3
.....	1	1	1	..	....	6	4	3	1	....	.....	49	2	...	1	6	5
.....	2	3	1	....	1	9	6	4	1	.	.....	87	6	.....	2	11	8
. ....	1	1	....	1	1	6	..	3	6	.....	....	16	1	....	....	4	3
... .	1	....	....	....	....	4	1	2	6	....	. ..	20	1	....	.....	2	5
.....	2	1	....	1	1	10	1	5	12	.....		30	2	.....	...	6	8
.....	5	6	....	....	....	4	1	2	2	1	....	10	1	.....	...	1	4
1	5	5	1	...	1	7	3	1	5	...	....	29	2	....	.....	5	2
1	10	11	1	....	1	11	4	3	7	1	....	39	3	.....	....	6	6

TABLE F.—CAUSES OF DEATH

COUNTIES.	Nervous System.									
	Insanity.	Chorea.	Epilepsy.	Tetanus.	Convulsions.	Brain Disease.	Spinal Disease.	Meningitis.	Congestion of Brain.	Inflammation of Brain.
Halton:										
Male					2	1			1	1
Female					3	2	1			1
Total					5	3	1		1	2
Hastings.										
Male			1	1	3	5	2			
Female					9	7	1	1		
Total			1	1	12	12	3	1		
Huron:										
Male			1		10	3	2	2	3	3
Female					7	1	2		1	1
Total			1		17	4	4	2	4	4
Kent:										
Male					4	3				1
Female	1				1	6			1	
Total	1				5	9			1	1
Lambton:										
Male					8	4		2	1	
Female					6	5		2	1	
Total					14	9		4	2	
Lanark:										
Male	1				1	3	2			
Female					5	1		1		
Total	1				6	4	2	1		
Leeds and Grenville:										
Male					2	6	4	4	3	1
Female					2	4	3	2	1	
Total					4	10	7	6	4	1
Lennox and Addington:										
Male					2	3	1			
Female					3	1	1		1	1
Total					5	4	2		1	1
Lincoln:										
Male	1		1	1	6	2	2	2		1
Female					6	6	2	2		2
Total	1		1	1	12	8	4	4		3

BY COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

Respiratory Organs.							Developmental Diseases of Children.							Developmental Diseases of Women.		Developmental Diseases of Old People.			
Laryngitis.	Bronchitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Asthma.	Lung Disease.	Congestion of Lungs.	Still-Born.	Infantile Premature.	Cyanosis.	Spina Bifida.	Other Malformations.	Teething.	Infantile Debility.	Paramenia.	Childbirth.	Old Age.	Total.	Other Diseases and cause not given.	Grand Total.
....	6	....	7	...	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	.....	5	68	37	105
....	3	1	4	1	1	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	.....	4	54	29	83
...	9	1	11	1	1	4	3	2	....	....	....	....	4	....	.....	9	122	66	188
1	2	...	12	1	....	5	8	2	....	....	....	4	14	....	.....	32	220	75	295
....	2	....	4	....	1	5	4	....	....	....	....	2	15	....	3	26	201	76	277
1	4	....	16	1	1	10	12	2	....	....	.	6	29	...	3	58	421	151	572
....	12	1	11	4	5	5	4	3	....	....	....	1	30	....	.....	32	231	105	336
2	6	....	10	1	1	1	1	3	....	....	....	1	26	....	5	25	206	92	298
2	18	1	21	5	6	6	5	6	....	....	....	2	56	....	5	57	437	197	634
...	2	....	4	1	2	3	....	1	....	....	....	1	23	....	. ..	17	123	57	180
..	1	....	7	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	1	3	18	116	54	170
..	3	....	11	1	2	6	3	1	....	....	....	2	32	1	3	35	239	111	350
	4	....	9	.....	.....	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	12	.....	.....	21	141	51	192
	2	....	5	2	1	2	....	4	....	....	....	..	13	....	2	18	141	53	194
	6	....	14	2	1	3	2	6	....	....	....	....	25	...	2	39	282	104	386
	3	1	7	3	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	13	....	.....	18	107	35	142
...	3	..	6	2	....	2	..	1	....	....	.	....	11	...	2	10	80	27	107
..	6	1	13	5	1	3	2	1	....	....	....	....	24	....	2	28	187	62	249
	3	....	10	1	1	6	1	4	....	....	....	1	12	....	.....	28	179	78	257
	.....	.....	8	1	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	....	11	28	183	59	242
	3	....	18	2	3	10	2	4	....	....	....	1	21	....	11	56	362	137	499
	1	....	3	2	....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	16	102	44	146
	1	..	2	...	....	2	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	4	....	1	16	96	29	125
	2	....	5	2	....	4	1	...	....	....	....	....	11	....	1	32	198	73	271
...	3	1	4	1	1	2	10	....	....	....	.....	1	21	.....	.....	17	138	52	190
....	4	...	6	....	..	2	1	2	1	....	....	....	15	....	2	20	170	58	228
....	7	1	10	1	1	4	11	2	1	.....	.....	1	36	.....	2	37	308	110	418

TABLE F.—CAUSES OF DEATH

COUNTIES.	Miasmatic.										
	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Quinsy.	Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Infantile Fever.	Erysipelas.	Metria (Puerperal Fever).	Influenza.
Middlesex :											
Male	1	....	....	19	....	6	11	....	7	....	....
Female	....	....	2	11	....	10	11	....	....	1	....
Total	1	....	2	30	....	16	22	....	7	1	....
Muskoka:											
Male	....	....	....	2	....	....	4	....	1	....	....
Female	....	....	....	2	....	1	4	....	....	....	....
Total	....	....	....	4	....	1	5	....	1	....	....
Norfolk :											
Male	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Female	....	....	....	9	....	2	....	....	3	....	....
Total	....	....	....	19	....	2	....	....	4	....	....
Northumberland and Durham :											
Male	....	....	2	15	1	....	4	....	1	....	1
Female	....	....	1	12	....	2	5	....	....	5	....
Total	....	....	3	*27	1	2	9	....	1	5	1
Ontario :											
Male	....	....	1	3	....	....	1	....	2	....	1
Female	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Total	....	....	1	4	....	....	1	....	2	1	2
Oxford:											
Male	2	....	....	5	....	5	6	....	1	....	....
Female	1	....	....	12	....	3	7	....	3	1	....
Total	3	....	....	17	....	8	13	....	4	1	....
Parry Sound :											
Male	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Female	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Peel:											
Male	....	....	....	5	....	3	3	....	....	....	....
Female	....	....	1	6	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Total	....	....	1	11	....	4	4	....	....	....	....
Perth:											
Male	1	....	....	9	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Female	1	....	1	14	....	4	3	....	1	3	....
Total	2	....	1	23	....	6	3	....	1	3	....

BY COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

Miasmatic.										Tubercular.				Nervous System.			
Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Cholera Infantum.	Cholera.	Ague.	Remittent Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Rheumatism.	Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Scrofula.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Phthisis (Consumption of Lungs.)	Hydrocephalus.	Cephalitis.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Apoplexy.	Paralysis.
7	13	10	....	....	1	7	2	6	1	1	2	56	5	.....	1	11	14
2	16	10	....	....	1	8	4	2	4	.....	.....	71	5	....	.....	6	8
9	29	20	....	....	2	15	6	8	5	1	2	127	10	.....	1	17	22
2	3	1	....	....	....	2	....	2	.....	1	....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	.....	.....	4	....	.....	....	.....	....
2	4	1	....	....	....	3	....	4	....	1	....	5	....	....	.....	....	1
1	3	3	....	....	....	5	1	5	.....	.....	1	12	....	.....	1	.....	4
.....	2	2	....	....	2	8	2	1	.....	....	.....	24	....	....	2	.....	6
1	5	5	....	....	2	13	3	6	....	....	1	36	.....	.....	3	....	10
2	4	3	....	....	....	7	1	3	17	.....	.....	36	3	....	.....	2	6
6	9	3	....	....	1	6	....	1	12	2	....	47	6	....	....	4	11
8	13	6	....	....	1	13	1	4	29	2	.....	83	9	.....	.....	6	17
....	5	2	....	....	....	6	3	1	11	.....	.....	27	3	.....	1	5	2
1	5	3	....	....	....	7	1	2	5	1	.....	42	5	....	2	4	3
1	10	5	....	....	....	13	4	3	16	1	.....	69	8	....	3	9	5
2	2	6	1	....	2	9	1	2	1	....	....	44	....	....	....	5	7
1	7	5	1	....	2	11	....	4	1	....	.....	41	2	....	1	3	7
3	9	11	2	....	4	20	1	6	2	....	....	85	2	.....	1	8	14
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	3	.....	....	....	.....	.....
2	4	2	1	....	1	4	1	3	....	....	.....	13	....	.....	1	2	2
1	2	5	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	.....	6	....	.....	....	4	3
3	6	7	1	....	2	5	2	3	....	.....	....	19	....	....	1	6	5
3	6	6	....	....	....	3	1	2	3	.....	1	17	2	.....	.....	2	5
4	4	2	1	....	....	4	1	4	3	....	....	22	1	.....	1	3	3
7	10	8	1	....	....	7	2	6	6	.....	1	39	3	.....	1	5	8

TABLE F.—CAUSES OF DEATH

COUNTIES.	Nervous System.									
	Insanity.	Cholera.	Epilepsy.	Tetanus.	Convulsions.	Brain Disease.	Spinal Disease.	Meningitis.	Congestion of Brain.	Inflammation of Brain.
Middlesex :										
Male	3	....	3	....	18	8	1	2	6	2
Female	....	....	....	....	18	6	3	2	2	....
Total	3	....	3	....	36	14	4	4	8	2
Muskoka :										
Male	....	....	1	....	4	1	....	....	....	....
Female	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	..	....	....
Total	....	....	1	....	5	2	1	....	....	....
Norfolk :										
Male	....	....	....	....	8	1	4	....	1	....
Female	1	....	1	....	4	2	2	..	....	
Total	1	....	1	....	12	3	6	..	1	....
Northumberland and Durham :										
Male	1	....	2	1	6	5	2	4	6	3
Female	1	....	1	..	7	2	3	2	2	....
Total	2	....	3	1	13	7	5	6	8	3
Ontario :										
Male	1	....	3	....	12	3	....	2	1	2
Female	1	....	1	....	6	1	2	1	1	1
Total	2	....	4	....	18	4	2	3	2	3
Oxford :										
Male	....	....	1	....	9	6	1	1	3	2
Female	....	....	....	....	1	6	....	....	....	1
Total	....	....	1	....	10	12	1	1	3	3
Parry Sound :										
Male	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Female	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Total	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Peel :										
Male	1	....	....	....	3	2	2	1	....	1
Female	....	....	....	....	3	4	....	1	....	....
Total	1	....	....	....	6	6	2	2	....	1
Perth :										
Male	....	....	1	....	6	1	1	2	1	1
Female	....	....	1	....	5	2	3	1	....	....
Total	....	....	2	....	11	3	4	3	1	1

BY COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

Respiratory Organs.							Developmental Diseases of Children.							Developmental Diseases of Women.		Developmental Diseases of Old People.			
Laryngitis.	Bronchitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Asthma.	Lung Disease.	Congestion of Lungs.	Still-Born.	Infantile Premature.	Cyanosis.	Spina Bifida.	Other Malformations.	Teething.	Infantile Debility.	Paramenia.	Childbirth.	Old Age.	Total.	Other Diseases and cause not given.	Grand Total.
1	10	....	28	....	1	8	23	7	..	2	.....	...	28	.....	..	52	384	136	520
...	6	....	20	1	2	8	10	1	.....	.....	.....	2	18	.....	9	34	314	121	435
1	16	..	48	1	3	16	33	8	..	2	....	2	46	....	9	86	698	257	955
....	3	....	6	...	....	2	....	1	.....	.....	....	...	15	..	.....	5	55	28	83
....	1	....	5	...	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	13	.....	3	2	45	17	62
	4	....	11	...	..	5	.....	1	.....	.....	..	.....	28	.....	3	7	160	45	145
....	3	....	11	...	1	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	....	13	100	44	144
..	...	...	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	4	10	102	29	131
....	3	....	18	.....	1	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	...	4	23	202	73	275
1	2	2	16	1	....	3	1	1	.....	1	...	1	18	..	....	52	237	103	340
...	2	....	17	.....	1	9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	14	...	6	51	257	88	345
1	4	2	33	1	1	12	5	1	.....	1	.....	3	32	....	6	103	494	191	685
2	5	....	10	..	1	3	3	4	1	.....	.....	.....	10	..	..	20	157	92	249
....	3	1	9	....	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	....	5	20	149	70	219
2	8	1	19	...	2	6	4	5	1	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	5	40	306	162	468
....	3	...	23	.....	2	2	1	2	1	...	1	...	13	..	....	36	208	85	293
....	5	...	20	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	7	..	3	33	195	75	270
....	8	....	43	.....	2	4	2	2	1	1	1	2	20	..	3	69	403	160	563
....	....	..	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.	.....	1	6	3	9
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	...	1	8	1	9
..	. .	.	...	.....	.....	.....					.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2	14	4	18
...	7	...	5	1	.....	...	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	...	.....	14	90	40	130
....	3	..	12	2	.....	2	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	....	1	20	86	27	113
...	10	....	17	3	...	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	...	7	..	1	34	176	67	243
2	3	1	20	1	....	5	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	...	.....	22	141	64	205
1	1	....	9	1	..	1	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	....	3	19	144	33	177
3	4	1	29	2	....	6	....	4	.....	.....	.....	...	24	....	3	41	285	97	382

TABLE F.—CAUSES OF DEATH

COUNTIES.	Miasmatic.									
	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Quinsy.	Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Intantile Fever.	Erysipelas.	Metria (Puerperal Fever.)	Influenza.
Peterborough:											
Male	....	....	.....	3	....	1	2	...	1	..	....
Female	..	.....	.....	6	...	....	1	....	1	2	....
Total	....	.. ...	.....	9	....	1	3	....	2	2	...
Prescott and Russell:											
Male	....	.....	10	42	....	5	.....	.....	...	..	...
Female	4	....	8	42	....	3	...	...	1	.	....
Total	4	...	18	84	....	8	...	....	1	..	...
Prince Edward:											
Male	....	....	.....	6	...	1	1	...	....	...	....
Female	....	.....	.....	2	...	...	...	..	....	3	....
Total	....	...	.....	8	...	1	1	..	..	3	....
Renfrew:											
Male	...	.....	.....	.....	....	3	6	....	..	....	1
Female	....	...	...	1	....	2	3	....	1	3	....
Total	....	....	.....	1	..	5	9	....	1	3	1
Simcoe:											
Male	....	.....	.....	16	1	3	6	....	...	...	....
Female	....	.....	1	16	....	5	4	...	1	6	...
Total	....	....	1	32	1	8	10	....	1	6	....
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry:											
Male	8	.. .	....	76	....	9	1	....	...	...	. ..
Female	3	1	1	62		5	4	....	2	3	....
Total	11	1	1	138	...	14	5	....	2	3	...
Thunder Bay:											
Male	....	. ..	2	..	....	....	..	.....	.....	..	.....
Female	....	...	3	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....
Total	..		5	...	..	...	....	..	.....	1	....
Victoria:											
Male	1	....	....	4	..	1	..	....	1	..	...
Female	1	....		2	....	1	1	....	..	3	...
Total	2	...	.....	6	..	2	1	..	1	3	....
Waterloo:											
Male	....	....	3	9	....	3	..	1	1	.....	....
Female	...	....	5	14	..	8	..	...	1	1	...
Total	....	....	8	23	...	11	....	1	2	1	...

BY COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

Miasmatic.									Tubercular.					Nervous System.			
Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Cholera Infantum.	Cholera.	Ague.	Remittent Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Rheumatism.	Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Scrofula.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Phthisis (Consumption of Lungs.)	Hydrocephalus.	Cephalitis.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Apoplexy.	Paralysis.
3	4	3	....	....	....	3	2	2	....	.....	...	12	.....	....	2	2	1
1	1	..	1	..	1	2	3	1	.....	.....	....	19	..	.....	2	2	4
4	5	3	1	...	1	5	5	3	...	....	...	31	...	.....	4	4	5
....	....	2	1	....	....	4	1	6	2	.....	.....	14	...	.....	.....	1	1
.....	1	...	.	1	....	2	....	8	1	.....	.....	13	1	.....	...	....	3
.....	1	2	1	1	....	6	1	14	3	...	...	27	1	....	.....	1	4
.....	1	1	...	...	..	3		1	.....	.....	....	19	.....	....	.....	3	5
.....	...	.....	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	.....	.....	17	....	.....	1	1	2
...	1	1	....	...	1	3	...	1	.	...	..	36	.....	....	1	4	7
1	7	2	1	....	....	1	....	..	1	1	....	14	2	...	1	.	3
.....	6	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	22	1	...	1	1	.. ..
1	13	4	3	...	...	3	...	.....	5	1	..	36	3	....	2	1	3
2	5	2	1	....	2	3	....	3	14	....	....	30	3	....	1	3	2
.....	5	2	1	....	1	4	3	2	14	...	...	26	2	..	..	3	6
2	10	4	2	...	3	7	3	5	28	.....	...	56	5		1	6	8
.....	5	1	...	.....	...	1	4	2	11	1	.....	29	2	.....	2	4	6
.....	4	3	1	.....	.....	5	2	1	9	1	....	40	3	.....	1	1	5
...	9	4	1	...		6	6	3	20	2	..	69	5	.....	3	5	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	....	2	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	..	...	.	1	.....	.....	1	...	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		1	....	...	3	.....	.....	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	4	1	.....	.....	2	3	....	..	1	.....	... ..	14	1	.	...	1	...
1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	....	1	5	.....	...	22	2	....	...	1	2
3	6	2	...	....	2	4	....	1	6	.....	.....	36	3	...	..	2	2
3	3	3	1	.	....	8	3	1	20	. ...	.....	25	1	.....	.....	6	2
.....	3	4	...	.....	.....	1	1	1	23	.....		25	1	.....	...	4	1
3	6	7	1	....	....	9	4	2	43	.....	.....	48	2	.....	. ..	10	3

TABLE F.—CAUSES OF DEATH

COUNTIES.	Nervous System.									
	Insanity.	Chorea.	Epilepsy.	Tetanus.	Convulsions.	Brain Disease.	Spinal Disease.	Meningitis.	Congestion of Brain.	Inflammation of Brain.
Peterborough:										
Male					3	2	..	1	2	..
Female					1	6	..	1	3	..
Total		..	..	..	4	8	..	2	5	..
Prescott and Russell:										
Male										
Female			3				1			
Total			3				1			
Prince Edward:										
Male			2			2	1	1	1	1
Female	1				1		1			1
Total	1		2		1	2	2	1	1	2
Renfrew:										
Male	1				1	2	2			1
Female						1	2		1	2
Total	1				1	3	4		1	3
Simcoe:										
Male				2	7	3			2	1
Female	1				10	2	1	2	2	..
Total	1	..		2	17	5	1	2	4	1
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry:										
Male			1		3	3		2		
Female					2	2				
Total			1		5	5		2		
Thunder Bay:										
Male					1					
Female					1					
Total					2					
Victoria:										
Male			1			2			1	2
Female			2		8	3		2		1
Total			3		8	5		2	1	3
Waterloo:										
Male			1		19	2	1	2		
Female					15		1	1	1	
Total			1		34	2	2	3	1	

BY COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

Respiratory Organs.							Developmental Diseases of Children.						Develop-mental Diseases of Women.		Develop-mental Diseases of Old People.			
Laryngitis.	Bronchitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Asthma.	Lung Disease.	Congestion of Lungs.	Still-Born.	Infantile Premature.	Cyanosis.	Spina Bifida.	Other Malformations.	Teething.	Infantile Debility.	Paramenia.	Childbirth.	Old Age.	Total.	Other Diseases and causes not given.	Grand Total.
...	2	...	13	3	....	4	3	...	..	..	..	....	4	...	.....	15	93	53	146
1	12	1	6	...	1	...	3	....	..	..	..	..	7	....	2	15	96	50	146
1	4	1	19	3	1	4	6	....	..	..	..	...	11	..	2	30	189	103	292
...	1	....	9	1	1	1	2	....	..	..	...	....	33	...	.....	21	158	48	206
...	....	..	6	....	1	1	1	4	..	..	1	....	19	....	1	11	137	35	172
....	1	....	15	1	2	2	3	4	..	..	1	...	52	..	1	32	295	83	378
....	1	....	3	....	....	1	....	1	..	..	...	....	4	....	.....	15	74	37	111
....	1	...	5	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	...	....	9	..	.....	12	59	23	82
...	2	..	8	....	...	1	....	2	..	..	..	....	13	....	.....	27	133	60	193
....	2	....	5	1	1	1	....	1	..	..	....	3	9	....	.....	9	83	32	115
..	3	1	13	3	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	1	11	....	2	10	101	36	137
....	5	1	18	4	1	1	....	1	..	..	....	4	20	....	2	19	184	68	252
1	5	....	17	2	1	5	2	....	..	..	..	1	23	...	....	36	205	96	301
....	9	....	4	....	3	5	2	1	..	..	1	....	12	....	3	35	195	67	262
1	14	....	21	2	4	10	4	1	..	..	1	1	35	....	3	71	400	163	563
1	4	....	12	1	3	6	1	....	..	..	..	2	22	....	....	47	270	79	349
.	12	....	15	....	2	2	.	1	..	..	2	1	15	....	2	46	261	81	342
1	16	....	27	1	5	8	3	1	..	..	2	3	37	..	2	93	531	160	691
....	....	....	6	....	....	1	1	2	..	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	17	6	23
....	....	....	4	....	. .	.	.	2	..	..	1	....	....	....	1	1	16	2	18
....	....	..	10	..	....	1	1	4	..	..	1	....	1	....	1	1	33	8	41
....	2	1	8	.	2	2	2	....	..	..	...	1	6	....	....	16	82	53	135
....	1	....	5	2	2	3	1	....	..	1	....	1	15	....	1	11	105	43	148
....	3	1	13	2	4	5	3	....	1	.	2	2	21	....	1	27	187	96	283
....	4	....	18	....	....	2	1	1	..	..	....	....	16	....	....	28	188	82	270
....	2	....	10	1	1	1	2	2	..	..	....	....	11	....	3	25	167	58	225
...	6	....	28	1	1	3	3	3	..	..	....	....	27	....	3	53	355	110	495

TABLE F.—CAUSES OF DEATH

COUNTIES.	Miasmatic										
	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Quinsy.	Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Infantile Fever.	Erysipelas	Metria (Puerperal Fever.	Influenza.
Welland:											
Male	....	.....	.....	2	....	5	....	...	3	...	...
Female	....	...	.....	6	..	5	....	...	....	1	....
Total	..	....	.....	8	....	10	.....	...	3	1	....
Wellington:											
Male	....	.. ..	....	17	....	9	1	....	1	...	..
Female	....	...	1	12		5	1	....	..	4	....
Total	....	...	1	29	...	14	2	...	1	4	..
Wentworth:											
Male	....	...	3	15	....	18	1	....	5	...	1
Female	....	.....	2	14	...	10	3	...	....	4	...
Total	...	....	5	29	....	28	4	.	5	4	1
York:											
Male	3	...	.....	23	1	25	4	1	6	....	....
Female	2	1	4	20	...	24	4	...	3	8	....
Total	5	1	4	43	1	49	8	1	9	8	...
Total Males	21	2	33	496	4	184	103	2	43	....	7
Total Females	15	3	43	490	1	161	108	....	27	77	1
Grand Total	36	5	76	986	5	345	211	2	70	77	8

BY COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

	Miasmatic.									Tubercular.				Nervous System.			
	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Cholera Infantum.	Cholera.	Ague.	Remittent Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Rheumatism.	Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Scrofula.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Phthisis (Consumption of Lungs.)	Hydrocephalus.	Cephalitis.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Apoplexy.	Paralysis.
	.....	2	5	1	....	1	6	....	2	1	.....	.....	23	1	..	....	3	4
	1	4	2	1	....	..	7	..	3	.....	1	....	19	...	..	.....	....	7
	1	6	7	2	....	1	13	....	5	1	1	.....	42	1	..	..	3	11
	4	11	2	1	....	...	6	...	1	5	1	1	36	2	.....	1	4	4
	1	9	6	....	..	2	8	3	....	1	....	.....	36	....	.	3	1	8
	5	20	8	1	....	2	14	3	1	6	1	1	72	2	.....	4	5	12
	3	17	16	1	....	2	13	2	4	13	.....	3	51	3	....	....	11	10
	1	17	13	1	....	2	6	....	3	19	2	1	59	3	.. ..	.....	6	5
	4	34	29	2	...	4	19	2	7	32	2	4	110	6	.....	.....	17	15
	6	60	22	1	....	3	27	3	9	8	.....	6	102	13	.....	6	22	27
	4	35	18	2	...	....	23	2	4	5	1	6	110	9	.....	5	11	22
	10	95	40	3	..	3	50	5	13	13	1	12	212	22	.....	11	33	49
	50	219	157	18	4	23	200	40	82	180	11	18	915	84	1	25	132	172
	43	182	117	18	1	19	179	45	88	188	16	9	1084	65	1	29	106	167
	93	401	274	36	5	42	379	85	170	368	27	27	1999	149	2	54	238	339

TABLE F.—CAUSES OF DEATH

COUNTIES.	Nervous System.									
	Insanity.	Cholera.	Epilepsy.	Tetanus.	Convulsions.	Brain Disease.	Spinal Disease.	Meningitis.	Congestion of Brain.	Inflammation of Brain.
Welland:										
Male	....	....	....	....	6	3	3	....	3	1
Female	....	....	2	....	2	3	....	....	....	....
Total	....	.....	2	...	8	6	3	...	3	1
Wellington:										
Male	....	.....	....	....	8	4	2	2	1	...
Female	....	.....	....	....	5	6	3	....	5	1
Total	.....	.....	...	.....	13	10	5	2	6	1
Wentworth:										
Male	....	...	.....	....	14	10	2	9	5	3
Female	....	.....	1	....	12	6	....	6	2	4
Total	.....	.....	1	.....	26	16	2	15	7	7
York:										
Male	5	.....	3	.....	43	21	5	9	12	6
Female	1	.....	3	.....	31	16	3	15	19	6
Total	6	.....	6	.....	74	37	8	24	31	12
Total Males	14	1	25	7	250	132	46	60	66	44
Total Females	7	....	24	2	204	113	50	50	50	28
Grand Total	21	1	49	9	454	245	96	110	116	72

BY COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

Respiratory Organs.							Developmental Diseases of Children.							Developmental Diseases of Women.		Developmental Diseases of Old People.			
Laryngitis	Bronchitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Asthma.	Lung Disease.	Congestion of Lungs.	Still-Born.	Infantile Premature.	Cyanosis.	Spina Bifida.	Other Malformations.	Teething.	Infantile Debility.	Paramenia.	Childbirth.	Old Age.	Total.	Other Diseases and cause not given.	Grand Total.
....	2	....	7	2	1	3	1	1	....	....	....	1	11	....	.....	20	124	48	172
....	3	....	10	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	3	....	2	18	104	40	144
....	5	..	17	3	1	3	1	2	....	....	....	3	14	....	2	38	228	88	316
1	12	....	21	1	3	12	2	4	....	....	1	2	27	....	.....	34	244	100	344
....	10	1	13	3	2	11	2	.....	....	1	....	....	21	....	10	33	228	101	329
1	22	1	34	4	5	23	4	4	....	1	1	2	48	....	10	67	472	201	673
1	20	....	32	2	....	8	15	7	....	....	....	....	32	....	.....	31	383	103	486
1	7	2	26	2	4	3	17	9	1	....	1	....	24	....	6	27	332	97	429
2	27	2	58	4	4	11	32	16	1	....	1	....	56	....	6	58	715	200	915
1	28	6	50	4	2	22	34	22	1	....	7	10	70	.....	.....	71	810	293	1,103
....	29	1	40	3	6	16	28	12	9	1	4	4	59	....	5	49	683	252	935
1	57	7	90	7	8	38	62	34	10	1	11	14	129	....	5	120	1493	545	2038
14	188	16	442	40	39	143	135	88	4	3	9	47	612	....	.....	920	6571	2787	9358
6	144	8	384	32	40	109	94	66	10	4	10	34	488	1	121	802	6164	2286	8450
20	332	24	826	72	79	252	229	154	14	7	19	81	1100	1	121	1722	12735	5073	17808

Total Death Rate.

The total number of deaths registered in Ontario in 1878 was 17,808; of these 9,358 were males and 8,450 females. The returns therefore shew a mortality in 1878 of one death in 90 persons living, or 11 per 1,000 of the population. This is very much below the actual death-rate, as probably in no country is the death-rate less than 18 per 1,000; and this may be fairly taken as the correct estimate for this Province.

It is important to observe, however, that while the returns from many of the rural districts are much below the average for the Province, those from some of the towns and cities may be regarded, as they were last year, as nearly complete.

The returns shew that 90.3 females died for every 100 males, or 55.3 males and 44.7 females in every one hundred deaths.

The proportion of male to female deaths in Ontario during the last four years is shewn in the following table, as also the proportion in some of the States of the American Union :—

Ontario.

In 1875 there were	4,941	male decedents to	4,909	females, or	108	males to 100	females.
" 1876 "	9,746	"	8,877	"	109	"	"
" 1877 "	10,603	"	9,450	"	112	"	"
" 1878 "	9,358	"	8,450	"	110	"	"

In 1875 there were	13,503	male births and	12,465	females, or	108	males to 100	females.
" 1876 "	19,733	"	18,746	"	105	"	"
" 1877 "	20,659	"	19,298	"	107	"	"
" 1878 "	21,008	"	19,228	"	109	"	"

Rhode Island.

Deaths in 1875,	2,108	males to	2,209	females or	95.4	males to 100	females.
" 1876,	1,969	"	2,147	"	91.7	"	"
" 1877,	2,132	"	2,318	"	92.0	"	"
Births in 1875,	3,362	"	3,146	"	106.9	"	"
" 1876,	3,291	"	3,038	"	108.3	"	"
" 1877,	3,163	"	3,072	"	103.0	"	"

Massachusetts.

Deaths in 1876,	16,485	males to	16,669	females or	98.8	males to 100	females.
" 1877,	15,427	"	15,894	"	97.1	"	"
Births in 1876,	21,149	"	20,410	"	103.6	"	"
" 1877,	21,466	"	20,375	"	105.3	"	"

Vermont.

Births in 1876,	3,756	males to	3,450	females or	108.8	males to 100	females.
Deaths in 1876,	2,465	"	2,583	"	95.4	"	"

Deaths at Different Ages.

The death rate under one year, from one to five, under five, from five to ten, and in each decennial period thereafter, for the years 1876, 1877, 1878 is shewn in the following table :—

	1876.		1877.		1878.	
	No.	Per cent. of the whole.	No.	Per cent. of the whole.	No.	Per cent. of the whole.
Total under one year	3,844	21.4	4,704	24.1	3,963	22.9
" from one year to five years	2,471	13.7	2,841	14.6	2,321	13.4
Total under five years	6,315	35.1	7,541	38.7	6,284	36.3
Total from 5 to 10 years	1,012	5.6	1,064	5.6	904	5.2
" 10 " 20 "	1,341	7.5	1,391	7.1	1,187	6.8
" 20 " 30 "	1,696	9.5	1,687	8.6	1,623	9.4
" 30 " 40 "	1,316	7.4	1,310	6.7	1,201	7.0
" 40 " 50 "	1,116	6.2	1,444	5.8	1,026	6.0
" 50 " 60 "	1,099	6.1	1,098	5.6	1,067	6.1
" 60 " 70 "	1,311	7.3	1,389	7.1	1,276	7.4
" 70 " 80 "	1,595	9.0	1,572	8.1	1,551	9.0
" 80 " 90 "	917	5.1	1,000	5.2	951	5.5
" 90 and over	228	1.2	272	1.5	214	1.3
	11,631	100.00	19,472	100.00	17,284	100.00

It will be seen that there is a slight decrease in 1878 in the proportion of deaths under one year, as compared with the previous year, 1877, while the proportion dying under one year in 1877 was considerably in excess of that in 1876. In the whole of England the proportion dying under one year is about 24 per cent., it appears, of the total number of deaths. So that while in 1877 the proportion of deaths at this age was about the same as the proportion in England, in 1878 it was somewhat less.

In the percentage of deaths between one and five, in Ontario, in 1878, there was still a greater decline as compared with that of 1877, and a slight decline as compared with 1876.

The total number dying under five years, in 1878, it will be observed, was greater in proportion than in 1876, but considerably less than in 1877.

Between the ages of five and ten a much smaller proportion died in 1878, than in 1877 ; while between 10 and 20—the period of puberty—a larger proportion again died. At this age usually more females than males die. Between 20 and 30, there is a further rise in the proportion of deaths ; this period also, is more fatal to females than to males. Between 30 and 40, there is a decline again in the proportion of deaths, as there is also, between 40 and 50 ; after this there is a rise during each decennial period, until the age of 80 years. It is interesting to observe that these fluctuations at different ages, in the per centage of deaths, hold good in each of the three years given in the table, as it usually does in other years. There is less danger to life, then, between the ages of five and ten and between 40 and 50, than at any other periods.

Of the total deaths returned in which the ages were given, 23 per cent. were of those under one year ; 36.4 per cent. were under five years ; and 48.5 per cent. were under 20 years. Not quite so large a proportion died at ages under 20 in 1878, as in 1877. It appears, nevertheless, that but little over one-half of those who are born live to reach maturity. It is probable that with a proper application of our present knowledge of sanitary science, a much larger proportion might survive to manhood and womanhood. It is asserted that in Norway, only 25 per cent. die before the age of 20 years.

DEATHS IN THE DIFFERENT QUARTERS AND MONTHS OF THE YEAR.

The following synopsis of Table H. shews the number of deaths in each quarter of the year, and also in each month of the year.

Quarterly Return of Deaths.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of the whole number of deaths.
Quarter ending March 31st	2,341	2,210	4,551	25.5
" June 30th	2,269	2,007	4,276	24.1
" September 30th	2,552	2,254	4,806	27.0
" December 31st.	2,181	1,961	4,142	23.2
Date of death omitted	15	18	33	.2
	9,358	8,450	17,808	100.00

Monthly Return of Deaths.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
August	926	800	1,726
March	867	783	1,650
April	822	725	1,547
September	820	723	1,543
July	806	731	1,537
January	734	747	1,481
October	750	716	1,466
February	740	680	1,420
November	717	665	1,382
May	748	632	1,380
June	699	650	1,349
December	714	580	1,294
Date of death not given	15	18	33
	9,358	8,450	17,808

August and December shew respectively, the highest and lowest record of Deaths.

The third quarter in 1878 returns much the largest number of deaths; while in 1877 the largest number of persons died in the first quarter of the year, though the number was but little in excess of that of the third quarter. Usually the largest number die in either the first or the third quarter, containing respectively the months of March and of July and August; and the smallest number die in the last quarter. The special causes of the deaths at these respective periods will be noticed further on.

The month of August this year, 1878, instead of March, as in 1877, shews the highest death rate; and the month of December the lowest, instead of June, as in 1877. In 1876 also the largest number died in August. More males than females died in every month except January, when 13 more females died than males.

Of all deaths then, of both sexes, together or separately, at all ages, and from all causes, in the year under consideration, the largest number took place in August. March shows the next largest number of deaths, and only 76 less than August. April comes next with a record of 103 less than March. September gives nearly the same record—only 4 less than April. July stands sixth in the number of deaths recorded, but shews only 6 less than September; so that the number of deaths in April, September and July is nearly the same. But it must be taken into consideration that July is longer by a day than April or September, and therefore the per centage of its record of deaths was considerably

less than appearances would indicate. In January, 56 less died than in July. In October, only 15 less than in January. February's record is 46 less than October's, but as more than this number (46) die every day, and as February is a shorter month by three days than October the proportionate death-rate in February was considerably greater than that of October; indeed the proportionate death-rate of February was next that of March. November's record was 38 less than that of the short month of February. May gives 2 less than November, and June 31 less than May; though again, as June is shorter by one day than May its proportionate record was greater than that of May. Long, bleak December gives a record of 55 less than sunny June, and 432 less than heated August; the frosts having checked the development of organic vapours and germs of disease from out the waste, excremental, organic matter around us, so fatal especially to young children. December's record of deaths is just three-fourths that of August. In 1877 the record of June, the lowest of the year, was only about two-thirds that of March, the highest of the year. Hence there was a much greater difference between the most fatal month and the least fatal month in 1877 than in 1878.

In noticing the rises and falls in the mortality from month to month throughout the year, then, commencing with January, we find a record for this month of 1481 deaths; 187 greater than the record for December. In February, though less deaths were registered by 61 than in January, there was evidently an actual increase in the death-rate of over 5½ per cent—representing over 80 deaths which is not shewn on account of February being 3 days shorter than January. In March the rise is much the same, and 169 more deaths are recorded in this month than in January. In April there is a marked fall of 103 below March in the number recorded. In May there is a still more marked fall, and 167 less died than in April. In June there is a further fall in the mortality, but only of 31 below May. In the previous year, 1877, there were 383 less deaths in June than in May. This great difference in the fall in the death rate from May to June, between the two years, 1877 and 1878, was owing much more to a continued high death-rate in May of 1877, than to a (comparatively) high death-rate in June, 1878. In July there is the usual rise again in the death-rate, and 188 more die in this month than in June, though this rise is not nearly so great as in 1877, when the difference in the mortality between June and July was nearly double this number; 355 more dying in July than in June of that year. There was a further and somewhat greater rise in August this year, when 189 more died than in July, and the highest mortality in the year was reached. In September the fall in the mortality was nearly as great as the rise in August, 183 less dying in this month than in August. In October there was a further fall of 77; in November a fall of 81; and in December, 88, so that after the first marked fall from August to September there was, apparently, a pretty gradual decline to the end of the year.

In noticing the death curve or wave for 1878, then, we observe in it as in 1877, and as may be observed in most, if not all years in this country, two high points and two low points. The two high points were, one in the cold wet weather in March, and one in the hot dry weather in August.

The high death point in March is, for the most part, always caused by diseases of the lungs and air passages; and the high death point in August, by diseases of the alimentary or digestive canal of the stomach and bowels. In 1878 the highest of the two points was in August; in 1877 the highest was in March. The two low points in the wave, in 1878, were in June and December; and in 1877, in June and November.

From its low point in December, the death wave rises rapidly in January, 1878; continues to rise, though not quite so fast, in February, and mounts high up and more rapidly again in March. It then sinks down a good deal in April, and much further down, and more rapidly in May and June.

In July it swells up again, and in August swells still much higher and faster, and now reaches its highest point in the year. It then settles down rather rapidly, through September, October, November and December, when it reaches its lowest point in the year; settling more rapidly at first, somewhat slower in November, and faster again toward the close of the year.

The greater acclivous sweep in the death curve in 1878 was between June, when the wave settled down to its first low point, and August when it reached its greatest altitude;

the lesser acclivous sweep was between January and March. The greater declivous sweep was between August (its highest point) and December, when it settled down to its lowest level; the lesser declivous sweep was between March and June. In 1877 the greater acclivous sweep in the death wave was between June, when the wave reached its lowest point, and August its second highest point; the lesser acclivous sweep was between January and March. The greater declivous sweep was between March, when the wave attained its highest altitude, and June when it fell to its lowest level; and the lesser declivous sweep was between August and December.

It appears that there are two notably high points in the death-rate in all temperate climates; one high point is in connection with that period of the year when the temperature is lowest and with a humid atmosphere, and the other high point is in connection with that period when the temperature is highest, and usually after a long drought. Obviously the high mortality at the different periods is caused chiefly by different diseases.

Causes of the Two High Points in the Death Curve.

In the cold weather of winter, or more especially in this country, in the damp, cold, windy weather in the latter part of winter and early spring, there is a tendency to sickness and death through the organs of respiration; inflammation and congestion of the lungs, bronchitis and pleurisy being the affections most prevalent at this season of the year. In the warm weather of summer the tendency to sickness and death is through the digestive organs; diarrhœa, cholera infantum, and, later, dysentery, being the diseases which are especially prevalent and fatal during this season.

In winter a fall of mean temperature below the average increases the sickness and mortality from affections of the chest. In summer a rise of mean temperature above the average increases the number of cases of death from abdominal affections.

Regarding the winter or spring high death point, it is important to observe that it is not the first cold weather in autumn or early winter that gives rise to the great increase in the mortality, but it is that at the end of the winter, after the severe cold is past. Why is this? It cannot be doubted that, though the cold at this later period is accompanied by winds and greater humidity of the atmosphere, those who then "to death succumb" have been, during the winter, exposed to some pre-disposing causes of lung diseases—to causes which have made them readily susceptible and prone to these affections. The most eminent authorities have brought forward convincing evidence that the re-breathing of breathed air in unventilated rooms is a common and constant cause of diseases of the lungs and air passages. Here, then, doubtless we have the chief factor, the principal cause, of the high March death-rate from diseases of the organs of the chest: exposure during the winter to impure air in close, unventilated rooms. Other causes, to be sure, help to swell up the wave of death at this period. There will be found a few in this country badly housed and fed during the winter, and cold and hunger combine with the foul air to pre-dispose to these fatal diseases, manifested with the chills of spring; others are inactive and spend much of their time in cramped positions with contracted lungs, and these organs then much more readily take on congestions and inflammations on exposure to cold damp air.

In reference to the summer high death point, it may be said that the warmer the atmosphere the more rapid the generation of malaria, and the development and growth of all sorts of disease germs, moulds, mildews, &c., &c.; and the greater the insanitary conditions, *i.e.*, the more we allow ourselves to be surrounded with excremental or waste organic matter of any sort, the more abundant the development and growth of those causes of disease. Indeed, without the presence of decomposing organic matter, as on the surface of the ground or in the soil, there cannot be any development of such causes. These effluvia and the microscopic germs or seeds of these minute vegetable growths, moulds, mildews, &c., pervade the air, and attach themselves to the foods we eat, and are absorbed by the drinks we use; especially are they absorbed by milk, the universal food of the young. They take root and grow upon fruits, and indeed more or less upon all sorts of alimentary substances. And not only are they, hence, taken into the body with the food we eat, but they are drawn into the lungs and blood with the air we breathe. In

the body they interfere greatly with healthy nutrition, and give rise to general debility and intestinal diseases; the more readily and more severely affecting those who had passed the previous winter housed in unventilated apartments, but who, with perhaps better developed lungs than digestive organs, escaped the effects of, or lived through, the cold damp blasts of March.

There is abundant evidence on record in proof of the above. Indeed the facts are well recognized. But it must be observed, and should ever be borne in mind, that it is not the weather, *per se.*, that is responsible for the high rate of mortality at these particular periods.

Furthermore, a useful and practical lesson may be deduced from our knowledge in reference to these high points in the death wave.

It is more than probable, it is certain, that, with better ventilation in dwellings, schools, &c., and more outdoor life and exercise during the winter, and with more perfect sanitary surroundings, more perfect cleanliness, by the removal and proper disposal of all waste, excremental matters in cities, towns, villages, and even around farm-houses, whereby the air, water and food are rendered purer during the summer, the two high points in the death wave might be lowered in a marked degree. And it is further probable that much might be done in this direction by individual and united public health efforts.

The Causes of Death.

It is to be regretted that there is little or no manifest improvement in the certified causes of deaths returned, and we are therefore obliged again to urge upon medical men the importance of being more definite and explicit in certifying the *cause* of death.

The returns are rendered much less valuable through want of due attention to this part of the death certificate.

Infantile debility is given as the cause of 1,100 deaths, and convulsions as the cause of 454 deaths; while 352 are certified as from dropsy. Debility, convulsions, and dropsy are all very unsatisfactory causes of death to give, and are rather symptoms of disease than diseases proper. As all physicians know this very well, it is obvious that such causes are given from want of a due appreciation of the value of correct causes. While it is impossible for physicians in all cases to form a correct diagnosis before death, and *post mortems* are but rarely performed, the cases, nevertheless, are not numerous in which much more satisfactory causes than those above mentioned could not be given. It is certainly far from creditable to the science of medicine if even a small proportion of the large number of cases of sickness in young children which the 1,100 deaths from infantile debility must have represented, and in which debility was evidently the most prominent symptom, were not more correctly diagnosed during life, and treated then more correctly than such a registered cause might lead one to suppose possible. The importance of being more explicit need hardly be urged again.

The following is a Record of the ten highest Causes of Death for the years 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1876, 1877 and 1878.

1871.		1872.		1873.		1874. *		1876.		1877.		1878.	
Whole number of deaths registered	9182	Whole number of deaths registered	10745	Whole number of deaths registered	11069	Whole number of deaths registered....	10352	Whole number of deaths registered	18623	Whole number of deaths registered	20053	Whole number of deaths registered	17808
Phthisis.....	1042	Phthisis.....	1120	Phthisis.....	1217	Phthisis....	1143	Phthisis.....	2259	Phthisis.....	2157	Phthisis.....	1939
Scarlatina.....	630	Scarlatina.....	642	Old age.....	778	Pneumonia..	642	Old age.....	1400	Old age.....	1661	Old age.....	1722
Pneumonia....	508	Old age ...	545	Lung disease ..	533	Old age.....	536	Diphtheria	864	Infantile debil'y	1164	Infantile debil'y	1100
Exhaustion....	467	Pneumonia ..	514	Typhoid fever .	401	Typhoid fever	369	Pneumonia ...	786	Pneumonia	1050	Diphtheria	986
Old age	414	Diarrhœa ...	407	Heart disease..	399	Heart disease	351	Lung disease ..	662	Diphtheria	964	Pneumonia	826
Heart disease	333	Heart disease..	350	Cerebro-spinal meningitis	324	Diarrhœa....	334	Heart disease..	569	Scarlet fever...	717	Heart disease..	621
Typhoid fever .	261	Dysentery....	342	Stomach disease	321	Enteritis ...	283	Convulsions	544	Heart disease..	697	Convulsions	454
Dropsy.....	241	Exhaustion..	332	Brain disease..	278	Convulsions .	267	Diarrhœa	539	Diarrhœa	666	Enteritis	417
Convulsions ...	209	Typhoid fever .	329	Pneumonia	276	Dropsy.....	239	Typhoid fever .	436	Convulsions ...	573	Diarrhœa	401
Diarrhœa.....	207	Brain disease ..	318	Cholera infantum.	276	Lung disease.	231	Dropsy.....	381	Enteritis	497	Typhoid fever .	379

*No report in 1875.

Ten highest causes of death with their percentage of the whole number of Deaths from specified causes for the years 1877 and 1878.

	1877.		1878.
Whole number of Deaths from specified causes	19,260	Whole number of Deaths from specified causes	16,852
	Per cent. of the whole.		Per cent. of the whole.
Phthisis	11.2	Phthisis	11.8
Old age	8.6	Old age	10.2
Diphtheria	4.8	Infantile Debility	6.5
Pneumonia	5.4	Diphtheria	5.8
Heart Disease	3.6	Pneumonia	4.9
Convulsions	2.9	Heart Disease	3.6
Diarrhœa	3.4	Convulsions	2.1
Enteritis	2.5	Enteritis	2.4
Infantile Debility	6.0	Diarrhœa	2.3
*Scarlet Fever	3.7	Typhoid fever	2.1

* Scarlet fever has decreased in numbers in 1878, and is not now on the list of the ten highest causes of death; its place is taken by Typhoid Fever.

In looking over the list of the ten highest causes of death in Ontario, from year to year, not only do we not find the different diseases holding the same relative positions in the list every year, but the same diseases are not always in the list. Nevertheless, though the variations in this respect are considerable, they are not very marked, and it is somewhat curious and interesting, as well as instructive, to examine the list from year to year, and compare it with that of other years. During the years 1871, '72, '73, '74, '76, '77, and 1878, in which reports have been issued from this Department, only four diseases have held a place in the list every year, viz.:—Phthisis or consumption, Old Age (which, though always in the list, can hardly be called a disease), Pneumonia (inflammation of the lungs), and Heart Disease. Consumption has headed the list, and high above all others, every year. Old age has been placed second in the list for the last three successive years. Pneumonia has been next, and above heart disease, every year except one, 1873, when it was ninth, and less than half the average per cent. of the other years, usually it was third or fourth in the list. Heart disease has maintained the most constant ratio, ranging between 3.27 per cent. and 3.63 per cent. of the total number of deaths, every year. Diarrhœa has been in the list every year except one, 1873, when cholera infantum seems, as it were, to have taken its place; this being somewhat oddly, the only year in which cholera infantum was in the list. Convulsions has been in the list in five of the seven years. Typhoid fever has been in the list in six of the seven years; being absent only in 1877. Scarlet fever or scarlatina was in four of the years, high up (second

in the list) the first two years, and low down (sixth and ninth) in the two last years. Diphtheria is named only in the three last years; when it is found third, fifth and fourth in the list.

Consumption. = phthisis

Consumption is by far the most fatal disease in this, as it is in most other countries. The returns in 1877 shewed a slight decline in the proportion of deaths from this cause, in Ontario, as compared with previous years, but in the year under review they shew an increase proportionately over 1877.

While Consumption is much the most fatal disease, and while, unlike most other diseases, there are but few cases of it which do not end in death, it probably gives rise to more suffering and more days of sickness and of lost time than any other disease; as the period of suffering from it usually extends over many months. It is therefore by far the most destructive and terrible as well as the most costly disease with which we have to contend, and it should receive special attention, with a view to the discovery of its causes and to the prevention as far as possible of its occurence.

There were 169 more females than males died of it in 1878. Every year, indeed, in most countries, many more females than males die of Consumption.

There are doubtless several causes which combine to produce this result; but the principal cause is undoubtedly the more general exposure of females to the close, breathed air of unventilated dwellings; while the males are more out of doors in the pure, open air. Abundant evidence might be brought forward tending to prove that this is the chief cause. Another important cause is one connected with the period of maternity, which will be noticed further on.

In every month, it appears, many more die of this disease than of any other. The greatest mortality from it in 1878 was in the month of March, when 220 died of it; the lowest mortality was in September, when 145 succumbed to its fatal influence. It brought death to 184 in April; to 181 in January; and to 167 in February.

The ages at which much the largest number die of Consumption are those between 20 and 30 years; at which ages, in Ontario, in 1878, 647 died; or nearly one-third of all who died of the disease, at all ages. 387 died between the ages of 30 and 40; and 235 between the ages of 40 and 50. Between the ages of 15 and 20, 172 died; which is nearly as many, proportionately, as died between 30 and 40. Between the ages of 10 and 20 twice as many females died of the disease as males and more. This is the susceptible period of puberty, and the difference would probably be as marked between the ages of 12 or 13 and 20 as between 10 and 20. Between the ages of 10 and 40, over 40 per cent. more females than males died of Consumption; whereas under five years of age and over 40, many more males died of it than females.

The returns from other countries correspond closely with the above, in reference to the proportion of deaths at different ages of males and females.

The lesson to be learned from this high death rate from Consumption amongst women during the period of maternity seems to be, not that it is of the inevitable, but that there is greater danger to health and life, and that more attention should be paid to the hygiene of women during this particular and critical period. From the time of early puberty to the end of the child-bearing age, the life of the female for the most part of the time is as it were divided between herself and her offspring. Nature is ever at this period detracting from her vitality and preparing for, developing, and nursing or nourishing her offspring. During puberty, between the ages of 13 and 20 years, the constitution of the human female, whether naturally or from long habits, through generations, and from the artificial state of society in which many live, seems to be much more susceptible to derangement than that of the male. She has much less vigorous exercise in the open air, romps and roughs it less, and is confined more in-doors; her dress is much more objectionable and less in accordance with the laws of health; and in her education little or no consideration

is given to the peculiar character of some of the functions of her life. Hence she is less vigorous, more adynamic, and she the more readily falls a prey to disease, and, more especially, to diseases of this kind, which seem never to attack those in full vigorous health.

If girls between the ages of 13 and 17 or 18 were educated in a more rational way; especially as regards physical education, and more attention were given to their peculiar requirements in this respect, the mortality amongst them from all diseases, and especially from Consumption, would doubtless be materially reduced; and the difference between the death rate of females and that of males at this period would be less marked.

Later in life, while carrying and nourishing her young, the mother is usually expected to do as much work or to endure as much hardship as if her life or vitality were not partly consumed by the essentials of maternity; while she has as we have already observed in a much less degree the benefits of fresh out-door air, and she is consequently, on the other hand, more exposed to the close, foul air of unventilated dwellings. It is impossible for her in such circumstances, and at this time, especially during the periodical, and, in most cases, frequently recurring periods of lactation, to possess in herself the same amount of vigour she might possess in other circumstances and conditions. And so while her infant is almost hourly, day and night, drawing nourishment for its growth from her life current, and she, too often, is striving to do full house or other work, she gradually but surely, during each successive period of nursing, fails in strength and health; recruiting somewhat not unfrequently during an interval when not nursing, but failing still more in strength and health during the next nursing period, until she at length falls an easy and almost unresisting prey to this most fatal disease, Consumption. After this period—after the age of about 40 years—less females die, especially of Consumption, than males, because only the most healthy and vigorous, and those best cared for, survive this period; and these resist disease better than the average of males.

Why it is that more young male children, under five years, die of Consumption and of other diseases than female children under this age, is not easily explained.

It would seem that females at this more tender age bear better than males the usual housing up and unhygienic dressing and feeding.

TABLE G.

The Table subjoined shews the total deaths registered in each County, the number who died from Phthisis out of that number, and the per centage thereof in 1877 and 1878.

COUNTIES.	Total number of Deaths, 1877.	Number of Deaths From Phthisis.	Percentage of the whole.	Total number of deaths, 1878.	Number of Deaths From Phthisis.	Percentage of the whole.
Algoma	133	11	8 per cent.	33	5	15 per cent.
Brant	397	63	16 "	311	45	14 "
Bruce	419	66	15 "	404	28	7 "
Carleton	505	81	16 "	712	65	9 "
Elgin	353	39	11 "	284	26	9 "
Essex	478	48	10 "	501	58	11 "
Frontenac	449	20	4 "	499	48	9 "
Grey	466	31	6 "	439	29	6 "
Haldimand	203	31	15 "	197	30	15 "
Halton	297	51	17 "	188	14	7 "
Hastings	621	81	13 "	572	91	16 "
Huron	626	54	8 "	634	64	10 "
Kent	460	39	8 "	370	39	11 "
Lambton	427	43	10 "	386	33	8 "
Lanark	315	31	9 "	249	20	8 "
Leeds and Grenville	576	94	16 "	499	87	17 "
Lennox and Addington	298	36	12 "	271	36	13 "
Lincoln	467	65	14 "	418	39	9 "
Middlesex	1,044	116	11 "	955	127	13 "
Muskoka and Parry Sound	361	22	6 "	163	8	5 "
Norfolk	380	26	7 "	275	36	13 "
Northumberland and Durham	693	84	12 "	685	83	12 "
Ontario	561	66	11 "	468	69	14 "
Oxford	544	57	10 "	563	85	15 "
Peel	324	30	9 "	243	19	7 "
Perth	477	48	10 "	382	39	10 "
Peterborough	351	29	8 "	292	31	10 "
Prescott and Russell	372	37	10 "	378	27	7 "
Prince Edward	187	31	16 "	193	36	18 "
Renfrew	409	15	3 "	272	36	14 "
Simcoe	712	50	6 "	563	56	10 "
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	693	33	5 "	691	69	10 "
Thunder Bay	1 4	11	7 "	41	1	2 "
Victoria	358	47	13 "	283	36	12 "
Waterloo	524	44	8 "	495	48	9 "
Welland	322	39	12 "	316	42	13 "
Wellington	680	63	9 "	673	72	11 "
Wentworth	1,038	111	10 "	915	110	12 "
York	2,349	264	11 "	2,038	242	10 "
	20,053	2,157	10 per cent.	17,808	1,990	11 per cent.

Some localities or counties shew a much higher death-rate from consumption than other adjacent localities or counties; while some shew a much higher death-rate in one year than in another. The difference in the death-rate from this disease is indeed so marked that it seems as if in certain counties, or in certain years in certain counties, it approaches an epidemic frequency.

The County of Brant, in 1877, of the total number of deaths registered from all causes, returned over 16 per cent. as from consumption; in 1876, 14.5 per cent., and in 1878, 14 per cent. In Bruce County, in 1877, 15 per cent, of the totals were from consumption; in 1878, only 7 per cent. (less than half) were from consumption. Carleton also in 1877 gave over 16 per cent. of all the deaths as from consumption; while in 1878, with much fuller returns of deaths, only 9 per cent. were from this disease. Frontenac in 1876 gave a death-rate from consumption, in proportion to the totals, about three times as large as in 1877; while in 1878, it gave more than double the proportion given in 1877. The proportion stands 12, 4 and 9 per cent. in round numbers, respectively, for the three years. The County of Grey gave only 6 per cent, in each of the two years, 1877-78; while Haldimand gave 15 per cent. in each of these years, and 16 per cent. in 1876. In 1877 the County of Halton returned a larger proportionate death-rate from consumption than any other county, viz., 17 per cent.; in 1878 it returned only 7 per cent. from this disease. Leeds and Grenville (united) have returned a very high proportionate death-rate from consumption during the last three years—1876-77-78; the proportion being 18, 16 and 17 per cent. for the three years, respectively. Lincoln falls from 14 per cent. in 1877, to 9 per cent. in 1878. Muskoka and Parry Sound (united) show a low per centage in each of the last three years 1876-77-78; about 6 per cent., 6, and 5 per cent., for the three years respectively. Norfolk rises from 7 per cent. in 1877, to 13 in 1878; while Oxford rises, in the same period, from 10 to 15 per cent. Prince Edward County shows a high mortality from consumption, during the past three years, from 16 to 18 per cent. Renfrew returned in the year under notice, over 14 per cent., while in 1877 it returned only 3.6 per cent.; and in 1876, 5.8 per cent., from this disease. Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, (united) returned 10 per cent., 5 per cent. and 9 per cent., for the three years—1876-77-78, respectively. Thunder Bay district falls from 7 per cent. in 1877 to 2 per cent. in 1878; while Algoma rises from 8 per cent. in 1877 to 15 per cent. in 1878; but the returns from these two places seem to have been very incomplete in 1878. We find, then, that the Counties of Haldimand, Leeds and Grenville, and Prince Edward return an unusually high mortality from consumption in each of the three successive years—1876-77-78; while Grey and Muskoka and Parry Sound returned an unusually low mortality in each of these years. Bruce, Carleton, and Lincoln gave a high mortality from the disease in 1877, and a low mortality in 1878; while on the other hand, Norfolk, Oxford and Renfrew gave a low mortality in 1877 and a high mortality in 1878.

The other counties in their mortality from consumption in 1878 range from 7, 8 and 9 per cent. to 11, 12 and 13 per cent. of the total number of deaths recorded; the average for the year in all counties being 11 per cent,

The variations in the mortality from this disease in different places, and in the same place from year to year, are not easily accounted for. When we bear in mind that thorough drainage of the soil, in certain localities in Great Britain, has been found to reduce the death-rate from consumption among those living upon it, from 25 to nearly 50 per cent., and that the death-rate from the same disease has been greatly reduced amongst soldiers in barracks, by providing larger cubic space and better ventilation, we may naturally conclude that wetness of soil, and foul air indoors, are important factors in the causation of the disease in this country. These factors, especially the first-named, are liable to variations, and hence, the frequency of the cases of sickness and death from this disease will be likely to vary also.

Again, in some seasons, and some years, on the whole, the weather is less unfavourable to those suffering from this disease than in other seasons and years, and on this account some of them live longer, perhaps on through the year and into a less favourable year, when a larger proportion of deaths occur from the disease; this moreove., may be more marked in some sections of country than in others.

Consumption is, in a large measure, a preventable disease; and it is believed to be, to a certain extent, contagious. It may, therefore, undoubtedly be largely prevented by proper hygiene and public health measures; as by drainage of soil, isolation of the sick as far as possible, and good ventilation.

Old Age.

Old age, so-called, comes second in the list of the ten highest causes of death in Ontario in 1878, as it did also in the two previous years. It is probable that but few under 90 years of age die from general decay and true old age. No less than 1722, however, were returned as dying from old age, while only 214 lived to be 90 years and over. It appears that, on an average, all dying after the age of about 66, in round numbers, were returned as dying from old age. After the age of 60 years—and some before 60—most men and women are in the declining period of life, as regards health and vigour; and their power of resisting disease becomes less from year to year, and they fall easier victims, and after 70 and 80 years of age, very easy victims to disease, especially to inflammation of the lungs, bronchitis, and diarrhœa. But dying thus is not dying of old age. In seven-eighths probably of these 1722 deaths, it is but natural and reasonable to suppose some special lesion or disease was the immediate and actual cause of death. In many of the diseases of the aged, to be sure, the symptoms are more obscure and it is more difficult to form a correct diagnosis, and give a correct return in case of death. It is impossible to believe, nevertheless, but that in a very large proportion of these, if not in nearly all, a more correct cause of death might have been given.

There are, it is probable, two principal causes for so large a number of deaths being attributed to old age alone. One, a want of full appreciation on the part of many, of the importance of having correct returns—of knowing how many of those dying between 66 years of age and 90, were greatly hastened out of the world by inflammation of the lungs, or diarrhœa, or some other special disease; and another, an inclination to attribute death, to nature—to natural, irremediable decay, rather than to that which might lead some of the uncharitable to believe that it was really attributable, more or less, to want of medical skill.

It is exceedingly desirable for the interests of the science of health, especially, that more definite causes, if possible, be given for the death of those in advanced life; the more direct and immediate cause could be given, say, along with that of old age, or the natural effects of time. With a larger number of returns of death from all causes in 1877, only 1,661 were registered as dying from old age in that year, so that there was a very large increase in this respect in 1878. Nearly ten per cent. (9.65) of all the deaths recorded in 1878, were attributed to old age. But little over half this proportion (5.2 per cent.) are thus registered in England; while it appears that in Michigan, less than four per cent.; in Ohio, less than five per cent., and in Rhode Island, less than six per cent. are so registered.

No better evidence, however, is needed to shew that the climate of Canada is decidedly favourable to longevity, and, consequently, as it must be to health, than that during the year 214 died who had reached the advanced age of 90 years and over; 951 more—1,165 in all, died, who had reached the age of 80 years and over; and 1,551 others—2,716 in all, who had lived to and over the allotted period of three score and ten years; and this, notwithstanding that so many die in infancy. Is not the fact that so large a number live to advanced age evidence that it is not the climate or the weather which destroys, or even helps in any large measure to destroy the lives of so many young children, as is shewn in the earlier part of this report.

Infantile Debility.

This new term for a cause of death first found a place in the list of the ten highest causes in 1877, when it suddenly sprung up to the third place in the list, which place it likewise occupied last year, 1878. It was highly unsatisfactory to find in 1877

1,164 deaths assigned to a cause so indefinite; and it is more unsatisfactory to find 1,100 deaths—a still larger percentage in proportion to the totals—from the same cause in 1878. What was the special lesion or diseased state which gave rise to the debility? The debility in many cases, it is to be inferred, was caused by a want of nourishment—want of nutrient blood—this doubtless arising from want of sufficient digestive powers, or of want of assimilative powers sufficient to appropriate digested food. In such cases the cause of death would be more correctly termed disease of the alimentary canal, or of the digestive organs or functions. A good many of these cases occurred in every month, but much the larger proportion in July, August and September, when intestinal diseases are most prevalent. It is plain that in many of these cases the cause of death might have been removed or prevented, and that, simply, by pure and suitable food, the want of which is the first great cause of infantile mortality.

Diphtheria.

In 1876, it appears that this disease was first of sufficient frequency to hold a place in this list of ten. In that year it claimed, according to the returns, 864 victims; in 1877, it claimed 964; and in 1878—with not so full returns from all causes—it was the cause of 986 deaths. This disease is therefore on the increase in Ontario, as it is, it appears, almost all over the world. For this reason, especially, it demands special attention and investigation. The disease proved fatal to a large number every month. The smallest number, 44, died in July, and the largest number, 117, in March. January, November and April, were but little less fatal than March.

Only 19 were registered as dying of diphtheria after the age of 20 years; 28 died between the ages of 15 and 20; and 139 between the ages of 10 and 15; 58 under one year; and all the others, 717, between the ages of one and 10; of these 717, 402 died between one and five years of age. The ages between one and ten, then, are those in which this disease is most destructive of life; and about one-third more died between one and five years, than between five and 10.

Diphtheria is regarded as a "filth" disease, and its origin seems closely connected with the emanations, foul gases, &c., arising from decomposing organic matter, in confined places; as in sewers, and therefore, probably, in privy vaults, and in close cellars, &c. It is consequently believed that it may be readily prevented by proper hygienic measures.

Somewhat strange to say, however, this disease is more fatal, or prevails to a greater extent on the whole, in the country districts, than in cities and towns, as was stated in the report of 1877. There is abundant evidence on record in proof of this.

The returns last year in Ontario, as well as in 1877, afford evidence of this. For example, 20 of the largest cities and towns in the Province, with an estimated population, in round numbers, of about 275,000, returned 159 deaths from diphtheria, or one death in 1,730 persons living. The remainder of the Province—the small towns, villages, and country places—with an estimated population of 1,300,000 (it probably does not exceed this) returns 827 deaths from the disease, or one death in 1,570 persons living. The difference becomes still more marked in comparing the deaths from diphtheria, with the total returns of deaths. The 20 cities and towns return a total of 4,496 deaths; 159 from diphtheria; gives one death from this disease to every 28 deaths from all causes. The rest of the Province returns a total of 13,312 deaths, and 827 from diphtheria; or one death from this disease in every 16 deaths from all causes. The returns, it must be remembered, are more complete from the cities and towns, than from rural districts.

In Belleville, the disease seems to have been epidemic in both 1877 and 1878. In St. Catharines and Port Hope, it was equally prevalent in 1878. In these three places it was nearly five times as prevalent, or fatal, proportionately, as it was in Toronto. In Chatham, it was epidemic in 1877; in 1878, it was only about half as prevalent. In St. Thomas, it was nearly twice as fatal as in Toronto; and in Hamilton, 50 per cent. more fatal than in Toronto. It prevailed largely in Woodstock in 1877; while not a case is reported in 1878. Guelph and Cobourg returned no deaths from it in 1878.

Pneumonia.

This disease destroys a large number of lives every year, and it is usually well up in the list of ten. The proportion of deaths from it, however, was less in 1878 than in 1877, but greater than in 1876. The numbers stand, 786, 1,059, and 826 for the three successive years, respectively.

Of the 826 who died of this disease in 1878, 442 were males and 384 females; 207 were under one year, and 329 under five years of age. Only 76 died of the disease between the ages of five and twenty. During the next five decades from 30 to 80, the number did not vary much, seemingly, from year to year. The smallest number, 50, died between thirty and forty and the largest number 78, between sixty and seventy. A good many died every month, but the smallest number, 43, died in July, and the largest number, 99, in April; May gave the next largest, and March, January, and February come next.

Heart Disease.

In deaths from heart disease there is a slight increase over 1877, and the disease in 1878 stands sixth in the list of the ten highest causes of death. The number of deaths from this disease varies very little from year to year. It has ranged for the past seven years between 5 per cent., and 5.5 per cent. of the total number of deaths returned. There has been a slight increase for the past three years, but previous to that there has been a slight decline in the number of deaths from it.

No particular season of the year appears to be more fatal than other seasons to those afflicted with heart disease. Of the 621 deaths, the smallest number, 43, took place in August, and the largest number, 63, in May; the number in each of the other months ranging between these two extremes.

In reference to the ages or period of life at which the largest number died, 20 were returned as dying under one year, and these would probably be at a very early age, perhaps of a few weeks, from congenital or inherited heart disease. Between one and five years of age only 9 died, and between five and ten, 8 died. Most of these cases were probably developed congenital, rather than acquired disease, at this early age. Between ten and fifteen, 16 died of the disease, and between fifteen and twenty, 31 died, or 47 between ten and twenty. During this decennial period of life acute heart disease not unfrequently follows, or is connected with, acute articular rheumatism, a disease common at this period of life. During the next five decades of life, from twenty to seventy, there was a steady and gradual increase in the number of deaths from heart disease, apparently every year; the last ten years being somewhat exceptional, from the increase being much more marked. The numbers for the five decades were as follows: 50, 59, 72, 82 and 122. The increase in the last decade, was therefore, nearly four times as great as in either of the others. Between seventy and eighty, 100 died of it, and between eighty and ninety, 26 died; while only 1 died of heart disease above ninety years of age, in 1878.

It is somewhat instructive and interesting to compare the numbers who died of heart disease at the different ages with the total numbers who died from all causes at these ages. For example, between the ages of twenty and thirty, 1,623 died from all causes, while 50, or one death in every 32.46 deaths from all causes, died from heart disease. Between the ages of thirty and forty, 1,201 died from all causes, while 59, or one death in every 20.35 deaths from all causes died from heart disease. Between the ages of forty and fifty, one death in every 14.2 deaths from all causes was from heart disease. Between the ages of fifty and sixty, one death in every 13 was from heart disease, while between sixty and seventy years of age, there was one death from heart disease for every 10.45 deaths from all causes. After this age there is a great decline in the number of deaths from this disease, both proportionately and otherwise. Between 70 and 80 years of age there was one death from it for every 15.5 deaths from all causes, and between the ages of 80 and 90 only one for every 36.5 deaths. Of those who died over 90 years old, only one died of heart disease, in the 214 deaths from all causes.

Much the largest proportion then died of heart disease in Ontario, between the ages of 60 and 70, or in other words, this is the most critical period of life, as regards heart disease. It is therefore necessary to exercise the greatest care during this period.

There were 296 deaths of males and 325 of females from this disease. More males than females died of it up to the age of 10, or probably two or three years later, after which many more females than males died of it up to about the age of 70. After this age again most males died of it. Between the ages of 15 and 20 nearly twice as many females as males died of heart disease (20 females, 11 males). Between the ages of 20 and 30 the difference is still greater, 36 females and only 14 males died of the disease. After this the difference in the number of deaths of males and females is not so great.

Convulsions.

Convulsions, so called, caused the death of 454 persons; 413 of whom were under five years of age, and 314 were under one year, and might have been termed infantile convulsions. Only 8, at ages between five and ten years, were registered as dying from convulsions. Between 10 and 20 years of age only 2 were so recorded. Between 20 and 30 years of age, 10 deaths from this affection are registered; and between 30 and 40 years only seven are so recorded, while only 7 are recorded as dying from convulsions, after the age of 40 years. Of the 454 deaths from this cause there were 250 males and 204 females. Of those under one year old, 185 were males and 129 females, or 56 more males than females. On the other hand of the ten dying between 20 and 30 years of age, 9 were females.

This is one of the three or four affections in which the difference is great, in a marked degree, between the number of deaths of males and of females under one year old. The other affections are those of the lungs and air passages—pneumonia (inflammation of the lungs), bronchitis and croup.

It may be well to notice here that there were 49 deaths registered during the year under the head of epilepsy. These, it may be inferred, were epileptic convulsions. Of the 454 deaths from so-called convulsions, doubtless nearly all, if not quite all, were of an epileptic character, and the cases affecting those, especially over one year old, might, perhaps as properly, have been registered as epilepsy.

Enteritis.

There were fewer cases of death from inflammation of the lining of the intestines, (enteritis), in 1878 than in 1877, though the disease stands higher up in the list. A much smaller proportion of these deaths too were of those under five years of age, and consequently a larger proportion were of those over this age, and many indeed were in middle life. Of the 417 deaths from this cause, 104 were under one year; 60 between one and ten years; and 56 between 10 and 20 years. There was a gradual decrease in the numbers up to the age of 50—between the ages of 40 and 50 only 18 died of the disease—after which there was an increase in the number of deaths; and between the ages of 60 and 70, 35 died of it. A much smaller proportion too died in 1878 than in 1877 during July, August and September.

If may be inferred from the above that as fewer deaths of young children were registered as from enteritis, and that fewer died from it in the warm season, that there were a larger proportion of cases of true enteritis in 1878 than in 1877. In 1878, the largest number which died in any month, 55, died in July; and the smallest number, 25, in March, and the disease was pretty evenly distributed over the year.

Diarrhœa.

Over one-third less actually and proportionately, died of diarrhœa in 1878 than in 1877; the numbers being 666 and 401. Of these 401, 268 were under one year old;

and 66 were between the ages of one and five. Rather more than the same relative proportion died under one year in 1878, than in 1877, while a much larger proportion died in 1877 between the ages of one and five; again, on the other hand, in 1878, a considerably larger proportion died between the ages of five and sixty, and a much smaller proportion after the age of sixty, than in 1877. 302 died of this disease in the months of July, August and September (123 in August alone), and were doubtless, mostly young children. In October 29 died of it, and in June 14; and the others, 55 in number, were distributed over the other seven months, and would probably be found to have been chiefly those advanced in years.

Typhoid Fever.

Tenth in the list of the ten highest causes of death is typhoid fever, which caused 379 deaths. Not so many died of this disease in 1878 as in 1877. The largest number died in the months of September, January, October and November respectively. 50 deaths from it were recorded in January, and only 11 in June. 97 of the deaths from this disease, or more than one-fourth of the whole, were of those between the ages of twenty and thirty, which period of life seems to be usually the most fatal from this disease. More males than females died of it, and this was the case even between the ages of twenty and forty, at which period of life most females die from nearly all other causes.

Typhoid fever is a disease which should receive special attention, as it is quite peculiar in many respects. Its origin is not well understood, in which respect it is unlike most febrile diseases, if we except diphtheria. But diphtheria, like scarlet fever, and measles, is by far the most prevalent and fatal amongst young children, while typhoid fever is most prevalent and fatal amongst those in the middle or prime of life. It has been found like diphtheria to be more common and fatal in rural than in urban districts; yet it seems to have connection in some way with decomposing excremental matter, as in sewers; and especially where these matters find their way into drinking water.

In reviewing the death-rate from this disease in Ontario in 1878, we find, as in other years and other places, that the disease was more fatal in country places, including villages, than in cities and towns.

As regards population, we have not correct returns to base an estimate upon; but taking an approximate estimate, in round numbers, of the population of the twenty largest cities and towns in the Province, we find the death-rate from the disease to have been slightly less in them than in the whole Province, basing the population on a similar estimate.

But taking the total returns of deaths from all causes from the twenty cities and towns, separate from the whole Province, the difference in the death-rate from typhoid is very marked. The twenty cities and towns return a total of 4,496 deaths from all causes and 87 deaths from typhoid fever; or one death from this cause to every 51 deaths from all causes. The rest of the Province returns a total of 13,312 deaths from all causes, and 292 deaths from typhoid fever; or one death from this cause to every 45 deaths from all causes.

Again, while Toronto returns a higher proportionate death-rate from typhoid than any other city, or one death from it in 45 deaths from all causes, the county of Norfolk returns the highest of any of the counties, or one death from typhoid to every 21 from all causes. Elgin returns one death from typhoid to every 23 from all causes; Welland one in 24; Lennox and Addington, one in 27; Oxford, one in 28; Haldimand, one in 28; Lambton, one in 32. These counties shew the highest mortality from typhoid. York county, with Toronto, returns only one in 40, and Wentworth, with Hamilton, one in 48 from all causes.

Besides the above 379 cases returned as typhoid fever, 170 were returned during the year as from "fever," without the kind of fever being given. It is not probable that any of these were scarlet fever; some of them probably, perhaps many, were remittent fever; but it is probable that many of them were typhoid. The ages at which, and the months during which, most died, lead to this belief.

Scarlet Fever.

There were 368 deaths during the year from scarlet fever; and the disease was very prevalent in some localities. This disease is almost entirely preventable, chiefly by isolation. Of the 368 deaths, 209 were of those between the ages of one and five years; 80 between five and ten; 24 was under one year, and 20 between 10 and 15. More than one half of the 368 died in the months of March, February and January; and it is very probable that the greater prevalence of this disease in cold weather is chiefly owing to the greater accumulation or concentration of the contagion in close unventilated rooms.

Toronto seems to have been very free from the disease in 1878, and only returned 9 deaths from it; while Hamilton returned 27 deaths, and Ottawa 41, from this cause. It seems to have prevailed largely in the neighbourhood of these two last named cities. The county of Waterloo returned a very high death-rate from scarlet fever, while the rate was high, too, in the counties of Simcoe, and Northumberland and Durham (united).

Croup.

The next largest number of deaths was from croup, and a larger number, proportionately, died of it in 1878 than in 1877. Of the 345 deaths from it in 1878, 213 were of those between one and five years old; 60 were under one year, and 58 between five and 10 years of age; 7 were between 10 and 15; and only one died over 15 years of age of this disease. While only 5 died of it in the month of July, 59 died in November; in October 46 died of it, and between December and May, inclusive, 30 or over died in each month from the same cause.

Bronchitis.

This disease caused 332 deaths. 109 were of those under one year of age, and 61 were between one and five years. Only 4 died of it between the ages of 10 and 20. After the age of 10, but few died of bronchitis until after the age of 50. 43 died between the ages of 60 and 70. It is therefore rather a disease of childhood and old age. The largest number (56) dying in any one month was in April, and the smallest number (13) in July.

Cancer.

Under the head of cancer, 283 deaths were returned in 1878. Nearly all of them were between the ages of 40 and 80. Only 12 died of it before the age of 30, and 19 between the ages of 30 and 40; 60 died of it between the ages of 50 and 60; 67 between the ages of 60 and 70, and only 8 died of it who were above 80 years of age. From 50 to 70 was therefore the most fatal period in cancerous disease.

Dropsy.

Under the head of dropsy, 352 deaths were registered. Not much short of one half of these were between the ages of 60 and 80. Dropsy in nearly all cases is but a symptom of either heart disease or kidney disease, but the returns do not furnish any information as to how many cases were attributable to disease of either one or the other of these organs.

Besides these 352, four others (females) are very properly returned as Ovarian Dropsy.

Apoplexy and other Brain Affections.

To brain affections of one form or another, acute and chronic, about 820 deaths were attributed.

From apoplexy about 238 deaths occurred. 203 of these were of persons between the ages of 40 and 90, and 112 were between 60 and 80. Of the whole, 132 were of males, and 106 of females.

Congestion of the brain, it appears, caused 116 deaths. Somewhat strange, however, 66 of these were of those under five years of age. The next most fatal period was between 20 and 40, between which ages 20 deaths took place—10 in each of the two decennial periods. 66 of these 116 were males, and 50 females.

From inflammation of the brain 72 died—44 males and 28 females. Of these, 40 were under the age of five years, and 13 between 5 and 10 years.

No less than 149 died of Hydrocephalus, of whom 139 were under the age of five years, and 85 under the age of one year. 84 were males and 65 females.

Besides the above there were 245 registrations under the indefinite head of "brain disease." Under this cause we have a much larger proportion of those advanced in years than under either of the three last named causes; 106 of them were over 20 years old. 60, however, were between the ages of one and five years, and 36 were under one year. Of the 245, 132 were males and 113 females.

From all kinds of brain affections, then, it appears, many more males than females died. Of the 820 who died from all of the above named diseases, 458 were males, and 362 were females.

Accidents, Etc.

Under the head of "accidents" 234 deaths were registered in 1878—201 males and 33 females. Most causes of death are more or less unforeseen and happen by chance, or at least, without design, and hence partake somewhat of the nature of accidents. But most of the 234 deaths under the above head were, doubtless, caused by some sudden and severe injury, though the nature of this was not given.

Besides the above 234, as from accidents, 220 were drowned during the year; 189 males and 31 females. These were probably all cases of accidental drowning, as suicides had a separate heading. 50 males and two females were "killed by cars," and 23 males and 8 females died from "poison;" probably, too, accidental.

We have then a record of 537 deaths from causes which are commonly regarded as accidental. This gives one death from such cause in every 33 deaths from all causes.

TABLE H.

DEATHS BY AGES.

TABLE H.—DEATHS

	Under 1 year.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	7 years.	8 years.	9 years.	10 years.
Total Males	2210	491	319	229	180	128	100	94	88	72	69
Total Females	1753	425	304	217	156	136	92	72	70	52	59
Grand Total	3963	946	623	446	336	264	192	166	158	124	128
Algoma:											
Male	4	1	...	..	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	2	5	....	2	1	1	.. ..	.....	1	.....	.....
Total	6	6	....	2	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Brant:											
Male	34	6	5	3	1	1	....	1	....	1	.. ..
Female	35	7	2	2	5	3	3	2	2	1	3
Total	69	13	7	5	6	4	3	3	2	2	3
Bruce:											
Male	47	11	15	4	5	1	1	.....	1	2	.....
Female	58	14	7	4	1	1	1	4	1	.....	2
Total	105	25	22	8	6	2	2	4	2	2	2
Carleton:											
Male	107	33	16	16	4	7	5	4	4	4	1
Female	92	34	27	11	8	7	2	7	5	.....	2
Total	199	67	43	27	12	14	7	11	9	4	3
Elgin:											
Male	23	3	3	3	3	1	.....	2	1	1	.....
Female	20	8	3	...	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	2
Total	43	11	6	3	5	2	.....	3	1	2	2
Essex:											
Male	67	20	3	4	6	3	5	3	.....	6	5
Female	54	22	6	7	4	3	4	3	1	4	1
Total	121	42	9	11	10	6	9	6	1	10	6
Frontenac:											
Male	34	16	12	4	7	5	2	3	2	2	.....
Female	41	8	10	3	3	3	5	2	3	....	.. ...
Total	75	24	22	7	10	8	7	5	5	2	.....
Grey:											
Male	27	10	10	9	6	4	5	6	8	1	6
Female	37	8	11	8	8	12	7	3	2	3	3
Total	64	18	21	17	14	16	12	9	10	4	9
Haldimand:											
Male	21	5	1	2	.....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Female	15	2	1	2	3	.....	.....	....	.....	4	.....
Total	36	7	2	4	3	1	....	....	....	4	.....
Halton:											
Male	18	4	4	2	2	1	2	1	.....	3	1
Female	11	2	1	.....	2	.....	1	....	.....	1	.....
Total	29	6	5	2	4	1	3	1	.....	4	1

BY AGES.

11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	18 years.	19 years.	20 years.	21 years.	22 years.	23 years.	24 years.	25 years.
41	62	58	50	47	52	61	72	68	74	81	68	78	65	78
56	42	55	57	48	65	67	77	81	88	101	97	103	95	77
97	104	113	107	95	117	128	149	149	162	182	165	181	160	155
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	....	.....	.....	.....	... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	3	....
1	.....	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	.....	3	2	1	.....	2
1	....	1	2	0	2	1	1	2	1	2	4	2	1	.....
2	.....	2	3	2	3	2	4	3	1	5	6	3	1	2
3	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	2	2	4	5	1	.....	3	1
...	1	...	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1	.....	2	1
3	4	2	2	1	1	.....	2	3	7	5	2	.....	5	2
1	4	2	3	1	2	1	3	1	2	2	1	1	2	2
1	.....	2	2	2	4	4	6	3	2	.....	4	4	3	1
2	4	4	5	3	6	5	9	4	4	2	5	5	5	3
.....	.....	3	1	....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	2	2	1	2
.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
.....	.....	3	2	1	2	.....	3	1	3	3	3	3	2	5
3	1	2	4	2	.....	.....	5	3	1	4	1	3	1	1
1	1	.....	.....	2	2	7	2	3	1	5	6	1	3	3
4	2	2	4	4	2	7	7	6	2	9	7	4	4	4
3	2	2	4	3	2	2	3	.....	2	3	3	....	2	2
2	2	3	1	1	.....	2	5	2	.....	3	2	2	2	2
5	4	5	5	4	2	4	8	2	2	6	5	2	4	4
1	3	2	1	3	2	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	3	3
5	1	1	6	.....	2	1	1	. ..	5	3	.....	1	2	2
6	4	3	7	3	4	4	3	1	8	4	1	3	5	5
.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	4	1	....	3	3	2	.....	3	1
1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	.....	....	.....
1	1	.....	4	1	.....	4	2	1	4	3	4	.....	3	1
.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1	2	1	2
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	...	.. ..	1	.....	2	.....	2	1	... .
.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	2	2

TABLE H.—DEATHS

	26 years.	27 years.	28 years.	29 years.	30 years.	31 years.	32 years.	33 years.	34 years.	35 years.	36 years.
Total Males	70	79	89	55	56	59	47	57	53	62	52
Total Females	106	78	77	73	84	58	77	54	67	86	70
Grand Total	176	157	157	128	140	117	124	111	120	148	122
Algoma:											
Male					1				1		
Female											
Total					1				1		
Brant:											
Male	1	1	2	1		1					1
Female	1		1			1			1	1	2
Total	2	1	3	1		2			1	1	3
Bruce:											
Male		1	1	1			1	2	2	1	1
Female	2	2	2		1		3			1	3
Total	2	3	3	1	1		4	2	2	2	4
Carleton:											
Male	3	2	3	1	3	2		2	1	3	3
Female	6	2	4	2	2	1	7		2	5	2
Total	9	4	7	3	5	3	7	2	3	8	5
Elgin:											
Male	3	3	2	1				1	3		1
Female	2	3	1	3	1	2		1	1	2	3
Total	5	6	3	4	1	2		2	4	2	4
Essex:											
Male		2	2	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	1
Female	1	1	3	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Total	1	3	5	3	5	3	3	4	2	2	2
Frontenac:											
Male	3	1	2	3	1		2	2	2	1	3
Female	3	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	6	3	1
Total	6	5	4	4	2	1	3	3	8	4	4
Grey:											
Male	1	1	1	2	3		1	3		1	1
Female	2	1	2		4		1	1	2	1	
Total	3	2	3	2	7		2	4	2	2	1
Haldimand:											
Male	1		1	1		1			1	1	
Female	3	2	1	1			1		1	3	1
Total	4	2	2	2		1	1		2	4	1
Halton:											
Male	3	1				1					
Female	1				1		1	1	1		
Total	4	1			1	4	1	1	1		

BY AGES.—*Continued.*

37 years.	38 years.	39 years.	40 years.	41 years.	42 years.	43 years.	44 years.	45 years.	46 years.	47 years.	48 years.	49 years.	50 years.	51 years.
41 64	61 74	33 46	65 76	35 33	57 70	61 50	51 42	53 54	53 42	54 44	53 46	51 36	83 50	41 37
105	135	79	141	68	127	111	93	107	95	98	99	87	133	78
.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	. .
... .	. .	.....	. ..	.....	.. ...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	2	...
2 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 1	1 2	... ...	3	 2	.....	1 1	 2	1	2 1
4	1	1	3	1	3	3	.....	3	2	.....	2	2	1	3
..... 3	1 1	1 2	2	.....	3 1	2 1	2 1	1 2	1 1	1 1	1 1	2 1	3 1	2 ... .
3	2	3	2	.....	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	4	2
2 1	2 1	3 1	3 2	... .	 3	 1	1 3	1	1 1	1 4	 2	1 1	3 3	1 2
3	3	4	5	.....	3	1	4	1	2	5	2	2	6	3
1 1	1 3	 1	1 1	1	 2	2	4	2 1	 2	 1	2 1	1 1	2 1	1 1
2	4	1	2	1	2	2	4	3	2	1	3	2	3	2
2 4	2	3 1	1	....	 3	1 3	1	 1	4	....	2 1	2 1	5 3	1 1
6	2	4	1	.....	3	4	1	1	4	. .....	3	3	8	2
2 3	1 2	....	5 5	....	2 ...	5 1	2 1	2 2	2	1	4	 1	4 1	....
5	3	.....	10	....	2	6	3	4	2	1	4	1	5	.....
1 1	 2	....	 3	2	2 1	 2	1	2	 1	1	1	3 2	3	1 .....
2	2	.....	3	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	5	3	1
....	1 1	.. ..	....	.....	 2	 1	2 1	1 2	....	1 1	....	... .	1 ...	 2
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	3	....	2	.....	....	1	2
....	....	....	5 2 7	.... 1 1	....	....	....	1 1	1 1	3 .. 3	.... 1 1	1 1 2	....	..... 2 2

TABLE H.—DEATHS

	52 years.	53 years.	54 years.	55 years.	56 years.	57 years.	58 years.	59 years.	60 years.	61 years.	62 years.
Total Males	55	57	54	65	73	47	63	54	75	47	56
Total Females	51	45	51	49	68	43	44	37	67	32	45
Grand Total	106	102	105	114	141	90	107	91	142	79	101
Algoma :											
Male											
Female							1				
Total							1				
Brant :											
Male	1	3	1			2	1	1	2	2	3
Female		1		4	1				2		1
Total	1	4	1	4	1	2	1	1	4	2	4
Bruce :											
Male	3	1	1	4	1	3		1	1	2	
Female	2		1	1	2	4			2	1	
Total	5	1	2	5	3	7		1	3	3	
Carleton :											
Male	1	4	1	6	3		2		2	1	3
Female	1	1	2	2		3	1		1	1	1
Total	2	5	3	8	3	3	3		3	2	4
Elgin :											
Male	2	3		1		1		4		1	
Female	1	4	1			1	1		1		1
Total	3	7	1	1		2	1	4	1	1	1
Essex :											
Male	4		1			2	4	1	1	1	3
Female			1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	4		2	2	1	3	5	2	2	2	4
Frontenac :											
Male	1	2	3	4	1	3		3	3	1	1
Female		1	2	1	2		1	2	2		2
Total	1	3	5	5	3	3	1	5	5	1	3
Grey :											
Male			2		2	1		2	2	1	1
Female	1			1	3		1		2	1	3
Total	1		2	1	5	1	1	2	4	2	4
Haldimand :											
Male				1			2		4		
Female	1				1	3					
Total	1			1	1	3	2		4		
Halton :											
Male		2	1			2		1			
Female	1		1	2	3			2	4	1	
Total	1	2	2	2	3	2		3	4	1	

BY AGES.—*Continued.*

63 years.	64 years.	65 years.	66 years.	67 years.	68 years.	69 years.	70 years.	71 years.	72 years.	73 years.	74 years.	75 years.	76 years.	77 years.
71	69	84	69	87	97	63	114	52	83	83	83	84	88	87
60	38	77	50	54	65	70	103	55	60	61	56	77	79	53
131	107	161	119	141	162	133	217	107	143	144	139	161	167	140
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	..	.....	1	....	...	.....
.....	4	3	1	5	3	4	2	2	2	1	2	.....	3	3
2	.....	2	1	2	.....	1	3	4	1	2	2	1	3	2
2	4	5	2	7	3	5	5	6	3	3	4	1	6	5
1	2	4	1	2	5	1	1	.....	2	4	.....	1	1	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	.....	1	3	1	1
1	2	4	1	2	5	1	5	1	3	4	1	4	2	6
3	4	.....	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	1	4	3
1	1	4	1	2	.....	.....	4	1	1	3	3	2	2	2
4	5	4	2	3	2	2	7	4	2	6	4	3	6	5
2	.....	3	2	.....	2	.....	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	2
2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3	1
4	1	3	2	1	2	.....	3	1	1	4	1	2	5	3
1	.....	2	.....	4	.....	3	3	4	2	7	5	3	3	1
...	...	3	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	2
1	.....	5	1	6	1	4	6	5	4	7	5	4	4	3
4	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	1	2	1	5	7	3
5	2	.....	3	.....	1	3	6	...	2	1	...	1	4	1
9	5	3	5	3	3	5	9	3	3	3	1	6	11	4
.....	.....	3	3	2	5	.....	4	.....	1	2	.....	2	2	5
.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	3	5	1	1	1	2	1	1
.....	1	5	3	2	6	1	7	5	2	3	1	4	3	6
1	..	1	2	2	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	.....	2	2
.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	2	4	1	.....
1	1	2	2	3	1	1	4	4	3	3	4	4	3	2
.....	2	1	2	4	1	2	2	1	...	.....	2	1	.....	1
1	.....	2	3	.....	1	2	1	.....	2	1	2	.....	1	.....
1	2	3	5	4	2	4	3	1	2	1	4	1	1	1

TABLE H.—DEATHS

	78 years.	79 years.	80 years.	81 years.	82 years.	83 years.	84 years.	85 years.	86 years.	87 years.	88 years.
Total Males	121	69	97	51	64	48	69	43	46	32	36
Total Females	91	52	81	36	51	45	56	46	43	41	33
Grand Total	212	121	178	87	115	93	125	89	89	73	69
Algoma :											
Male			2					1			
Female											
Total			2					1			
Brant :											
Male	4		2	1	2	1		1	1	1	1
Female	2	1		1			1	1	1	1	1
Total	6	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
Bruce :											
Male	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	2		2	
Female	2		4	2					1		1
Total	3	4	5	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	1
Carleton :											
Male	5	1	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1
Female	2	1	2	1	5		4	1		2	
Total	7	2	4	2	6	1	9	2	1	3	1
Elgin :											
Male	8		2	1	1				1	1	
Female	2	1			2	1	2		1		1
Total	10	1	2	1	3	1	2		2	1	1
Essex :											
Male	1	1	6	1			1				
Female	1	1		1	1	2		1	1		1
Total	2	2	6	2	1	2	1	1	1		1
Frontenac :											
Male	4	6	3		2	1		4		2	1
Female	2	1	4	1	2	5	1	1			1
Total	6	7	7	1	4	6	1	5		2	2
Grey :											
Male	3	2		1		1	1	1			1
Female	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	
Total	6	3	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	1	1
Haldimand :											
Male	1	1	3	1	2	2	2	1		1	
Female	1		2	2		2			1		
Total	2	1	5	3	2	4	2	1	1	1	
Halton :											
Male	1	2	1		1				2	2	1
Female	2		1	1		1	1	1			1
Total	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2

BY AGES.—*Continued.*

89 years.	90 years.	91 years.	92 years.	93 years.	94 years.	95 years.	96 years.	97 years.	98 years.	99 years.	100 years.	Over 100 years.	Unknown.	Total.
13	33	17	15	7	7	10	7	6	3	3	5	13	285	9378
20	20	5	12	6	8	8	8	7	6	.....	2	6	238	8450
33	53	22	27	13	15	18	15	13	9	3	7	19	523	17808
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	157
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	154
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	311
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	220
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	184
.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	404
.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	358
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	354
.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	11	712
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	150
1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	131
1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	281
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	273
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	228
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	501
.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	275
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	13	224
1	2	1	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	23	499
.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	12	222
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	9	217
.....	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	21	439
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	110
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	87
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	197
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	83
.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	188

TABLE H.—DEATHS

	Under 1 year.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	7 years.	8 years.	9 years.	10 years.
Total Males	2210	491	319	229	180	128	100	94	88	72	69
Total Females	1753	425	304	217	156	136	92	72	70	52	59
Grand Total	3963	916	623	446	336	264	192	166	158	124	128
Hastings:											
Male	55	20	15	10	7	3	4	2	.....	4	1
Female	51	10	9	13	.....	5	4	5	2	2	1
Total	106	30	24	23	7	8	8	7	2	6	2
Huron:											
Male	80	22	13	12	6	5	.....	7	1	1	.....
Female	67	11	12	5	7	2	3	4	2	5	2
Total	147	33	25	17	13	7	3	11	3	6	2
Kent:											
Male	38	9	6	6	2	5	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Female	34	9	8	4	3	6	4	1	3	1	4
Total	72	18	14	10	5	11	4	3	4	1	4
Lambton:											
Male	45	14	9	4	5	3	.....	7	1	1	2
Female	45	10	9	5	4	2	3	3	2	1	2
Total	90	24	18	9	9	5	3	10	3	2	4
Lanark:											
Male	23	5	8	3	6	6	3	1	2	1	1
Female	28	2	1	2	.....	3	1	2	2	1	2
Total	51	7	9	5	6	9	4	3	4	2	3
Leeds and Grenville:											
Male	47	12	4	6	3	3	1	2	1	4	2
Female	21	12	4	5	3	3	5	3	2	1	3
Total	68	24	8	11	6	6	6	5	3	5	5
Lennox and Addington:											
Male	26	10	3	2	5	2	2	3	3	3	4
Female	20	2	5	5	4	3	1	1	2	1	1
Total	46	12	8	7	9	5	3	4	5	4	5
Lincoln:											
Male	46	11	7	4	11	.....	2	4	4	2	2
Female	42	8	13	4	11	3	1	3	3	1	1
Total	88	19	20	8	22	3	3	7	7	3	3
Middlesex:											
Male	139	17	10	11	4	8	4	2	5	1	.....
Female	99	18	16	11	2	8	5	2	2	4	2
Total	238	35	26	22	6	16	9	4	7	5	2
Muskoka and Parry Sound:											
Male	37	3	4	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Female	22	6	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	59	9	7	3	2	1	1	.....	1	2	.....

BY AGES.—*Continued.*

11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	18 years.	19 years.	20 years.	21 years.	22 years.	23 years.	24 years.	25 years.
41	62	58	50	47	52	61	72	68	74	81	68	78	65	78
56	42	55	57	48	65	67	77	81	88	101	97	103	95	77
97	104	113	107	95	117	128	149	149	162	182	165	181	160	155
.....	6	3	1	6	4	...	4	2	2	2	2	6	4	1
2	1	2	2	2	...	5	2	1	7	8	9	3	3	.....
2	7	5	3	8	4	5	6	3	9	10	11	9	7	1
...	6	2	2	1	3	1	4	1	1	6	.....	6	1	5
3	4	2	1	2	3	1	3	3	7	....	8	7	1	4
3	10	4	3	3	6	2	7	4	8	6	8	13	2	9
1	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	2	2	.....	2	1	2	1	8
1	1	1	1	1	5	3	1	.....	2	4	....	.....	2	1
2	1	3	1	2	6	4	3	2	2	6	1	2	3	9
2	.....	1	1	.....	3	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	2	2	2
	1	1	1	1	3	1	....	2	.....	.....	3	5	3	1
2	1	2	2	1	6	2	1	4	...	.....	4	7	5	3
2	1	3	.....	1	.....	3	1	2	1	2	2	.....	1	1
.....	2	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	..	1
2	3	4	1	1	1	4	2	3	3	4	2	.....	1	2
4	1	2	1	2	3	3	4	2	4	3	3	1	3	4
2	.....	1	2	....	.....	.....	4	2	3	5	4	4	6	4
6	1	3	3	2	3	3	8	4	7	8	7	5	9	8
.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	2	.. .	1	1	2	.....	1	1	1
2	.....	1	.....	1	1	....	1	5	....	1	.....	2	3	1
2	.....	1	1	4	4	2	1	6	1	3	... ..	3	4	2
3	3	2	1	.....	1	1	3	1	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1
5	...	3	3	.....	2	2	2	1	3	4	1	1	2	1
8	3	5	4	.....	3	3	5	2	3	4	1	1	2	2
1	1	3	1	3	2	.....	2	4	3	2	4	8	3	2
3	2	3	2	2	1	2	1	10	4	4	3	17	6	5
4	3	6	3	5	3	2	3	14	7	6	7	25	9	7
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	4	1
1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	1	2
2	2	.....	2	.....	....	2	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	5	3

TABLE H.—DEATHS

	26 years.	27 years.	28 years.	29 years.	30 years.	31 years.	32 years.	33 years.	34 years.	35 years.	36 years.
Total Males	70	79	80	55	56	59	47	57	53	62	52
Total Females	106	78	77	73	84	58	77	54	67	86	70
Grand Total	176	157	157	128	140	117	124	111	120	148	122
Hastings:											
Male	2	3	.....	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	4
Female	3	4	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	8	1
Total	5	7	2	3	2	4	2	2	1	9	5
Huron:											
Male	.....	4	4	3	2	4	2	1	1	1	1
Female	2	1	3	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	3
Total	2	5	7	6	3	6	3	3	3	3	4
Kent:											
Male	3	4	.....	4	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	.....
Female	3	3	1	2	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	6	7	1	6	3	.....	2	2	.....	4	.....
Lambton:											
Male	1	2	1	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
Female	2	2	1	4	2	.....	3	4	2	2	2
Total	3	4	2	4	4	.....	4	5	3	3	2
Lanark:											
Male	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1
Female	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Total	.....	2	1	2	1	.....	1	1	1	2	1
Leeds and Grenville:											
Male	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	2	2	.....	1
Female	6	2	5	1	3	2	8	.....	3	1	1
Total	7	3	5	2	3	4	9	2	5	1	2
Lennox and Addington:											
Male	.....	1	.....	2	3	.....	.....	1	1	2	1
Female	2	3	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	1	2
Total	2	4	1	3	3	1	2	1	3	3	3
Lincoln:											
Male	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Female	5	.....	1	2	3	1	.....	2	2	4	3
Total	6	2	1	3	3	1	.....	3	2	4	3
Middlesex:											
Male	4	4	6	4	5	2	3	6	1	7	4
Female	9	3	3	3	5	5	5	7	4	1	3
Total	13	7	9	7	10	7	8	13	5	8	7
Muskoka and Parry Sound:											
Male	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Female	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	1
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	4	1

BY AGES.—*Continued.*

37 years.	38 years.	39 years.	40 years.	41 years.	42 years.	43 years.	44 years.	45 years.	46 years.	47 years.	48 years.	49 years.	50 years.	51 years.
41	61	33	65	35	57	61	51	53	53	54	53	51	83	41
64	74	46	76	33	70	50	42	54	42	44	46	36	50	37
105	135	79	141	68	127	111	93	107	95	98	99	87	133	78
1	2	... ..	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4	2	.....	1	.....	3
1	1	3	2	.....	2	... .	3	1	2	2	1	.....	3	1
2	3	3	5	.....	2	.....	6	1	6	4	1	1	3	4
1	2	1	2	3	2	4	3	2	2	1	4	3	1	4
6	7	2	2	1	3	.....	3	2	1	2	2	3	1	2
7	9	3	4	4	5	4	6	4	3	3	6	6	2	6
.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	1	1	2	5	3	1	2	2	1
2	1	1	3	3	.....	2	.....	.. ...	.. ...	2	2	.....	.....	1
2	1	2	5	6	.....	3	1	2	5	5	3	2	2	2
.....	... ..	.....	1	3	.....	1	1	2	.....	3	1	2	2	1
.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	1	1	6	.....	3	1	3	.....	5	3	2	2	2
....	.....	1	3	...	.....	2	1	1	... ..	1	1	.....	3	.....
1	1	1	3	.....	... ..	....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.. .	.....
1	1	2	6	.....	.....	2	2	2	....	1	2	....	3	.....
1	1	1	....	.....	1	1	2	2	1	.. ..	1	2	.. ...	.....
2	.. ..	...	7	1	3	1	3	4	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
3	1	1	7	1	4	2	5	6	1	.....	2	2	.....	.. ....
.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.. ...	.....	1	1	1	2
.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	....	1	.....	.. ...	1	1	.....	.....
.....	2	2	.....	1	2	1	....	2	.....	.....	2	2	1	2
1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	1	2	1	5	.....	2	.....
1	1	... ..	2	1	4	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	... ..	2	3
2	1	.....	2	2	5	4	.....	4	3	1	6	.....	4	3
2	10	2	3	3	4	4	... ..	5	5	5	5	4	5	5
4	6	6	6	2	1	2	3	1	3	1	2	4	4	2
6	16	8	9	5	5	6	3	6	8	6	7	8	9	7
.....	2	.....	....	.....	1	1	1	...	. ..	1	.....	...	.....	.....
1	....	1	.....	.....	1	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....
1	2	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.. ..

TABLE H.—DEATHS

	52 years.	53 years.	54 years.	55 years.	56 years.	57 years.	58 years.	59 years.	60 years.	61 years.	62 years.
Total Males	55	57	54	65	73	47	63	54	75	47	56
Total Females	51	45	51	49	68	43	44	37	67	32	45
Grand Total	106	102	105	114	141	90	107	91	142	79	101
Hastings:											
Male	2	2	1	2	3	1	8	1	6	.....	2
Female	2	3	1	1	2	2	5	1	1	2	3
Total	4	5	2	3	5	3	13	2	7	2	5
Huron:											
Male	3	3	3	1	1	.....	4	4	1	1	....
Female	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	.....	1	1	.....
Total	5	5	5	4	4	2	6	4	2	2	.....
Kent:											
Male	.....	3	2	.....	1	1	...	1	1	1	.....
Female	.....	1	2	...	3	1	.....	.....	1	...	1
Total	.....	4	4	.....	4	2	.....	1	2	1	1
Lambton:											
Male	.....	3	2	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	....
Female	.....	1	2	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total	...	4	4	...	4	2	.....	1	2	1	1
Lanark:											
Male	2	.....	...	...	...	1	1	1	.....	1	1
Female	1	.....	...	1	...	...	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Total	3	....	...	1	...	1	2	1	.....	3	1
Leeds and Grenville:											
Male	.....	.....	1	4	4	1	2	2	3	2	.....
Female	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	.....	3
Total	2	2	3	5	5	2	3	5	6	2	3
Lennox and Addington:											
Male	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	1
Female	....	1	1	...	....	1	1	3	1	.....	1
Total	2	1	3	....	1	1	3	4	2	.....	2
Lincoln:											
Male	.....	2	2	2	3	.....	3	.....	1	1	2
Female	3	1	1	.....	2	3	3	....	3	2	.....
Total	3	3	3	2	5	3	6	....	4	3	2
Middlesex:											
Male	3	5	7	4	8	3	.....	3	1	4	2
Female	3	2	2	3	7	.....	2	2	5	1	2
Total	6	7	9	7	15	3	2	5	6	5	4
Muskoka and Parry Sound:											
Male	1	2	.....	.....	3	...	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Female	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Total	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3

BY AGES.—*Continued.*

63 years.	64 years.	65 years.	66 years.	67 years.	68 years.	69 years.	70 years.	71 years.	72 years.	73 years.	74 years.	75 years.	76 years.	77 years.
71	69	84	69	87	97	63	114	52	83	83	83	84	88	87
60	38	77	50	54	65	70	103	55	60	61	56	77	79	53
131	107	161	119	141	162	133	217	107	143	144	139	161	167	140
.....	2	1	5	...	2	2	7	.....	2	4	4	5	.....	.....
2	1	2	2	3	2	.....	5	4	2	1	3	4	2	3
2	3	3	7	3	4	2	12	4	4	5	7	9	2	3
3	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	.....	5	2	2	1	6	4
4	4	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	4	4	.....	1	2	2
7	6	6	4	3	6	4	4	1	9	6	2	2	8	6
.....	1	1	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	1
1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	5	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
1	1	2	1	.....	2	7	2	1	1	.....	3	.....	4	1
.....	1	1	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	1
1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	5	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
1	1	2	1	.....	2	7	2	1	1	.....	3	.....	4	1
3	.....	5	1	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1	1	3	1	3	.....
2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1
5	.....	7	2	.....	1	2	4	1	1	1	3	3	4	1
4	2	1	.....	7	4	1	3	1	6	1	1	2	4	3
3	3	4	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	5	7	1	.....
7	4	5	1	8	5	2	5	2	9	4	6	9	5	3
1	2	1	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	2	1
.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	3	3	.....	1	1	2	1	3	.....
1	3	2	.....	1	4	5	3	.....	2	2	4	2	5	1
3	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	3	2	1	1	1	2	1
2	1	3	1	2	...	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	1	1
5	3	3	1	2	2	2	5	4	4	3	3	4	3	2
5	6	8	6	5	1	4	6	2	8	7	2	14	3	10
.....	.....	3	1	5	7	2	3	1	4	4	1	6	6	1
5	6	11	7	10	8	6	9	3	12	11	3	20	9	11
1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	1	.....	1	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

TABLE H.—DEATHS

	78 years.	79 years.	80 years.	81 years.	82 years.	83 years.	84 years.	85 years.	86 years.	87 years.	88 years.
Total Males	121	69	97	51	64	48	69	43	46	32	36
Total Females	91	52	81	36	51	45	76	46	43	41	33
Grand Total	212	121	178	87	115	93	125	89	89	73	69
Hastings:											
Male	4	3	1	4	....	2	3	1	1	2	1
Female	3	1	1	....	4	1	3	....	....	....	....
Total	7	4	2	4	4	3	6	1	1	2	1
Huron:											
Male	6	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1
Female	3	....	3	....	....	....	1	3	1	1	2
Total	9	1	4	2	2	2	3	4	3	2	3
Kent:											
Male	2	1	1	3	4	....	2	1	2	....	....
Female	2	....	3	2	2	....	....	3	....	1	....
Total	4	1	4	5	6	....	2	4	2	1	....
Lambton:											
Male	2	1	1	3	4	....	2	1	2	....	....
Female	2	....	3	2	2	....	....	3	....	1	....
Total	4	1	4	5	6	....	2	4	2	1	....
Lanark:											
Male	....	2	2	1	1	....	2	....	2	....	....
Female	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	....	1	....	....
Total	2	4	3	2	2	2	3	....	....	....	....
Leeds and Grenville:											
Male	3	1	8	2	1	1	4	2	1	2	4
Female	....	1	2	1	....	....	4	4	....	2	....
Total	3	2	10	3	1	1	8	6	1	4	4
Lennox and Addington:											
Male	2	1	2	....	1	....	2	....	2	....	2
Female	3	....	....	1	1	2	1	....	....	....	....
Total	5	1	2	1	2	2	3	....	2	....	2
Lincoln:											
Male	5	....	....	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1
Female	4	....	1	2	2	....	2	2	2	....	....
Total	9	....	1	3	4	1	4	3	3	1	1
Middlesex:											
Male	6	3	7	2	2	4	4	2	5	1	2
Female	4	1	4	1	2	1	3	1	4	3	....
Total	10	4	11	3	4	5	7	3	9	4	2
Muskoka and Parry Sound:											
Male	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....
Female	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Total	....	....	1	1	2	....	1	1	....	....	....

BY AGES.—*Continued.*

89 years.	90 years.	91 years.	92 years.	93 years.	94 years.	95 years.	96 years.	97 years.	98 years.	99 years.	100 years.	Over 100 years.	Unknown.	Total.
13	33	17	15	7	7	10	7	6	3	3	5	13	285	9358
20	20	5	12	6	8	8	8	7	6	.....	2	6	238	8450
33	53	22	27	13	15	18	15	13	9	3	7	19	523	17808
1	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	295
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	277
1	3	1	2	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	572
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	336
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	298
.....	2	..	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	...	....	1	1	8	634
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	... ..	7	180
.. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.	....	1	.....	...	.....	... ...	2	170
1	....	....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	1	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	9	350
1	.....	.....	1	....	1	.. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15	192
.....	1	....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	10	194
1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.	....	1	1	25	386
.....	.....	.....	.. ..	....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	....	.....	....	2	142
3	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	...	.....	.....	1	107
3	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	...	.....	3	249
1	....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	....	.....	.....	1	1	14	257
1	....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	17	242
2	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	... ..	....	1	2	31	499
.....	....	1	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.. ..	4	146
1	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	1	125
1	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	...	.....	.. .	...	1	.....	5	271
1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	190
1	....	...	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	....	...	.....	7	228
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	418
....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	.....	2	1	.....	....	.	.....	3	520
2	1	1	.....	1	....	1	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	3	435
2	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	2	1	.....	...	.....	.....	6	955
. ...	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	92
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	71
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	163

TABLE H.—DEATHS

	Under 1 year.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	7 years.	8 years.	9 years.	10 years.
Total Males	2210	491	319	229	180	128	100	94	88	72	69
Total Females	1753	425	304	217	156	136	92	72	70	52	59
Grand Total	3963	916	623	446	336	264	192	166	158	124	128
Norfolk:											
Male	37	9	2	3	6	3	.....	1	1	2	.....
Female	19	3	4	2	2	2	.....	.....	2	1	1
Total	56	12	6	5	8	5	.....	1	3	3	1
Northumberland & Durham:											
Male	49	8	16	11	2	6	6	1	3	5	1
Female	54	13	13	7	4	5	3	2	4	2	3
Total	103	21	29	18	6	11	9	3	7	7	4
Ontario:											
Male	48	8	11	7	4	1	2	3	2	.....	4
Female	35	4	9	6	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1
Total	83	12	20	13	5	1	2	5	3	.....	5
Oxford:											
Male	53	14	12	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1
Female	43	7	6	5	8	3	1	.....	2	.....	1
Total	96	21	18	7	10	5	3	1	3	2	2
Peel:											
Male	25	3	4	4	1	.....	.....	4	1	2	1
Female	18	1	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2
Total	43	4	7	5	3	.....	.....	4	3	3	3
Perth:											
Male	52	9	4	7	2	1	.....	2	3	1	2
Female	40	2	5	4	5	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Total	92	11	9	11	7	4	2	4	3	1	2
Peterborough:											
Male	27	7	2	.....	3	1	1	.....	2	1	2
Female	23	8	1	3	4	2	2	.....	1	1	1
Total	50	15	3	3	7	3	3	.....	3	2	3
Prescott and Russell:											
Male	48	22	9	11	7	9	4	4	4	2	1
Female	40	18	8	10	7	9	3	3	2	.....	1
Total	88	40	17	21	14	18	7	7	6	2	2
Prince Edward:											
Male	16	3	.....	1	2	2	.....	2	.....	1	2
Female	14	2	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	2
Total	30	5	2	1	3	2	2	2	.....	2	4
Renfrew:											
Male	32	7	9	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	1	.....
Female	33	9	4	5	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	65	16	13	5	3	4	2	1	1	1	.....

BY AGES.—*Continued.*

11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	18 years.	19 years.	20 years.	21 years.	22 years.	23 years.	24 years.	25 years.
41	62	58	50	47	52	61	72	68	74	81	68	78	65	78
56	42	55	57	48	65	67	77	81	88	101	97	103	95	77
97	104	113	107	95	117	128	149	149	162	182	165	181	160	155
2	2	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	..	...	....	1	.....	1	.....
....	....	1	1	1	3	.....	2	1	2	5	3	....	3	3
2	2	2	2	1	4	1	2	1	2	5	4	.....	4	3
.....	5	4	2	1	2	3	5	3	2	2	5	4	1	1
2	1	...	1	2	3	2	4	7	5	6	4	7	5	3
2	6	4	3	3	5	5	9	10	7	8	9	11	6	4
1	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	5	2	2	4	1	1	4
1	.. ...	2	1	4	2	1	3	4	1	2	1	3	4	3
2	4	2	1	4	3	2	6	9	3	4	5	4	5	7
1	....	1	2	.	2	1	2	3	1	1	3	4	1	3
2	1	3	.....	2	....	2	5	4	2	4	.....	4	3	1
3	1	4	2	2	2	3	7	7	3	5	3	8	4	4
2	.....	....	2	....	1	2	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	. .	1	.....	3	1	1	.....	3	....	2	....	1
2	....	....	2	1	1	5	1	2	1	4	1	2	.....	1
.....	1	....	1	2	..	6	2	1	3	4	2	....	.....	1
2	3	2	1	1	3	.....	1	2	5	3	1	2	2	4
2	4	2	2	3	3	6	3	3	8	7	3	2	2	5
2	....	....	1	.....	1	2	...	1	2	2	....	2	1	5
2	1	2	4	1	2	4	2	3	.....	5	2	2	2	1
4	1	2	5	1	3	6	2	4	2	7	2	4	3	6
...	3	1	....	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
.....	2	2	1	2	1	5	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	.....
.....	5	3	1	3	3	6	3	2	3	3	3	4	2	1
.....	.....	....	1	.....	1	....	1	....	2	2	3	1	....	2
1	1	1	....	1	..	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	...	2	2	5	2	2	6
.....	....	....	1	1	1	1	.....	....	1	1	....	2	.....	.....
.....	3	1	4	.....	1	...	....	1	2	3	2	4	1	1
....	3	1	5	1	2	1	.....	1	3	4	2	6	1	1

TABLE H.—DEATHS

	26 years.	27 years.	28 years.	29 years.	30 years.	31 years.	32 years.	33 years.	34 years.	35 years.	36 years.
Total Males	70	79	80	55	56	59	47	57	53	62	52
Total Females	106	78	77	73	84	58	77	54	67	86	70
Grand Total	176	157	157	128	140	117	124	111	120	148	122
Norfolk:											
Male	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...
Female	4	1	3	2	.. ..	1	.....	2	3	3	1
Total	5	5	4	3	1	2	1	3	3	4	1
Northumberland & Durham:											
Male	8	3	5	2	1	3	4	....	1	4	1
Female	4	5	4	1	1	4	3	1	3	1	7
Total	12	8	9	3	2	7	7	1	4	5	8
Ontario:											
Male	1	1	1	2	.....	1	2	3	2	.....	1
Female	1	3	3	3	2	5	4	2	3	1	3
Total	2	4	4	5	2	6	6	5	5	1	4
Oxford:											
Male	3	3	3	1	2	2	.....	1	.....	4	3
Female	6	1	4	3	3	4	3	1	2	2	....
Total	9	4	7	4	5	6	3	2	2	6	3
Peel:											
Male	2	2	2	2	1	... ..	3	2	1	.....	... .
Female	1	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	4
Total	3	2	4	3	2	1	3	2	3	1	4
Perth:											
Male	1	7	1	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	1	3
Female	.....	5	...	1	4	5	2	4	3	1	1
Total	1	12	1	1	4	5	3	4	3	2	4
Peterborough:											
Male	1	.....	2	1	1	1	1	... ..	.....	1	.....
Female	3	4	.....	..	1	.....	2	2	...	1	1
Total	4	4	2	1	2	1	3	2	.....	2	1
Prescott and Russell:											
Male	1	1	3	....	2	1	.....	1	1	1	1
Female	.....	1	.....	1	4	... ..	...	.....	.....	2	....
Total	1	2	3	1	6	1	.....	1	1	3	1
Prince Edward:											
Male	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	.....	.....
Female	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	..	1	....
Total	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	3	1	.....
Renfrew:											
Male	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	....	1	.....	.....
Female	4	2	2	2	2	1	.....	2	1	3	1
Total	5	4	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	1

BY AGES.—*Continued.*

37 years.	38 years.	39 years.	40 years.	41 years.	42 years.	43 years.	44 years.	45 years.	46 years.	47 years.	48 years.	49 years.	50 years.	51 years.
41	61	33	65	35	57	61	51	53	53	54	53	51	83	41
64	74	46	76	33	70	50	42	54	42	44	46	36	50	37
105	135	79	141	68	127	111	93	107	95	98	99	87	133	78
.....	2	.....	1	1	3	2	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
.....	2	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2	1	1
....	4	1	1	2	5	4	2	1	1	.....	3	3	1	2
.....	3	1	3	1	5	.....	.....	1	3	3	1	3	3	.....
3	1	1	2	... ...	2	1	.....	3	2	2	1	2	1	1
3	4	2	5	1	7	1	.....	4	5	5	2	5	4	1
1	2	.....	1	1	7	2	1	2	1	2	1	... ..	.....	2
3	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	2	3	3	1	1	3	3
4	3	1	2	3	10	4	2	4	4	5	2	1	3	5
1	1	1	6	1	1	3	7	1	2	3	3	1	1	1
2	3	2	3	1	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	.....	2	1
3	4	3	9	2	5	5	9	3	3	4	4	1	3	2
2	2	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
1	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	...	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	2	.....	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	.. ..	...	3	1
.....	2	1	2	.....	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	.....
.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	2
.....	2	2	3	.....	4	2	2	2	1	1	2	3	1	2
1	2	2	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....
.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	...	.....
1	2	4	4	2	.....	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	1	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....
2	2	1	1	2	...	2	1	.....	3	3	1	2	1	1
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	...	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	3	.....	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
.....	6	.....	3	.....	1	5	.....	....	.....	1	.. ..	1	1	1
2	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	....	1	2	2	2	...	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
3	1	.... .	1	1	3	3	.....	3	1	2	2	2	1	.....

TABLE H.—DEATHS

	52 years.	53 years.	54 years.	55 years.	56 years.	57 years.	58 years.	59 years.	60 years.	61 years.	62 years.
Total Males	55	57	54	65	73	47	63	54	75	47	56
Total Females	51	45	51	49	68	43	44	37	67	32	45
Grand Total	106	102	105	114	141	90	107	91	142	79	101
Norfolk:											
Male					2		2		2		
Female	4		1	1	1	1	1		2	1	
Total	4		1	1	3	1	3		4	1	
Northumberland & Durham:											
Male	4	1	3	4	2	4	2	4	3	2	8
Female	4		2	2	2		2	3	2	2	3
Total	8	1	5	6	4	4	4	7	5	4	11
Ontario:											
Male	2	4		5	4	3	2	1	1	3	1
Female	3	1	3	2	1	1		2	2		
Total	5	5	3	7	5	4	2	3	3	3	1
Oxford:											
Male	1		4	1	1	2	4	2		2	1
Female		2		1	3	2	2	6	1		1
Total	1	2	4	2	4	4	6	8	1	2	2
Peel:											
Male	1	2	1	1		1	2				2
Female		1		1				2	1		
Total	1	3	1	2		1	2	2	1		2
Perth:											
Male	3			2	2	1	2	1	7	2	2
Female	1			1	1	1		1		1	1
Total	4			3	3	2	2	2	7	3	3
Peterborough:											
Male	2	2	2	2	1				2	4	4
Female	2	1	1			1			2		1
Total	4	3	3	2	1	1			4	4	5
Prescott and Russell:											
Male					3	1					1
Female		1					1				
Total		1			3	1	1				1
Prince Edward:											
Male			1		1			2			2
Female	1			2							3
Total	1		1	2	1			2			5
Renfrew:											
Male	1		1		1	2	2			1	
Female	1	2	1	2	3	1	1		1	1	
Total	2	2	2	2	4	3	3		1	2	

BY AGES.—*Continued.*

63 years.	64 years.	65 years.	66 years.	67 years.	68 years.	69 years.	70 years.	71 years.	72 years.	73 years.	74 years.	75 years.	76 years.	77 years.
71	69	84	69	87	97	63	114	52	83	83	83	84	78	87
60	38	77	50	54	65	70	103	55	60	61	56	77	79	53
131	107	161	119	141	162	133	217	107	143	144	139	161	167	140
1	.....	1	1	1	3	2	3	...	.....	.....	5	1	2	1
2	.....	... ..	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1
3	. . .	1	2	1	3	4	3	1	. ...	1	6	2	3	2
5	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	5	2	6	1	5	2	3
2	4	2	2	5	7	4	6	3	2	3	4	2	5	3
7	7	4	3	6	8	5	8	8	4	9	5	7	7	6
1	3	1	.....	2	4	1	6	.....	1	.....	3	3	3	1
2	.....	3	2	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	2	4	4	2	1
3	3	4	2	2	6	2	7	1	1	2	4	7	5	2
7	2	5	1	4	4	4	2	1	1	3	5	3	5	3
2	3	.....	4	3	2	4	4	1	.....	3	2	2	5	3
9	5	5	5	7	6	8	6	2	1	6	7	5	10	6
.....	1	2	2	.....	2	1	3	.....	1	3	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	2	1	2	2	.....	3	2	1	1	1	2	3	2	1
... ..	3	3	4	2	2	4	5	1	2	4	2	3	4	1
3	.....	.....	.....	2	4	2	3	2	4	2	3	.....	.....	3
2	2	.. ...	.....	3	2	1	1	1	3	3	.....	... ..	2	2
5	2	.....	.....	5	6	3	4	3	7	5	3	.....	2	5
.. ..	.....	2	1	1	3	1	2	... ..	1	.....	1	2	1	4
1	1	1	1	1	2	.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	.....	2
1	1	3	2	2	5	1	4	2	2	1	2	3	1	6
.....	4	.....	3	.....	3	.....	2	1	1	.....	4	1	1	2
1	1	... ..	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	1	.....	2	... .
1	5	.....	3	1	3	.....	5	2	1	1	5	1	3	2
1	1	2	....	4	2	.....	1	3	3	.....	3	3	1	1
2	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	2	... ..	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
3	1	4	.....	5	3	.. ..	3	3	3	1	3	3	2	2
.....	1	1	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	2	2	1	1
.....	2	1	... ..	.....	1	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	3	2	1	1	1	2	4	2	1	2	2	2	2	2

TABLE H.—DEATHS

	78 years.	79 years.	80 years.	81 years.	82 years.	83 years.	84 years.	85 years.	86 years.	87 years.	88 years.
Total Males	121	69	97	51	64	48	69	43	46	32	36
Total Females	91	52	81	36	51	45	56	46	43	41	33
Grand Total	212	121	178	87	115	93	125	89	89	73	69
Norfolk :											
Male	2		2	1	7				2		
Female	2	2			1		2	4			
Total	4	2	2	1	8		2	4	2		
Northumberland & Durham :											
Male	5	2	5	3	4	3	3	2	4	2	1
Female	3	5	7		1	7	4	2	4	2	1
Total	8	7	12	3	5	10	7	4	8	4	2
Ontario :											
Male	7		3	2	2	2		1	2	1	1
Female	1	1	3		2				1	1	1
Total	8	1	6	2	4	2		1	3	2	2
Oxford :											
Male	8	5	3	1	2	2	3	3	2	2	2
Female	4	2	3	1		1	2		3	4	5
Total	12	7	6	2	2	3	5	3	5	6	7
Peel :											
Male	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2		
Female	3		2	2			3	1	1	1	2
Total	5	1	4	3	2	1	4	2	3	1	2
Perth :											
Male		3	2				1			1	1
Female	1	2		2	3	2	2		1		
Total	1	5	2	2	3	2	3		1	1	1
Peterborough :											
Male	1	2			1	1					2
Female	1	1	2		2		2	1	1	1	
Total	2	3	2		3	1	2	1	1	1	2
Prescott and Russell :											
Male	2	1	2	3	2	1		1	1		2
Female		1	3				3	1			
Total	2	2	5	3	2	1	3	2	1		2
Prince Edward :											
Male	4		3	1	1	2	2	1	1		
Female	2			1		2		1			1
Total	6		3	2	1	4	2	2	1		1
Renfrew :											
Male	1		1			1	1			2	
Female	2		1					1			
Total	3		2			1	1	1		2	

BY AGES.—*Continued.*

89 years.	90 years.	91 years.	92 years.	93 years.	94 years.	95 years.	96 years.	97 years.	98 years.	99 years.	100 years.	Over 100 years.	Unknown.	Total.
13	33	17	15	7	7	10	7	6	3	3	5	13	285	9358
20	20	5	12	6	8	8	8	7	6	.....	2	6	258	8450
33	53	22	27	13	15	18	15	13	9	3	7	19	523	17808
.....	1	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	144
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....		131
....	2	.....	...	... ..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	. .	275
2	4	.....	.....	2	.....	1	...	.....	.....	1	....	1	11	340
....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	1	.....	.....	... ..	10	345
2	6	1	..	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	21	685
.....	1	1	.....	... ..	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	15	249
.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	...	.....	17	219
.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	32	468
.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	293
1	2	. ..	.....	.....	...	2	.....	.....	2	....	... ..	.....	17	270
1	3	1	1	1	2	3	...	.....	2	.....	...	1	27	563
.....	1	....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	130
.....	....	1	.....	...	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	..	6	113
.....	1	1	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	8	243
.....	2	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	205
.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	6	177
....	2	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	1	.....	....	.....	.	....	11	382
.....	1	1	....	. 1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	146
.....	.....	...	.....	....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	146
... ..	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	..	.....	.....	.. ...	1	14	292
... ..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	2	206
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	. ...	... ..	2	172
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	... ..	.....	4	378
.....	1	1	1	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....		111
...	.....	.....	..	.....	...	.....	.....	1	.....	..	..	.....	3	82
.....	1	1	1	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.. ..	... .	....	... .	3	193
....	...	.....	... .	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	115
.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. ..		137
.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... .	.....	1	.....	.....	1	252

TABLE H.—DEATHS

	Under 1 year.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	7 years.	8 years.	9 years.	10 years.
Total Males	2210	491	319	229	180	128	100	94	88	72	69
Total Females	1753	425	304	217	156	136	92	72	70	52	59
Grand Total	3963	916	623	446	336	264	192	166	158	124	128
Simcoe:											
Males	75	16	12	9	6	4	4	2	4	3	2
Female	39	27	9	7	8	7	4	2	1	2	...
Total	114	43	21	16	14	11	8	4	5	5	2
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry:											
Male	52	19	26	11	14	13	10	8	7	4	6
Female	52	21	21	8	12	10	3	5	6	4	3
Total	104	40	47	19	26	23	13	13	13	8	9
Thunder Bay:											
Male	6	4	...	...	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	6	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	12	5	1	1	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria:											
Male	23	8	2	2	...	1	2	1	1	...	.....
Female	35	8	5	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1
Total	58	16	7	4	1	2	5	2	2	1	1
Waterloo:											
Male	69	15	6	7	6	3	4	2	4	.....	4
Female	38	16	7	9	8	7	3	.....	1	1	3
Total	107	31	13	16	14	10	7	2	5	1	7
Welland:											
Male	38	7	3	3	3	2	2	.....	2	2	2
Female	24	3	5	4	4	1	....	....	2	1	.....
Total	62	10	8	7	7	3	2	....	4	3	2
Wellington:											
Male	104	10	10	8	7	3	7	3	7	.....	3
Female	68	19	8	8	2	4	4	1	.....	1	.....
Total	172	29	18	16	9	7	11	4	7	1	3
Wentworth:											
Male	150	30	13	14	8	6	5	4	4	5	8
Female	100	17	19	26	4	4	4	5	:	1	3
Total	250	47	32	40	12	10	9	9	7	6	11
York:											
Male	388	60	30	23	17	10	11	6	6	3	5
Female	278	48	26	14	10	9	5	2	7	3	6
Total	666	108	56	37	27	19	16	8	13	6	11

BY AGES.—*Continued.*

11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	18 years.	19 years.	20 years.	21 years.	22 ears.	23 years.	24 years.	25 years.
41	62	58	50	47	52	61	72	68	74	81	68	78	65	78
56	42	55	57	48	65	67	77	81	88	101	97	103	95	77
97	104	113	107	95	117	128	149	149	162	182	165	181	160	155
1	1	2	1	1	1	.....	2	1	2	1	1	2	5	1
1	.....	2	2	.....	2	2	1	2	1	5	3	2	3	1
2	1	4	3	1	3	2	3	3	3	6	4	4	8	2
2	2	3	3	3	1	.....	3	1	2	1	1	3	1	1
6	1	2	4	3	2	4	5	2	4	2	2	4	3	1
8	3	5	7	6	3	4	8	3	6	3	3	7	4	2
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	....	.....	.....
.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	... ...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	..	...	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
....	1	1	1	2	1	2	.....	1	....	3	.....	1	1	1
2	1	2	1	1	2	1	.....	...	1	1	3	2	1	.....
2	2	3	2	3	3	3	.....	1	1	4	3	3	2	1
1	2	.....	.....	1	4	2	.....	4	2	3	2	4	2	3
1	2	1	....	2	2	.....	1	1	1	3	3	.....	5	1
2	4	1	. ...	3	6	2	1	5	3	6	5	4	7	4
1	.....	.....	1	.....	....	3	1	2	4	2	2	2	.....	2
.....	1	2	.....	2	1	1	1	.. .	2	3	2	1	2	1
1	1	2	1	2	1	4	2	2	6	5	4	3	2	3
.....	3	1	1	...	.....	4	1	2	3	2	3	3	2	1
3	1	2	3	4	3	1	2	2	3	2	4	3	2	5
3	4	3	4	4	3	5	3	4	6	4	7	6	4	6
1	1	1	2	1	2	3	5	10	5	2	3	3	4	2
2	1	3	2	1	5	2	6	6	3	1	4	6	5	5
3	2	4	4	2	7	5	11	16	8	3	7	9	9	7
1	3	11	3	4	3	2	2	6	9	9	8	8	6	8
1	6	5	2	5	3	7	8	5	10	6	9	5	8	10
2	9	16	5	9	6	9	10	11	19	15	17	13	14	18

TABLE H.—DEATHS

	26 years.	27 years.	28 years.	29 years.	30 years.	31 years.	32 years.	33 years.	34 years.	35 years.	36 years.
Total Males	70	79	80	55	56	59	47	57	53	62	52
Total Females	106	78	77	73	84	58	77	54	67	86	70
Grand Total	176	157	157	128	140	117	124	111	120	148	122
Simcoe:											
Male	3	1	7	1	2	3	1		3	1	2
Female	3	2	3	2	3	6	2	3	1	3	2
Total	6	3	10	3	5	9	3	3	4	4	4
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry:											
Male	2	3	2	.....	2	...	1	2	2	2	1
Female	3	2	1	4	4	1	1	4	3	1	1
Total	5	5	3	4	6	1	2	6	5	3	2
Thunder Bay:											
Male	....	1	.....	....	1	....	...	.....	.....	....	1
Female	.....	.....	....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	...	1	....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Victoria:											
Male	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	4	1
Female	2	1	1	4	...	1	.....	.....	...	1	1
Total	4	4	2	5	1	2	1	.....	.....	5	2
Waterloo:											
Male	.....	1	3	2	2	3	1	5	....	1	1
Female	1	.....	1	6	2	1	1	....	1	4	1
Total	1	1	4	8	4	4	2	5	1	5	2
Welland:											
Male	1	2	3	2	2	2	.....	1	1	2	.....
Female	3	4	5	3	1	.....	4	.....	2	2	.....
Total	4	6	8	5	3	2	4	1	3	4	.....
Wellington:											
Male	4	4	3	1	4	1	4	1	2	3	7
Female	5	6	5	1	6	1	1	1	3	4	3
Total	9	10	8	2	10	2	5	2	5	7	10
Wentworth:											
Male	3	1	3	4	3	2	1	4	5	2	2
Female	3	.....	1	5	6	1	3	.....	1	7	4
Total	6	1	4	9	9	3	4	4	6	9	6
York:											
Male	8	6	13	4	6	19	9	7	14	8	5
Female	10	5	8	8	9	3	10	10	6	10	10
Total	18	11	21	12	15	22	19	17	20	18	15

BY AGES.—*Continued.*

37 years.	38 years.	39 years.	40 years.	41 years.	42 years.	43 years.	44 years.	45 years.	46 years.	47 years.	48 years.	49 years.	50 years.	51 years.
41	61	33	65	35	57	61	51	53	53	54	53	51	83	41
64	74	46	76	33	70	50	42	54	42	44	46	36	50	37
105	135	79	141	68	127	111	93	107	95	98	99	87	133	78
.....	2	1	5	....	5	4	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	.....
....	4	.. .	1	.....	2	.....	3	2	1	1	4	....	1	1
.....	6	1	6	....	7	4	4	4	2	2	7	1	2	1
1	...	1	2	.....	1	... ..	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	4	2
.....	4	2	3	.....	1	2	2	...	1	....	1	1	1	2
1	4	3	5	...	2	2	4	.....	3	1	1	2	5	4
.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	. .	.....	....	....	.....	.....
.... .	.....	.....	...	. ..	....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	...	.	1	.....	2	1	1	2	.....	1	.....
.....	2	1	1	.....	2	....	2	2	.....	1	.....	1	3	1
.. ..	3	1	1	....	2	1	2	4	1	2	2	1	4	1
3	1	.....	3	2	1	3	1	4	1	2	1	1	3	1
1	2	.....	3	1	2	3	1	. ...	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....
4	3	.....	6	3	3	6	2	4	2	3	1	1	6	1
.....	1	.....	...	1	....	2	...	2	2	.....	...	.....	2	4
1	1	1	2	....	....	1	.....	.....	..	.....	1	....	3	.....
1	2	1	2	1	.....	3	.....	2	2	.....	1	.. .	5	4
2	3	3	1	5	...	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	6	.....
5	3	.....	3	3	4	2	2	3	.....	2	1	1	3	.....
7	6	3	4	8	4	2	3	3	1	2	1	2	9	.....
4	5	3	.	1	3	3	2	3	2	1	2	3	5	1
3	4	4	1	3	3	3	3	7	4	4	6	.....	1	2
7	9	7	1	4	6	6	5	10	6	5	8	3	6	3
8	5	6	6	2	7	4	5	2	5	10	4	5	11	2
9	12	7	6	5	12	7	5	8	10	9	6	8	6	4
17	17	13	12	7	19	11	10	10	15	19	10	13	17	6

TABLE H.—DEATHS

	52 years.	53 years.	54 years.	55 years.	56 years.	57 years.	58 years.	59 years.	60 years.	61 years.	62 years.
Total Males	55	57	54	65	73	47	63	54	75	47	56
Total Females	51	45	51	49	68	43	44	37	67	32	45
Grand Total	106	102	105	114	141	90	107	91	142	79	101
Simcoe :											
Male	....	2	.....	3	1	.....	1	1	1	1	2
Female	.....	.....	4	1	1	1	....	.....	2	1	2
Total	.....	2	4	4	2	1	1	1	3	2	4
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry :											
Male	1	2	.....	2	.....	1	3	.....	3	2	.....
Female	4	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	1
Total	5	3	2	3	2	3	4	3	5	3	1
Thunder Bay :											
Male	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Female	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Victoria :											
Male	2	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Female	.....	2	.....	1	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1
Total	2	2	1	2	6	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1
Waterloo :											
Male	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	3	1
Female	.....	.....	1	3	3	2	2	1	2	1	.....
Total	.....	.....	2	3	4	2	2	3	3	4	1
Welland :											
Male	1	1	.....	.....	3	1	2	1	3	.....	2
Female	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....
Total	1	2	1	1	3	1	4	3	4	.....	2
Wellington :											
Male	2	1	1	1	5	2	3	3	5	1	1
Female	1	3	4	3	.....	2	6	.....	3	3	2
Total	3	4	5	5	5	4	9	3	8	4	3
Wentworth :											
Male	4	1	4	3	4	2	8	2	3	2	3
Female	1	5	4	3	4	2	1	1	4	3	3
Total	5	6	8	6	8	4	9	3	7	5	6
York :											
Male	6	6	5	10	7	5	1	7	10	4	6
Female	9	5	6	2	10	4	3	2	9	4	5
Total	15	11	11	12	17	9	4	9	19	8	11

BY AGES.—*Continued.*

63 years.	64 years.	65 years.	66 years.	67 years.	68 years.	69 years.	70 years.	71 years.	72 years.	73 years.	74 years.	75 years.	76 years.	77 years.
71	69	84	69	87	97	63	114	52	83	83	83	84	88	87
60	38	77	50	54	65	70	103	55	60	61	56	77	79	53
131	107	161	119	141	162	133	217	107	143	144	139	161	167	140
1	....	2	2	4	2	2	4	3	3	4	1	2	5	3
3	2	2	4	1	2	4	3	.....	3	1	2	6	2	.....
4	2	4	6	5	4	6	7	3	6	5	3	8	7	3
1	4	3	2	3	4	.....	7	2	6	1	.....	5	2	3
1	2	5	2	....	3	3	4	3	3	.....	2	2	1	.....
2	6	8	4	3	7	3	11	5	9	1	2	7	3	3
....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	.....	.. ..	....	.....	.. .	1		.....
.	.....	...	...	...	1	...	... .	.....	...	....	...	1	.....	.....
	1	1	1	.....	.....	...	2	.....	.....	4	2	1	....	....
1	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	1	.	....	2	1	.....	2	.....
1	1	2	2	2	1	.....	3	.....	....	6	3	1	2	.....
2	3	3	4	1	3	4	4	.....	1	4	6	2	1	2
. ....	1	1	2	1	2	5	6	4	5	1	3	1	1	4
2	4	4	6	2	5	9	10	4	6	5	9	3	2	6
3	1	1	2	3	1	1	.....	1	4	2	3	2	.....	1
.....	.....	1	3	1	3	.....	2	.....	3	1	.....	2	4	1
3	1	2	5	4	4	1	2	1	7	3	3	4	4	2
3	2	1	5	3	4	1	3	3	3	4	2	2	3	4
.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	1	3	....	7	1	5	2	5
3	4	3	5	3	6	3	4	6	3	11	3	7	5	9
6	1	5	4	11	.....	5	2	3	3	2	5	4	7	3
.....	.....	9	6	5	5	2	5	3	4	3	.....	1	3	1
6	1	14	10	16	5	7	7	6	7	5	5	5	10	4
5	7	9	9	9	15	6	15	5	10	6	6	6	4	6
15	1	12	3	6	10	8	12	4	7	4	6	7	6	9
20	8	21	12	15	25	14	27	9	17	10	12	13	10	15

TABLE H.—DEATHS

	78 years.	79 years.	80 years.	81 years.	82 years.	83 years.	84 years.	85 years.	86 years.	87 years.	88 years.
Total Males	121	69	97	51	64	48	69	43	46	32	36
Total Females	91	52	81	36	51	45	56	46	43	41	33
Grand Total	212	121	178	87	115	93	125	89	89	73	69
Simcoe:											
Male	2	2	5	1	1	3	3	2	1	1	2
Female	1	4	5	1	1	..	.....	1	1	1	1
Total	3	6	10	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	3
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry:											
Male	6	8	4	2	1	.....	3	1	1	3	1
Female	4	2	4	3	3	4	3	1	4	3	5
Total	10	10	8	5	4	4	6	2	5	6	6
Thunder Bay:											
Male	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria:											
Male	2	.....	4	.....	.....	...	1	1	1	1	.....
Female	1	.....	1	.....	3		1	.....	.....	1	1
Total	3	...	5	.....	3	.....	2	1	1	2	1
Waterloo:											
Male	1	1	3	.....	1	1	3	5	2	...	1
Female	2	2	2	.....	.....	...	1	4	3	2	1
Total	3	3	5	.....	1	1	4	9	5	2	2
Welland:											
Male	....	2	2	1	..	3	1	1	1	...	2
Female	3	.....	1	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Total	3	2	3	2	1	5	3	1	1	2	2
Wellington:											
Male	3	4	2	2	1	2	3	.....	.....	1	2
Female	3	3	5	...	2	3	1	1	3	3	1
Total	6	7	7	2	3	5	4	1	3	4	3
Wentworth:											
Male	7	1	4	2	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	4	2	2	1	3	2	2	1	4	4	5
Total	11	3	6	3	6	5	8	1	4	4	5
York:											
Male	10	7	5	6	7	6	4	4	3	1	3
Female	14	14	6	2	4	4	3	4	2	4	1
Total	24	21	11	8	11	10	7	8	5	5	4

BY AGES.—*Continued.*

89 years.	90 years.	91 years.	92 years.	93 years.	94 years.	95 years.	96 years.	97 years.	98 years.	99 years.	100 years.	Over 100 years.	Unknown.	Total.
13	33	17	15	7	7	10	7	6	3	3	5	13	285	9358
20	20	5	12	6	8	8	8	7	6	.. ..	2	6	238	8450
33	53	22	27	13	15	18	15	13	9	3	7	19	523	17808
1	3	.....	.. ..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	12	301
1	.....	....	1	....	....	....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	14	262
2	3	.....	1	1	...	....	....	....	....	. ....	1	.....	26	563
3	. ...	1	2	. ...	... ..	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	22	349
2	....	.....	1	....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	342
5	.....	1	3	.. ..	1	.....	2	.....	....	1	....	1	37	691
.....	.....	.. ..	....	... .	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. ..	.....	.. ..	23
.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	...	....	....	.. .	.....	.....	1	18
.. ..	.....	..	....	. ...	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	41
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	... .	.....	1	21	135
.. ..	.....	....	.. ..	.....	1	... .	.....	1	.....	.....		.....	12	148
....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	....	.....	1	....	.....	.....	1	33	283
.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	..	1	.....	1	... .	.....	.....	2	270
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	227
2	1	1	1	.....	.....	...	1	.....	1	.....	....	.....	4	495
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	....	.. ..	....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	172
1	1	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	...	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	4	144
1	1	1	1	..	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	..	1	7	316
2	2	.....	.....	... ..	.....	...	... ..	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	344
3	1	.....	... ..	.....	2	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	329
5	3	....	.....	.....	2	.. ...	.....	1	..	.....	1	....	21	673
.....	1	.....	.....	.. .	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.. ..	486
.....	2	...	.....	1	.. ..	.....	...	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	1	429
.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	... ..	1	1	915
.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	....	.....	....	1	30	1,103
.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	935
.....	4	2	1	1	.....	1	2	2	1	.....	.....	2	30	2,038

TABLE H.—DEATHS

	Under 1 year.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	7 years.	8 years.	9 years.	10 years.
City of Toronto:											
Male	251	50	29	19	15	10	11	3	4	3	3
Female	217	35	20	11	8	6	4	9	5	2	4
Total	468	85	49	30	23	16	15	12	9	5	7
City of Ottawa:											
Male	96	24	8	13	3	4	2	1	1	2	.....
Female	69	29	23	7	5	4	1	6	3	1	1
Total	165	53	31	20	8	8	3	7	4	3	1
City of Hamilton:											
Male	98	26	15	12	6	5	4	4	3	3	4
Female	77	20	4	17	5	3	3	3	3	1	1
Total	175	46	19	29	11	8	7	7	6	4	5
City of Kingston:											
Male	23	5	2	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Female	18	5	3	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	41	10	5	1	2	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....
City of Belleville:											
Male	28	12	5	6	2	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....
Female	19	7	5	6	.....	3	2	.....	2	2	1
Total	47	19	10	12	2	3	5	1	2	3	1
City of Guelph:											
Male	16	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Female	18	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	34	8	2	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
City of London:											
Male	67	8	2	4	1	4	2	.....	.....	1	.....
Female	46	6	6	4	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Total	113	14	8	8	1	8	2	1	.....	1	2
City of St. Catharines:											
Male	29	6	2	3	6	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....
Female	21	9	4	2	4	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
Total	50	15	6	5	10	1	1	3	2	1	1
City of Brantford:											
Male	21	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	14	2	2	2	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	35	7	3	3	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

BY AGES.—*Continued.*

11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	18 years.	19 years.	20 years.	21 years.	22 years.	23 years.	24 years.	25 years.
1	2	3	7	1	4	2	2	8	6	6	6	13	10	8
1	3	3	1	4	3	3	6	5	9	4	8	9	6	7
2	5	6	8	5	7	5	8	13	15	10	14	22	16	15
1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	2	.....	2	3	2	.....
1	1	2	3	2	2	2	4	5	2	.....	2	3	3	1
1	1	1	.....	1	1	2	4	7	1	.....	1	2	2	3
2	1	1	2	1	2	2	4	1	4	1	3	6	3	6
3	2	2	2	2	3	4	8	8	5	1	4	8	5	9
1	1	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	1
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	1	.....	2	1
1	2	3	1	1	1	.....	3	1	1	2	3	.....	2	2
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	3	4	.....	2	.....
.....	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	1	3	5	4	2	2	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	3	1	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	2	.....
.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	1	4	2	2
.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	3	3	2	1	6	4	2
2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3	.....	.....	2	.....
4	1	3	2	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1	3	.....	.....	2	1
1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	1

TABLE H.—DEATHS

	26 years.	27 years.	28 years.	29 years.	30 years.	31 years.	32 years.	33 years.	34 years.	35 years.	36 years.
City of Toronto:											
Male	6	5	12	3	5	12	7	4	9	8	5
Female	6	9	6	5	5		9	7	3	6	7
Total	12	14	18	8	10	12	16	11	12	14	12
City of Ottawa:											
Male	2		3	1	2	1				3	2
Female	2	4	2		2		3	4	3		3
Total	4	4	5	1	4	1	3	4	3	3	5
City of Hamilton:											
Male	3		1		1		1	1	4	1	2
Female			1	3	5	1	1		1	4	4
Total	3		2	3	6	1	2	1	5	5	6
City of Kingston:											
Male	1		2						1	1	3
Female	2		1		1				1	1	1
Total	3		3		1				2	2	4
City of Belleville:											
Male	2		1	1		1					2
Female							1			4	
Total	2		1	1		1	1			4	2
City of Guelph:											
Male	2	2	1				1		2		2
Female				1	1			1	1	2	
Total	2	2	1	1	1		1	1	3	2	2
City of London:											
Male	1	3	2		4		1	3	1	1	1
Female	4			1	2	1	2	3	1		2
Total	5	3	2	1	6	1	3	6	2	1	3
City of St. Catharines:											
Male											
Female	2				1			1	2	1	2
Total	2				1			1	2	1	2
City of Brantford:											
Male	1		1			1					1
Female			1							1	1
Total	1		2			1				1	2

BY AGES.—*Continued.*

37 years.	38 years.	39 years.	40 years.	41 years.	42 years.	43 years.	44 years.	45 years.	46 years.	47 years.	48 years.	49 years.	50 years.	51 years.
5	2	5	15	1	6	6	5	11	3	8	7	3	10	2
7	10	6	3	4	3	6	5	8	9	5	5	1	4	4
12	12	11	18	5	9	12	10	19	12	13	12	4	14	6
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1
1	2	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	4	1	.....	.....	2
3	3	2	.....	1	.....	2	2	1	1	1	2	3	4	.....
1	2	4	.....	3	3	3	2	4	2	4	6	.....	.....	1
4	5	6	...	4	3	5	4	5	3	5	8	3	4	1
.....	.....	1	4	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
1	2	1	5	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	2
.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	1	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	5	2	2	.....	3	1	.....	2	1	3	2	1	3	3
1	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	3	1	2	1
1	5	3	4	1	3	1	2	3	2	4	5	2	5	4
.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
1	1	.....	2	1	3	2	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	2	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	1	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE H.—DEATHS

	52 years.	53 years.	54 years.	55 years.	56 years.	57 years.	58 years.	59 years.	60 years.	61 years.	62 years.
City of Toronto:											
Male	5	4	2	7	4	4	8	4	8	4	4
Female	4	3	..	2	10	1	2	1	7	2	5
Total	9	7	2	9	14	5	10	5	15	6	9
City of Ottawa:											
Male	1	.....	.....	5	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	1
Female	....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	1	....	....
Total	1	1	2	5	1	2	1	....	2	..	1
City of Hamilton:											
Male	3	1	5	1	3	2	5	2	2	1	2
Female	2	.....	4	1	1	.....	...	.....	2	1	1
Total	5	1	9	2	4	2	5	2	4	2	3
City of Kingston:											
Male	.....	.....	.....	2	...	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Female	..	.....	1	.....	1	.....	...	2	2	.....	1
Total	.....	.	1	2	1	1	.....	3	2	.....	2
City of Belleville:											
Male	1	.....	.....	1	1	.	4	1	.....	1	.....
Female	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Total	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	....	3	1
City of Guelph:											
Male	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.. ..	.....
Female	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	...
Total	2	2	2	.....	....	1	1	.....	2	1	.....
City of London:											
Male	1	1	3	1	3	1	. ..	.. .	1	3	.....
Female	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	2	..	.....	.....	1
Total	3	1	5	2	4	1	2	...	1	3	1
City of St. Catharines:											
Male	.....	.....	.....	1	1	...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Female	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	1	...	1	1	...	.....	1	1	...	.....
City of Brantford:											
Male	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	....	1	1	1
Female	.....	....	...	2	1	...	.....	.....	.....	...	..
Total	.....	...	1	2	1	1	1	.....	1	1	1

BY AGES.—*Continued.*

63 years.	64 years.	65 years.	66 years.	67 years.	68 years.	69 years.	70 years.	71 years.	72 years.	73 years.	74 years.	75 years.	76 years.	77 years.
5	... ..	6	7	2	14	4	10	2	6	3	3	1	3	3
10	1	8	1	5	6	3	7	3	3	3	4	7	2	4
15	1	14	8	7	20	7	17	5	9	6	7	8	5	7
1	2	....	....	1	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	....	1	2	.....
1	1	4	1	1	.....	....	3	....	.....	1	2	1	1	.....
2	3	4	1	2	2	2	4	1	...	1	2	2	3	.....
4	1	2	1	5	....	2	2	2	2	....	3	1	4	.....
...	....	5	4	3	4	1	1	2	2	1	....	1	1	.....
4	1	7	5	8	4	3	3	4	4	1	3	2	5	...
2	....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	2	2	1
1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
3	1	...	.....	.....	2	2	5	1	.....	1	.....	2	5	2
.....	2	... ..	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	.....
.....	....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	....	1	1	1	...	1
.....	2	....	2	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	..	1	....	.....	1	1	.....	...	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	..	....	....	1	....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....
2	1	.....	1	3	.....	2	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
.....	.....	1	...	2	2	1	1	....	1	3	1	2	2	1
2	1	1	1	5	2	3	4	2	2	5	2	4	3	3
.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	... ..	.....	.....	.....	... ..	1
2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.	... ..	1	....	..	....	.....
2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.. ..	.....
.....	.....	1	...	1	... ..	...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1

TABLE H.—DEATHS

	78 years.	79 years.	80 years.	81 years.	82 years.	83 years.	84 years.	85 years.	86 years.	87 years.	88 years.
City of Toronto:											
Male	3	3	3		3	3	4	2	1		2
Female	3	2	3	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	1
Total	6	5	6	1	5	5	7	4	3	2	3
City of Ottawa:											
Male	2	1					1	1			
Female	1		1			1		2		1	
Total	3	1	1			1	1	3		1	
City of Hamilton:											
Male	4		3			1	3				
Female	1		1		1	1			2		2
Total	5		4		1	2	3		2		2
City of Kingston:											
Male	1	1						1	1	1	
Female	1	2	2			1		1			1
Total	2	3	2			1		2	1	1	1
City of Belleville:											
Male	1					1					
Female	1				1						
Total	2				1	1					
City of Guelph:											
Male	1			1	1						
Female			1			1	1				1
Total	1		1	1	1	1	1				1
City of London:											
Male	1	1	2		2		2	1			
Female	2		3				1	1			
Total	3	1	5		2		3	2			
City of St. Catharines:											
Male	2				1		1	1		1	
Female	2		1		1		2	1			
Total	4		1		2		3	2		1	
City of Brantford:											
Male	3		1						1		
Female				1					1		1
Total	3		1	1					2		1

BY AGES.—*Concluded.*

89 years.	90 years.	91 years.	92 years.	93 years.	94 years.	95 years.	96 years.	97 years.	98 years.	99 years.	100 years.	Over 100 years.	Unknown.	Total.
	2	1				1		1					2	796
	1		1						1				4	670
	3	1	1			1		1	1				6	1,466
												1	6	221
													4	235
												1	10	456
							1					1	1	316
	1												1	278
	1						1					1	2	594
													12	100
													4	85
													16	185
	1		1											101
													2	92
	1		1										2	193
1													6	59
													2	58
1													8	117
													1	189
1	1													155
1	1												1	344
													2	82
													5	96
													7	178
														67
														47
														114

TABLE I.—Average age at Death of Males and

COUNTIES.	Including all Deaths under			
	No. of Male Decedents.	Average age at Death.	No. of Female Decedents.	Average age at Death.
Brant	156	37.58 years.	154	30.48 years.
Bruce	209	30.00 "	172	24.42 "
Carleton	350	22.73 "	351	21.35 "
Elgin	137	36.33 "	122	34.20 "
Essex	261	26.52 "	219	23.80 "
Frontenac	265	35.60 "	211	34.17 "
Grey	210	31.11 "	208	34.28 "
Haldimand	110	41.21 "	86	32.84 "
Halton	105	35.54 "	80	42.83 "
Hastings	290	31.61 "	274	29.60 "
Huron	331	28.41 "	295	26.85 "
Kent	173	28.04 "	168	27.17 "
Lambton	177	24.25 "	184	20.95 "
Lanark	140	30.68 "	106	30.93 "
Leeds and Grenville	243	35.84 "	225	34.92 "
Lennox and Addington	142	30.77 "	124	32.80 "
Lincoln	185	28.21 "	221	28.55 "
Middlesex	517	33.11 "	432	28.78 "
Norfolk	144	30.88 "	131	32.09 "
Northumberland and Durham	329	36.09 "	335	35.10 "
Ontario	234	32.17 "	202	32.54 "
Oxford	283	37.60 "	253	36.93 "
Peel	128	34.80 "	107	40.33 "
Perth	200	30.18 "	171	28.59 "
Peterborough	135	34.28 "	143	30.82 "
Prescott and Russell	204	23.59 "	170	17.93 "
Prince Edward	111	39.16 "	79	36.31 "
Renfrew	114	28.02 "	137	25.12 "
Simcoe	289	29.69 "	248	29.31 "
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	327	30.46 "	327	27.40 "
Victoria	114	31.32 "	136	26.54 "
Waterloo	268	28.67 "	223	30.53 "
Welland	169	33.09 "	140	33.67 "
Wellington	338	28.40 "	314	30.92 "
Wentworth	486	26.10 "	428	28.64 "
York	1,073	24.91 "	935	28.65 "
Whole Province	9,073	30.09 "	8,212	29.48 "

Algoma, Muskoka and Parry Sound

Females in the Counties of Ontario, in the year 1878.

One Year.		Deducting all who died under One Year.					
Total No. of Deaths.	Average age at Death.	No. of Male Decedents.	Average age at Death.	No. of Female Decedents.	Average age at Death.	Total No. of Decedents.	Average age at Death.
310	34.03 years.	122	48.05 years.	119	39.45 years.	241	43.75 years.
381	27.21 "	162	38.67 "	114	36.85 "	276	37.76 "
701	22.04 "	243	34.15 "	259	28.94 "	502	31.04 "
259	35.26 "	114	43.66 "	102	40.91 "	216	42.28 "
480	25.16 "	194	35.68 "	165	31.59 "	359	33.63 "
476	34.88 "	231	40.84 "	170	42.41 "	231	41.63 "
418	27.70 "	183	35.70 "	167	30.25 "	350	32.97 "
196	37.02 "	89	50.94 "	71	39.78 "	160	45.36 "
185	39.18 "	87	42.89 "	69	49.66 "	156	46.27 "
564	30.60 "	235	38.96 "	223	40.88 "	458	39.92 "
626	27.63 "	251	37.50 "	228	34.74 "	479	36.12 "
341	27.61 "	135	35.94 "	134	34.07 "	269	35.01 "
361	22.60 "	132	32.52 "	139	27.74 "	271	30.13 "
246	30.79 "	119	36.62 "	79	41.89 "	198	39.25 "
468	35.39 "	196	44.43 "	204	38.50 "	400	41.46 "
266	31.78 "	116	37.67 "	105	38.19 "	221	37.94 "
405	28.39 "	139	37.55 "	179	35.25 "	319	36.40 "
949	30.94 "	378	45.28 "	353	35.23 "	731	40.25 "
275	31.78 "	107	41.56 "	112	38.24 "	219	39.90 "
664	35.59 "	280	42.05 "	281	41.86 "	561	41.95 "
436	32.34 "	186	40.47 "	167	39.36 "	353	39.91 "
536	37.27 "	230	46.26 "	210	44.49 "	440	45.38 "
235	37.56 "	103	43.25 "	89	48.49 "	192	45.87 "
371	29.38 "	148	40.78 "	131	37.36 "	279	39.07 "
278	32.75 "	108	42.85 "	120	36.75 "	228	39.80 "
374	20.76 "	156	30.85 "	130	23.45 "	286	27.15 "
190	37.73 "	95	45.64 "	65	44.13 "	160	44.88 "
251	26.57 "	83	38.84 "	104	33.09 "	187	35.96 "
537	29.51 "	214	40.10 "	209	34.77 "	577	37.44 "
654	28.93 "	275	36.22 "	275	32.58 "	550	34.40 "
250	28.93 "	91	39.49 "	101	35.21 "	192	37.35 "
491	29.60 "	199	38.61 "	185	36.81 "	386	37.71 "
309	33.38 "	131	42.68 "	116	40.64 "	247	41.66 "
652	29.66 "	240	40.00 "	246	39.51 "	486	39.75 "
914	27.37 "	336	37.75 "	328	37.37 "	664	37.57 "
2,008	26.78 "	685	39.03 "	657	40.77 "	1,342	39.90 "
17,285	29.78 "	6,863	39.47 "	6,459	37.21 "	13,322	38.34 "

omitted, owing to incomplete returns.

TABLE J.

Average age at Death of Males and Females, in the whole Province, and in the Cities, in 1878.

	Including Deaths under One Year.						Deducting Deaths under One Year.					
	No. of Male Decedents.	Average Age at Death.	No. of Female Decedents.	Average Age at Death.	Total No. of Decedents.	Average Age at Death.	No. of Male Decedents.	Average Age at Death.	No. of Female Decedents.	Average Age at Death.	Total No. of Decedents.	Average Age at Death.
Whole Province	9073	30.09 yrs.	8812	29.48 yrs.	17285	29.78 yrs.	6863	39.47 yrs.	6459	37.21 yrs.	13322	38.34 yrs.
Toronto	794	23.77 "	666	24.56 "	1460	24.16 "	543	34.30 "	449	35.94 "	992	35.12 "
Ottawa	215	15.20 "	231	16.25 "	446	15.72 "	119	26.65 "	162	22.74 "	281	24.70 "
Hamilton	315	21.07 "	277	22.52 "	592	21.78 "	217	30.14 "	200	30.84 "	417	30.50 "
Kingston	88	29.12 "	81	32.67 "	169	30.89 "	65	39.07 "	63	41.71 "	128	40.59 "
Belleville	101	20.43 "	90	22.47 "	191	21.45 "	73	27.84 "	71	28.22 "	144	28.03 "
Guelph	53	27.43 "	56	26.60 "	109	27.00 "	37	38.86 "	38	38.73 "	75	38.79 "
London	188	28.17 "	155	26.22 "	343	27.19 "	121	43.22 "	109	36.87 "	230	40.04 "
St. Catharines	80	18.8 "	91	23.4 "	171	21.1 "	51	30.1 "	70	29.0 "	121	29.6 "
Brantford	67	26.68 "	47	34.66 "	114	30.67 "	46	38.41 "	33	48.93 "	79	43.67 "

Remarks on Tables H., I., and J.; Average Age at time of Death.

The average age of all who died in 1878, was 29.78 years; of males, 30.09 years; of females, 29.48 years.

The following is a comparison between the average age at death in Ontario, and several States of the American Union :—

AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH.

Ontario.....	Males,	30.09	years;	Females,	29.48;	Total,	29.78.
Rhode Island	"	29.25	"	"	31.56	"	30.45.
Michigan	"	24.79	"	"	25.17	"	24.98.
Ohio	"	28.46	"	"	27.43	"	27.90.
Massachusetts	Males and Females not given					"	30.29.
Vermont			"		.....	"	38.19.

The county of Halton gives the highest average age at death—39.18 years; and the United counties of Prescott and Russell the lowest—20.76 years. 18 counties are above the average, and 18 below. It appears that those counties in which the large cities are situated, give an average age much below that of the whole Province. This may be accounted for by the fact that the mortality among children under one year is much greater in proportion in the cities than in the rural districts.

The number of deaths under one year in 1878, in Toronto, was 468, or 32 per cent. of the whole number of deaths registered in that city. In Hamilton, the number was 175, or 30 per cent.; and in Ottawa, 165, or 36 per cent. of the totals.

There were 1,780 more male than female births; but the deaths of males exceeded those of females by 908. The greatest difference between the number of deaths of males and of females appears to be among those under one year of age—2,210 males and 1,753 females dying at this period of life—a difference of 457, or 26 per cent. The excess of male over female decedents continues between one and 10 years of age, though not to so great an extent—there being 1,701 males and 1,524 females—a difference of 177, or 11.6 per cent. Between the ages of 10 and 20, however, more females than males die—the figures standing 580 males, and 607 females—a difference of 27, or 4.6 per cent. The next period of ten years of life is also a fatal one for females, and 895 died, to 728 males; an excess of females over males of 167, or 23 per cent. The mortality of females is still greater in proportion between the ages of 30 and 40, the numbers being 680 females to 521 males; or an excess of 159, or 30 per cent. In the next decade—from 40 to 50—the deaths of more males than females are recorded again; 533 males to 493 females, or a difference of 40, or 8 per cent. Between the ages of 50 and 60 years, the difference between the male and female mortality is more than in the previous decade—592 males to 475 females—a difference of 117, or 24 per cent. Between 60 and 70 the deaths of males number 718, and of females 558; a difference of 160, or 28 per cent. Between 70 and 80, the difference in the number of deaths of males and females is greater than between 60 and 70—864 males and 687 females—an excess of males of 177. Between 80 and 90, the number of deaths of both males and females is much smaller—499 males, and 452 females—the deaths of males being more numerous by 47, or 10 per cent. During the last decade of the 100 years of life, we find that there were 113 males and 82 females died—a difference of 31, or 37 per cent. 13 males and six females are registered as having lived to be over 100 years of age. It is necessary to remember what has been said in former reports respecting these centenarians, namely, that their ages are not always ascertained with entire accuracy.

In reviewing the deaths of males and females during the ten decades of life, we find that in the first decade the deaths of males are largely in excess of those of females. In the second decade the deaths of females exceed those of the males; and this continues during the third and fourth decades. In the fifth decade the mortality of males is agai-

greater than that of females; and so continues throughout the other decades, so that of the ten periods of ten years each, the mortality of males exceeds that of females in seven of them; while the mortality of females is greater than that of males in three only.

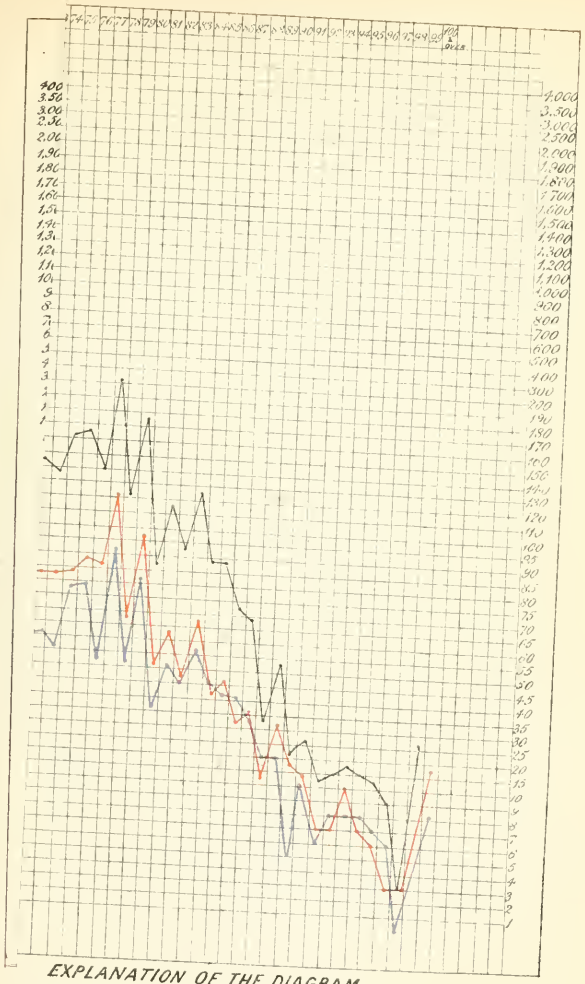
If we leave out the number of deaths under one year (and life may be considered as only fairly begun at this age), the average age at the time of death will be greatly increased; for the whole Province about nine years, and for the cities ten years. In some of the counties it will be seen that this increase is much greater, notably in Carleton, Middlesex, Wellington, Wentworth and York, which contain the large cities, and in which the infantile death rate is high. In the cities the average age at death is much lower than in the counties.

Remarks on Table K.—Deaths by Occupations (Causes of Death).

Occupations.

Among the many causes of disordered functions leading eventually to disease and premature death, certain occupations hold an important place. Hence, we are led to make inquiries and comparisons in reference to the length of life of those engaged in different occupations and so to learn which tend to shorten life, and which favour longevity. Means may then be considered for modifying the evil effects of the former, or of those which shorten life.

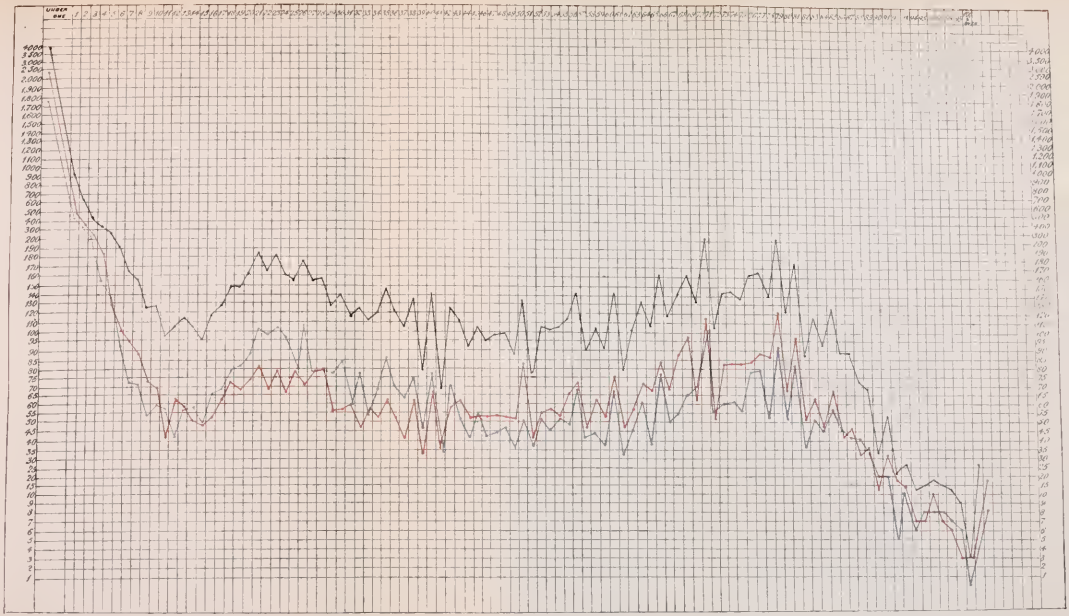
It may be observed, and it should be borne in mind that the evil effects, or the good influences, of vocations, *per se*, are more apparent than real. It is not altogether on account of his occupation that the telegraph operator's life (as the table shews) is short, but it is largely because, as a rule, only those who are not strong and vigorous, and who have not in them the elements of longevity choose and follow such a vocation. The strong and vigorous, who will live to good age, engaged in any ordinary occupation, with fair hygienic environments, will choose the occupation of a millwright or a farmer, or perhaps of a soldier. And these latter vocations are good for the vigorous, but, as a rule, not for the weakly; though sometimes when engaged in with moderation, the more active out-door life gives strength and prolonged life, even in the weakly. Most persons are, as it were, governed largely by the instinct of self-preservation, and select those vocations most protective to them. There are, of course, some occupations injurious to all engaged in them; but these again are not so likely to be chosen by those who would naturally live to old age, because such persons usually manifest much wisdom and caution in such matters. Much may doubtless be done, however, towards strengthening the weakly and prolonging their life by a wise selection of occupation as by selecting those demanding moderately active exercise in the open air. The following table shews the influence of occupation in the development of consumption:—



EXPLANATION OF THE DIAGRAM.

uts points on the three lines shew the number of deaths
y given age. The number directly over the points
op of the diagram is the age at time of death and
ber at the side of the diagram in a straight line with
Is is the number who died at that age Thus we find a
n the Black line opposite 95 at the side and under 15yrs
. this shews that 95 persons died at the age of 15.

AGES AT TIME OF DEATH.

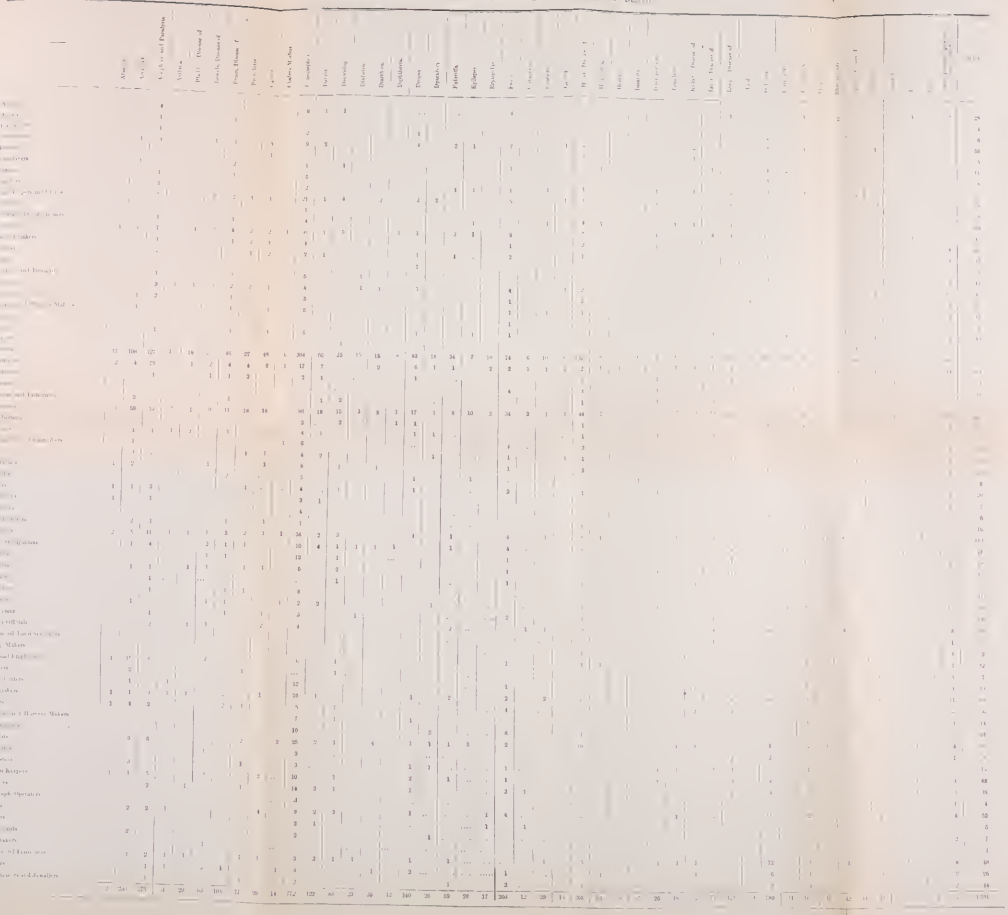


The Black line indicates the number of deaths of both sexes at all Ages
" Red line " " " " " " Males do do
" Blue line " " " " " " Females do do

EXPLANATION OF THE DIAGRAM

The various points on the three lines shew the number of deaths at any given age. The number directly over the points at the top of the diagram is the age at time of death and the number at the side of the diagram in a straight line with the points is the number who died at that age. Thus we find a point on the Black line opposite 95 at the side and under 15yrs at the top, this shews that 95 persons died at the age of 15.

TABLE K.—DEATHS BY OCCUPATIONS—SHEWING THE [illegible] DEATHS



Ten Occupations which returned the largest number of Deaths from Phthisis.

OCCUPATIONS.	1877. Deaths from all causes.	1877. Deaths from Phthisis	1877. Rate per cent.	OCCUPATIONS.	1878. Deaths from all causes.	1878. Deaths from Phthisis	1878. Rate per cent.
Farmers	2482	366	14.7	Farmers	2146	304	14.1
Labourers	892	141	17.5	Labourers	619	90	14.5
Book-keepers and Clerks	93	36	38.7	Merchants	119	36	30.2
Merchants	110	30	27.2	Carpenters	141	30	21.2
Servants	108	30	27.8	Servants	89	25	28.0
Carpenters	133	28	21.0	Book-keepers and Clerks	68	21	30.8
Tavern-keepers	58	17	29.3	Gentlemen	170	17	10.0
Teachers	45	15	33.3	Shoemakers	69	16	23.1
Shoemakers	77	11	14.2	Teachers	38	14	36.8
Seamstresses	22	10	45.4	Stonecutters	19	12	63.1

Amongst farmers 14 per cent. of the deaths in Ontario in 1878 were caused by this disease, and amongst labourers 14.5 per cent; while amongst clerks, teachers and merchants the disease caused from 30 to 36 per cent. of the deaths. This disease does not attack the strong while they are in full strength. These proportions in the death rate from consumption will vary from year to year, as is shewn in the table, in the two years given; but invariably, through a series of years, with large numbers, the mortality from this disease will be found much greater among those engaged in sedentary in-door occupations than amongst those usually actively engaged in the open air.

Ten highest Causes of Death by Occupations.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	1877. No.	1877. Per cent. of Deaths from all causes.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	1878. No.	1878. Per cent. of Deaths from all causes.
Old age	930	17.7	Old age	780	16.9
Phthisis	899	17.1	Phthisis	772	16.8
Heart Disease	307	5.8	Apoplexy and Paralysis	275	6.0
Apoplexy and Paralysis	302	5.7	Heart Disease	266	5.7
Pneumonia	265	5.0	Accident	233	5.0
Fever	241	4.6	Fever	203	4.4
Accident	191	3.6	Pneumonia	162	3.5
Debility	143	2.7	Dropsy	140	3.0
Cancer	142	2.7	Debility	122	2.6

TABLE L.—Deaths by Occupations.

COUNTIES.	Agents.		Artists.		Brickmakers.		Blacksmiths.	
	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.
Algoma								
Brant	1	22					1	53
Bruce							2	96
Carleton							2	54
Elgin	1	40					3	207
Essex							1	54
Frontenac							1	57
Grey	1	44					1	70
Haldimand							2	139
Halton					1	47		
Hastings							3	152
Huron							2	91
Kent							1	60
Lambton								
Lanark							1	29
Leeds and Grenville							3	183
Lennox and Addington								
Lincoln							1	26
Middlesex	4	198			1	27	3	128
Muskoka and Parry Sound								
Norfolk	1	70	1	24	1	27	2	142
Northumberland and Durham	4	153	1	39			1	42
Ontario	2	113					2	106
Oxford							2	88
Peel	1	22			1	44		
Perth	1	25					2	125
Peterborough	1	39					2	133
Prescott and Russell							3	199
Prince Edward					1	74	1	32
Renfrew								
Simcoe								
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry							1	68
Thunder Bay								
Victoria								
Waterloo	1	45	1	53			4	221
Welland	1	21					3	132
Wellington	2	100					2	82
Wentworth	1	30					1	48
York	6	289	1	50	2	70	3	157
Total	28	1219	4	166	6	262	56	2974

TABLE L.—Deaths by Occupations.—*Continued.*

Brewers and Distillers.		Bricklayers.		Barbers.		Butchers.		Book-keepers and Clerks.		Bankers.		Bakers and Confectioners.	
No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.
1	69					1	59	1	31			2	101
						3	103	4	193			1	36
		1	44			1	44					2	51
								1	36			2	111
								3	111			1	73
				1	32								
								3	71				
		1	41			1	44	1	64				
				1	23	1	45						
				1	60	1	41						
								1	43				
						1	34	3	111				
						1	82	1	41				
1	33			1	38	2	89	4	249	1	26	2	140
		1	42	1	22			1	42				
1	69							2	62				
						2	95						
				1	28								
						2	125	3	94			1	61
		1	45	1	25	1	32	1	21			1	61
								1	25				
								2	89				
								3	77			1	31
								1	76				
		1	55										
						1	23	3	97				
								1	23				
						2	93	3	109				
						1	28	3	111			3	152
2	109	6	347	1	35	6	216	22	765			4	151
5	280	11	574	8	263	27	1144	68	2541	1	26	20	968

TABLE L.—Deaths by Occupations.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Carpenters.		Cabinetmakers		Coopers.		Cooks.	
	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.
Algoma								
Brant	5	337			1	61		
Bruce	4	216						
Carleton	2	130	1	76				
Elgin	3	127	1	52				
Essex	1	48						
Frontenac	6	365	1	71	1	43		
Grey	3	237	2	55				
Haldimand	2	89	1	90				
Halton			1	27				
Hastings	2	69	1	64				
Huron	7	306			2	110		
Kent	5	246	2	156			1	33
Lambton	1	40						
Lanark	3	184						
Leeds and Grenville	2	144						
Lennox and Addington	4	217			1	88		
Lincoln	2	87						
Middlesex	18	653			3	167		
Muskoka and Parry Sound	1	31						
Norfolk	2	142	1	56				
Northumberland and Durham	3	194			1	53		
Ontario	5	174	2	112	1	25		
Oxford	4	213	3	107				
Peel	3	158						
Perth	2	85						
Peterborough								
Prescott and Russell					2	134		
Prince Edward	5	222			1	78		
Renfrew	1	49						
Simcoe	4	184						
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	2	127						
Thunder Bay								
Victoria	1	56						
Waterloo	5	227	1	64				
Welland	4	168						
Wellington	5	337			2	95		
Wentworth	8	379			1	37		
York	21	921	3	216	2	101		
Total	141	7162	20	1146	18	992	1	33

TABLE L.—Deaths by Occupations.—*Continued.*

Chemists and Druggists.		Clergymen.		Builders and Contractors.		Carriage and Waggon Makers.		Dentists.		Engineers.		Editors.	
No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.
		3	238			1	67						
				1	40								
		1	27	1	55								
		1	37	1	74	1	27						
		3	156			1	23						
		2	107							2	74		
2	70												
				1	25	1	27						
1	63	2	153	1	72							1	25
				1	49	1	56			1	25		
1	21	1	57										
		1	38							2	92		
										1	36		
		1	72							1	62		
		5	240			1	30			2	78		
				1	24								
						1	66						
1	61	1	47			1	73			1	46		
		3	221										
3	175	2	136	1	51								
		3	245			1	34						
						2	147						
		1	70										
1	43	1	34										
						1	65						
		2	138			1	44						
		1	44			1	38						
		1	30					1	36				
		2	116			1	30						
		2	130										
2	58	1	57	1	71					2	80		
1	22	2	137	1	62			1	23	2	68	1	42
2	100	3	164	6	404	1	55			4	206		
14	613	45	2694	16	927	16	782	1	23	18	803	2	67

TABLE L.—Deaths by Occupations.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Farmers.		Farmers' Wives.		Gardeners.		Gentlemen.	
	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.
Algoma	4	233	2	132				
Brant	31	1921	9	417			6	362
Bruce	73	4120	37	2281	1	66	2	129
Carleton	48	3164	36	2159	1	67	9	566
Elgin	45	2672	42	2406			3	198
Essex	61	3749	43	2329	1	58	7	325
Frontenac	76	4771	43	2596			5	280
Grey	64	3807	63	3740	1	56	5	264
Haldimand	52	3155	32	1826				
Halton	31	1883	25	1504			6	435
Hastings	74	4653	58	3532	1	92	3	197
Huron	96	5700	72	4069			3	207
Kent	45	2514	32	2016			3	215
Lambton	45	2821	50	2876			2	167
Lanark	40	2415	18	2472	1	79		
Leeds and Grenville	77	4918	76	4629	1	58	1	82
Lennox and Addington	43	2483	31	2066			3	191
Lincoln	27	1735	37	2170			4	272
Middlesex	122	7770	76	4703	3	163	3	147
Muskoka and Parry Sound	23	1255	17	907			1	70
Norfolk	47	2664	47	2514			1	90
Northumberland and Durham	98	6403	89	5924			8	579
Ontario	60	3433	43	2577			8	509
Oxford	100	6189	54	3572	2	126	5	311
Peel	36	2097	31	2236			1	80
Perth	66	4042	39	2283			3	226
Peterborough	38	2271	13	882			7	491
Prescott and Russell	48	2993	27	1641			1	75
Prince Edward	36	2470	19	1156			4	286
Renfrew	34	1977	27	1467			1	84
Simcoe	75	4668	65	3894			6	367
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	91	5921	88	6076	1	80	1	70
Thunder Bay								
Victoria	30	1649	31	1861			7	479
Waterloo	54	3453	37	2309	1	33	6	434
Welland	39	2411	21	1352	1	73	2	150
Wellington	87	5255	78	4774	1	81	6	384
Wentworth	40	2702	39	2525	1	65	12	878
York	90	5741	45	2862	2	120	25	1635
Total	2146	132078	1592	98585	19	1217	170	11145

TABLE L.—Deaths by Occupations.—*Continued.*

Hackmen.		Hunters and Fishermen.		Housewives.		Labourers.		Lumbermen.		Lawyers.		Milliners and Dressmakers.	
No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.
				2	135	4	158						
1	67			50	3278	19	1123						
				22	995	6	355						
2	57			63	3269	17	948					1	79
		1	34	14	667	7	275					1	25
				36	1657	11	550			1	50	1	21
				41	2362	21	1038					1	21
		1	87	14	780	3	159						
				10	676	3	171						
				19	1170	10	652					2	52
				55	2856	27	1576					2	42
		1	27	37	1768	19	842						
2	89			36	1695	14	619						
				18	881	13	608						
				10	602	4	266	2	100				
				44	2184	17	996			1	22	2	52
				19	1072	4	249			1	34		
				47	2636	18	1092			1	25	1	24
				98	5091	34	1777	1	51			2	58
				1	25	1	35	1	38				
		1	40	15	714	2	158						
		1	57	61	3517	25	1364			2	49	1	28
				39	1847	10	634						
				39	2364	19	973			1	36	1	49
				30	1588	10	628						
				18	843	11	542						
1	39			39	2177	13	663			1	26		
				5	291	9	581	1	35				
				13	694	12	965						
				11	436	6	308	1	67				
		1	28	26	1436	20	965	3	148				
1	50			19	934	11	747	1	36			1	46
				3	134	2	66						
1	32			14	843	11	497					1	24
				55	3362	18	1014						
				30	1601	14	658			2	49	1	58
				41	2347	15	797			1	35	2	114
				103	5565	43	2401	1	74	1	57	2	65
3	144	3	97	194	10815	116	5910			7	385	3	83
11	478	9	370	1391	75302	619	33390	11	549	19	768	25	841

TABLE L.—Deaths by Occupations.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Masons.		Machinists.		Moulders.		Millers.	
	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.
Algoma								
Brant	1	77						
Bruce	1	59						
Carleton								
Elgin	1	86						
Essex								
Frontenac	3	170	1	55				
Grey	2	133	1	36			1	59
Haldimand	1	85						
Halton	1	66						
Hastings	1	58	1	23			1	87
Huron								
Kent								
Lambton								
Lanark			3	147			1	22
Leeds and Grenville	1	67	1	25			1	54
Lennox and Addington								
Lincoln							2	111
Middlesex	3	174	2	56			2	113
Muskoka and Parry Sound								
Norfolk	2	123	1	27				
Northumberland and Durham	1	48	2	90				
Ontario	1	53	1	42	1	34	2	70
Oxford			1	23			1	44
Peel	1	29	1	26	1	45	1	27
Perth								
Peterborough								
Prescott and Russell								
Prince Edward	1	32						
Renfrew								
Simcoe	1	83					2	145
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	2	133						
Thunder Bay								
Victoria					1	27		
Waterloo			2	47			1	25
Welland	1	33					2	139
Wellington	2	92						
Wentworth	4	277	1	50	3	100	2	92
York	1	34	5	282	2	71	2	105
Total	32	1912	23	929	8	277	21	1093

TABLE L.—Deaths by Occupations.—*Continued.*

Millwrights.		Miners.		Musicians.		Manufacturers.		Merchants.		Other Occupations.	
No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.
										2	130
								4	202	2	49
1	84							3	125	3	130
				1	25			1	26		
								1	46	2	106
								3	139	2	87
										1	85
								1	60		
								2	80	1	71
								2	92	1	28
								6	338	1	24
								1	55		
								3	143	1	49
								2	117		
								7	362	2	116
								2	145		
								2	79	2	158
				1	64			6	332	5	256
						1	63	3	234	1	67
						1	23	5	212	3	83
				1	29	1	62	1	38	2	83
2	170					2	97	3	136	2	123
						1	26	2	116	1	38
						1	27	2	121	2	87
						1	21				
						1	83	2	59	1	21
								1	65		
1	66										
								5	165	1	43
								3	157		
								1	29		
								1	25	1	56
								2	60	4	189
1	53							5	324		
								6	340		
1	55			1	84	5	282	7	370	10	590
1	64			2	92	2	115	24	1211	18	802
7	492			6	294	16	799	119	6003	71	3462

TABLE L.—Deaths by Occupations.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Painters.		Printers.		Pumpmakers.		Pedlars.	
	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.
Algoma								
Brant								
Bruce								
Carleton			1	25				
Elgin								
Essex	3	144	1	74				
Frontenac	1	46						
Grey			1	30				
Haldimand								
Halton								
Hastings			1	23				
Huron								
Kent								
Lambton	1	54						
Lanark			1	24				
Leeds and Grenville								
Lennox and Addington								
Lincoln								
Middlesex	4	195	1	27			2	123
Muskoka and Parry Sound								
Norfolk	2	111						
Northumberland and Durham	1	23						
Ontario	1	25	1	22	1	41		
Oxford	1	37	1	35				
Peel								
Perth	1	26						
Peterborough								
Prescott and Russell								
Prince Edward								
Renfrew			1	21			1	64
Simcoe								
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry								
Thunder Bay								
Victoria	1	26						
Waterloo	1	28	3	87	1	49		
Welland								
Wellington	2	68						
Wentworth	1	78	2	97				
York	8	284	4	193			4	196
Total	28	1145	18	658	2	90	7	383

TABLE L.—Deaths by Occupations.—*Continued.*

Plasterers.		Paupers.		Physicians.		Public Officials.		Provincial Land Surveyors.		Railroad Employees.		Sawyers.	
No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.
						1	78			1	28		
1	21											1	35
		4	314			8	484						
		1	83			1	52			5	167	1	47
		2	126			2	129						
		1	45	1	52	2	137						
		2	139										
		3	204	1	66	3	132	1	68	4	99		
				1	25					2	68		
1	21					1	64			1	25		
		1	49			2	114						
						2	126			1	28		
		1	84			2	161						
						1	79			2	110		
						4	283						
		1	86	1	35	3	113			2	54		
		1	41			1	70						
1	52									1	25	1	35
1	27			1	86	1	51						
						1	47			1	28	1	78
				1	29			1	50				
				2	78	2	108			3	93	1	77
												1	49
				3	179								
						1	43						
		2	116	1	66					1	39		
1	27	1	60			3	219					1	22
						2	82						
1	76	7	574			2	115			1	21		
				1	43	3	183			2	70		
		3	185	1	32	2	152			2	49		
2	109			2	74	3	116						
3	103	3	155	2	137	8	484			3	125		
11	436	38	2261	18	902	61	3622	2	118	32	1029	7	343

TABLE L.—Deaths by Occupations.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Stonecutters.		Shoemakers.		Sailors.		Saddlers and Harness Makers.	
	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.
Algoma								
Brant	1	48	3	159				
Bruce	2	79	3	158				
Carleton			1	30	2	120	1	56
Elgin			1	70				
Essex			2	69	4	138		
Frontenac			3	145	7	355		
Grey			1	68	1	45		
Haldimand			2	131				
Halton	1	47	3	198	1	26		
Hastings			1	69				
Huron							1	37
Kent							1	26
Lambton								
Lanark	1	70	3	173				
Leeds and Grenville			1	91	1	24	1	60
Lennox and Addington			2	110				
Lincoln	2	90	1	48				
Middlesex	1	46	4	169	2	128		
Muskoka and Parry Sound								
Norfolk							1	33
Northumberland and Durham	1	26	3	197	1	57	1	21
Ontario	1	80	3	176				
Oxford			6	435	1	57	2	101
Peel			1	62				
Perth	1	22						
Peterborough							1	29
Prescott and Russell								
Prince Edward			1	77	5	146		
Renfrew			1	31				
Simcoe	1	55			1	42	1	23
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry					1	21		
Thunder Bay								
Victoria			1	60				
Waterloo			1	44			1	63
Welland			4	267	2	57		
Wellington			5	303			1	27
Wentworth	2	74	3	188	5	242	1	66
York	5	168	9	423	2	60	1	68
Total	19	805	69	3951	36	1518	14	610

TABLE L.—Deaths by Occupations.—*Continued.*

Seamstresses.		Servants.		Tinsmiths.		Teamsters.		Tavern-keepers.		Tobacconists.	
No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.
		1	81					1	45		
1	43	1	86					1	57		
		2	93					1	58		
1	52					1	49	2	82		
		2	90	2	63			1	74		
2	107	7	237			1	25				
								2	135		
		1	56								
								3	82		
		1	24	1	24	2	74	1	70		
2	53	1	47					3	122		
1	26	1	40					2	120		
		2	92			2	73	1	44		
		1	28								
1	32	3	87								
		3	183					1	50		
		1	22					8	407	2	95
		8	342	1	78						
		2	106					1	67		
2	55	2	85					1	31		
1	50										
		2	61					1	55		
		1	21					1	72		
		1	22					1	27		
		1	23					1	43		
						1	47	2	83		
		2	78					3	127		
2	57							2	92		
		2	141								
								1	35		
1	29							1	41	1	42
		1	24			1	38	2	134		
		3	102								
		2	52								
1	25	8	453	2	100	1	54				
6	255	27	1218	2	72	6	219	4	190	4	135
21	784	89	3894	8	337	15	579	48	2343	7	270

TABLE L.—Deaths by Occupations.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Teachers.		Telegraph Operators.		Tailors.		Tanners.	
	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.
Algoma								
Brant					2	80		
Bruce					1	76		
Carleton	3	115			2	93		
Elgin							1	77
Essex	2	69						
Frontenac	1	81			1	76		
Grey	1	24						
Haldimand								
Halton					1	67		
Hastings					1	46		
Huron	3	122			3	235		
Kent	1	29			1	48		
Lambton								
Lanark	1	27			2	124		
Leeds and Grenville					1	64		
Lennox and Addington					1	25		
Lincoln	1	33						
Middlesex	4	127	1	26	3	165		
Muskoka and Parry Sound								
Norfolk					1	86		
Northumberland and Durham	3	174	1	26	6	358	1	71
Ontario	1	75					1	70
Oxford	2	45	1	35	2	76		
Peel								
Perth								
Peterborough					1	54		
Prescott and Russell					1	56		
Prince Edward	1	25			1	26		
Renfrew	2	141			1	80		
Simcoe								
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	2	52			1	75	1	42
Thunder Bay								
Victoria	1	80			1	25		
Waterloo					3	135		
Welland	1	33			1	79	1	57
Wellington	4	106			2	114		
Wentworth					5	353		
York	4	252	1	35	7	402		
Total	38	1612	4	122	52	3018	5	317

TABLE L.—Deaths by Occupations.—*Concluded.*

Undertaker.		Volunteers, Soldiers and Pensioners.		Watchmakers.		Weavers.			Total Ages.	
No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	Total No. of Deaths.	Aggregate.	Average.
								14	788	56·28
				2	123	1	90	153	9257	60·50
								160	8912	55·70
		1	103	1	62			222	12561	56·57
1	69							149	8096	54·33
		4	289					197	10536	53·48
		6	397					244	14045	57·56
						1	70	173	10086	58·30
		1	79					115	6862	59·67
								110	6636	60·32
		1	89	1	36	1	70	259	14775	57·04
		1	83			2	124	271	14752	54·43
		1	89					158	8384	53·06
								144	8112	56·33
								100	7054	70·54
		1	80	1	63			256	14913	58.25
		1	78					119	7315	61·47
		3	170			1	83	162	10203	63·00
		8	476			2	150	458	24765	54·07
		1	69					47	2454	52·20
		1	94					139	7762	55·84
		2	175					338	20498	60·44
		1	70			2	144	207	11300	54·58
		1	76					271	16209	59·81
						2	151	133	7830	58·87
						2	122	169	9435	55·82
		1	95			1	35	129	7262	56·29
		1	64	2	162			106	6444	60·79
								110	6719	61·08
				1	42	1	74	98	5265	53·72
		1	80					228	12821	56·23
						1	75	241	15429	64·02
								8	311	38·87
		3	240			1	87	112	6252	55·82
						3	173	227	13361	58·85
		2	117					152	8519	56·04
						2	130	287	16519	57.55
		3	133	3	133	2	143	348	19809	56·91
		3	93	3	93	1	78	760	40360	53·10
1	69	48	3239	14	714	26	1799	7574	432611	57·11

Deaths by Occupations.

OF AND OVER THE AVERAGE AGE, 57 YEARS.

Occupations.	No.	Average age.	Occupations.	No.	Average age.
Millwrights	7	70 years.	Farmers' Wives	1592	61 years.
Weavers	26	69 "	Clergymen	45	60 "
Undertakers	1	69 "	Masons	32	60 "
Paupers	33	68 "	Public Officials	61	59 "
Soldiers and Pensioners	48	67 "	Provincial Land Surveyors	2	59 "
Gentlemen	170	65 "	Tailors	52	58 "
Gardeners	19	64 "	Builders and Contractors	16	58 "
Tanners	5	63 "	Cabinetmakers	20	57 "
Farmers	2146	61 "	Shoemakers	69	57 "

UNDER THE AVERAGE AGE.

Occupations.	No.	Average age.	Occupations.	No.	Average age.
Brewers and Distillers	5	56 years.	Saddlers & Harnessmakers	14	43 years.
Coopers	18	55 "	Teachers	38	42 "
Housewives	1391	54 "	Tinsmiths	8	42 "
Millers	20	54 "	Butchers	27	42 "
Pedlars	7	54 "	Engineers	19	42 "
Blacksmiths	56	53 "	Sailors	36	42 "
Labourers	619	53 "	Stonecutters	19	42 "
Bricklayers	11	52 "	Artists	4	41 "
Watchmakers	14	51 "	Hunters and Fishermen	9	41 "
Carpenters	141	50 "	Lawyers	19	40 "
Lumbermen	11	50 "	Machinists	23	40 "
Manufacturers	16	50 "	Painters	28	40 "
Merchants	119	50 "	Plasterers	11	39 "
Physicians	18	50 "	Teamsters	15	38 "
Carriage and Waggon-makers	16	49 "	Tobacconists	7	38 "
Sawyers	7	49 "	Seamstresses	21	37 "
Musicians	6	49 "	Book-keepers and Clerks	68	37 "
Bakers and Confectioners	20	48 "	Printers	18	36 "
Other Occupations	71	48 "	Moulders	8	34 "
Tavern-keepers	48	48 "	Milliners and Dressmakers	25	33 "
Pumpmakers	6	43 "	Editors	2	33 "
Brickmakers	2	45 "	Cooks	1	33 "
Chemists and Druggists	14	43 "	Barbers	8	33 "
Agents	28	43 "	Railroad Employees	32	32 "
Hackmen	11	43 "	Telegraph Operators	4	30 "
Servants	89	43 "	Bankers	1	26 "
			Dentists	1	23 "

The average age of those engaged in the occupations named in this table was in 1878, 57 years; one year higher than the average of 1877. Of the 7,574 persons engaged in the 71 different occupations named, 4,344 were engaged in 18 different occupations, in each of which the average of those engaged reached or exceeded the average of the whole, or 57 years; while 3,230 were engaged in 53 different occupations, in each of which the average age of those engaged was under the average of the whole.

Nearly one-half of those who died at and above the average age were farmers; while not much less than three-fourths of the other half were the wives of farmers. This leaves only 606 engaged in the other 16 occupations, in each of which the average age of those engaged reached or exceeded the average of the whole. So that excepting or taking out the farmers and their wives, considerably over five-sixths of all the others, engaged in the 69 other occupations, fall short of the average in their lives.

More than three-fourths (2,446), however, of those engaged in the occupations in which life was below the average of 57 years, averaged the age of 50 years. These were engaged in 14 occupations and included a large number of "housewives," labourers, carpenters, and merchants, and 18 physicians. On the other hand, only 222 were engaged in 15 different occupations in which, according to the returns, life averaged less than 40 years, and many of them less than 35 years. These were made up chiefly of bookkeepers, clerks, seamstresses, milliners and dressmakers, railroad employees, printers, and teamsters.

The table shews the average age of lawyers in Ontario in 1878 (19 of whom died) to have been only 40 years; whereas the usual average of those engaged in this profession is greater than that of physicians.

The ten occupations which give the highest average age and the ten lowest at the time of death, this year, are given below, in comparison with those of 1877:—

1877.

Occupations.	No.	Average age.
Weavers	31	70 years.
Gentlemen	135	69 "
Soldiers and Pensioners	59	68 "
Paupers	26	66 "
Public Officials	41	63 "
Coopers	17	62 "
Clergymen	31	61 "
Farmers	2482	62 "
Brickmakers	6	60 "
Masons	41	59 "

1878.

Occupations.	No.	Average age.
Millwrights	7	70 years.
Weavers	26	69 "
Paupers	33	68 "
Soldiers and Pensioners	48	67 "
Gentlemen	170	65 "
Gardeners	19	64 "
Tanners	5	63 "
Farmers	2146	61 "
Clergymen	45	60 "
Masons	32	60 "

LOWEST AVERAGE AGE.

1877.

Occupations.	No.	Average age.
Telegraph Operators	3	23 years.
Milliners and Dressmakers	16	30 "
Undertakers	3	32 "
Railway Employees	37	33 "
Seamstresses	22	34 "
Chemists and Druggists	9	35 "
Barbers	4	35 "
Bakers and Confectioners	16	36 "
Merchants	20	37 "
Artists	3	38 "

1878.

Occupations.	No.	Average age.
Telegraph Operators	4	30 years.
Railroad Employees	32	32 "
Barbers	8	33 "
Editors	2	33 "
Milliners and Dressmakers	25	33 "
Moulders	8	34 "
Printers	18	36 "
Book-keepers and Clerks	68	37 "
Seamstresses	21	37 "
Tobacconists	7	38 "

This table gives a fair illustration of the occupations which favour longevity in persons of average strength and health, and of the occupations which have an opposite tendency. But the numbers dying are not large enough to afford an infallible illustration. The table shews considerable variation in the two years. In the year 1877, it is found in the list which gives the highest average, public officials, coopers and brick-makers;

while their place is taken in 1878 by millwrights, gardeners and teamsters. All these are moderately healthy occupations; but chiefly on account of the small numbers engaged in them or dying in Ontario, these variations are found. The table shews a great difference between the longevity of weavers and barbers: the average length of life of the former being more than double that of the latter. With a thousand or more decedents, the difference would probably be much less, though still largely in favour of the weaver, as he is much more actively engaged, and more in the open air, usually, as in carrying home his work. Paupers usually live to good age. They are commonly of a class which take life easy, and are free from the anxieties and cares which wealth brings. Farmers, clergymen and "gentlemen," as a class are always and everywhere long-lived. Soldiers and pensioners are necessarily of good sound organization, and destined in ordinary circumstances to live to old age. On the other hand, seamstresses and milliners, clerks, teachers, &c. are short-lived.

TABLE M.

Table shewing the total number of Births, Marriages and Deaths in each County with the increase and decrease.

COUNTIES.	Number of Births.	Number of Marriages.	Number of Deaths.	Total B. M. & D. 1878.	Total B. M. & D. 1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
Algoma	132	49	33	214	315		101
Brant	663	232	311	1,206	1,412		206
Bruce	1,313	370	404	2,087	2,098		11
Carleton	1,074	399	712	2,185	1,992	193	
Elgin	636	280	281	1,197	1,207		10
Essex	1,132	275	501	1,908	1,831	77	
Frontenac	664	293	499	1,456	1,539		83
Grey	1,243	408	439	2,080	2,184		104
Haldimand	595	166	197	958	1,045		87
Halton	589	119	188	896	1,025		129
Hastings	1,016	369	572	1,957	2,078		121
Huron	1,737	535	634	2,906	2,858	48	
Kent	917	352	350	1,619	1,759		140
Lambton	1,003	287	386	1,766	1,593	173	
Lanark	624	186	249	1,059	1,327		268
Leeds and Grenville	957	377	499	1,831	1,984		153
Lennox and Addington	457	209	271	937	979		42
Lincoln	645	288	418	1,351	1,351		
Middlesex	1,952	701	955	3,608	3,673		65
Muskoka and Parry Sound	646	147	163	956	933	23	
Norfolk	790	223	275	1,288	1,391		103
Northumberland and Durham	1,234	491	685	2,410	2,441		31
Ontario	1,188	331	468	1,987	2,065		78
Oxford	1,186	382	563	2,131	2,019	112	
Peel	584	165	243	992	1,134		142
Perth	1,238	351	382	1,971	2,147		176
Peterborough	855	250	292	1,397	1,226	171	
Prescott and Russell	981	193	378	1,552	1,473	79	
Prince Edward	387	178	193	758	728	30	
Renfrew	863	218	252	1,333	1,402		69
Simcoe	1,363	484	563	2,410	2,761		351
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	977	322	691	1,990	2,134		144
Thunder Bay	68	15	41	124	246		122
Victoria	786	244	283	1,313	1,577		264
Waterloo	1,261	342	495	2,098	2,120		22
Welland	729	216	316	1,261	1,227	34	
Wellington	1,849	525	673	3,047	2,987	60	
Wentworth	1,740	518	915	3,173	3,201		28
York	4,082	1,241	2,038	7,361	7,125	236	
Totals	40,236	12,729	17,808	70,773	72,587	1,236	3,050

TABLE N.—Shewing the Increase or Decrease (as the case may be) of Births, Marriages and Deaths in the different County Towns of Ontario.

COUNTY TOWNS.	Births.					Marriages.					Deaths.					Total No. of B., M. and D.				
	1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase per cent.	1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase per cent.	1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase per cent.	1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase per cent.
Brantford	278	262	.....	16	....	107	102	.....	5	....	121	144	23	.....	19	506	508	2	....	....
Walkerton	76	106	30	.....	39	29	42	13	....	44	20	26	6	.....	30	125	174	49	.....	39
Ottawa	339	474	135	.....	40	275	290	15	.....	5	144	456	312	.....	214	758	1,220	462	.....	60
St. Thomas	123	125	2	.....	1	92	74	.....	18	..	61	60	.....	1	....	276	259	...	17	...
Sandwich	21	24	3	.....	14	13	16	3	.....	23	22	25	4	.....	18	56	66	10	.....	18
Kingston	349	352	3	.....	....	163	176	13	.....	8	229	195	.....	34	..	741	723	.....	18	....
Owen Sound	96	98	2	.....	2	52	59	7	.....	13	52	49	.....	3	....	200	206	6	.....	3
Cayuga	25	39	14	.....	56	8	8	.....	.....	....	6	14	8	.....	136	39	61	22	.....	56
Milton	40	41	1	.....	2	14	8	.....	6	....	9	14	5	.....	55	63	63	.....	.....	....
Belleville	321	301	.....	20	....	116	127	11	.....	9	235	223	.....	12	...	672	651	.....	21	....
Goderich	114	111	.....	3	....	51	41	.....	10	....	52	61	9	.....	17	217	213	.....	4	....
Chatham	93	133	40	.....	43	125	121	.....	4	....	90	86	.....	4	..	308	340	32	....	10
Stratford	88	94	6	.....	6	57	47	.....	10	....	44	58	14	.....	31	189	199	10	....	5
Perth	71	68	.....	3	....	51	34	.....	17	....	28	15	.....	13	....	150	117	.....	33	...
Brockville	174	160	.....	14	....	87	84	.....	3	....	56	60	4	.....	7	317	304	.....	13	....
Napanee	73	66	.....	7	....	54	54	.....	.....	....	52	50	.....	2	....	179	170	.....	9	...
St. Catharines	164	172	8	.....	5	124	152	28	.....	22	206	198	.....	8	....	494	522	28	.....	5
London	465	521	56	.....	12	290	298	8	.....	3	358	344	.....	14	....	1,113	1,163	50	....	4
Simcoe	65	58	.....	7	....	42	34	.....	8	....	48	32	.....	16	....	155	124	.....	31	....
Cobourg	90	102	12	.....	13	67	41	.....	26	....	54	66	13	.....	24	210	209	.....	1	...
Whitby	86	75	.....	11	....	28	37	9	.....	32	50	45	.....	5	...	164	157	.....	7	...
Woodstock	186	153	.....	33	....	67	87	20	.....	29	71	85	14	.....	20	324	325	1	.....	...
Brampton	97	102	5	.....	5	37	45	8	.....	21	62	53	.....	9	...	196	200	4	.....	2
Stratford	181	191	10	.....	5	66	92	26	.....	39	78	57	.....	21	...	325	340	15	.....	5
Peterborough	131	178	47	.....	35	54	89	35	.....	64	71	97	26	.....	36	256	364	108	.....	42
L'Orignal	16	24	8	.....	50	32	40	8	.....	25	14	21	7	.....	50	62	85	23	.....	37

TABLE N.—Shewing the Increase or Decrease (as the case may be) of Births, Marriages and Deaths in the different County Towns of Ontario.—*Continued.*

COUNTY TOWNS.	Births.					Marriages.					Deaths.					Total No. of B., M. and D.				
	1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase per cent.	1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase per cent.	1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase per cent.	1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase per cent.
Picton	46	57	11	.....	24	44	66	22	...	50	32	43	11	.....	34	122	166	41	.....	36
Pembroke	113	117	4	.....	3	33	30	.....	3	....	50	42	...	8	....	196	189	.....	7	...
Barrie	105	125	20	.....	19	77	66	.....	11	....	66	61	.....	5	....	248	252	4	...	2
Cornwall	79	91	12	.....	15	59	75	16	.....	27	91	83	...	8	..	229	249	20	.....	9
Lindsay	95	103	8	.....	8	97	69	.....	28	....	34	48	14	.....	41	226	220	.....	6	....
Berlin	104	133	29	.....	27	50	61	11	.....	22	60	64	4	.....	6	214	258	41	.....	20
Welland	36	41	5	.....	13	26	24	.....	2	...	15	8	....	7	...	77	73	.....	4	...
Guelph	341	340	.....	1	....	108	100	....	8	....	109	117	8	...	7	558	557	.....	1	....
Hamilton	930	1,008	68	.....	7	263	335	72	.....	27	654	594	.....	60	..	1,857	1,937	80	...	4
Toronto	2,222	2,637	415	.....	18	786	825	39	....	5	1,595	1,466	...	139	....	4,603	4,928	325	....	7
Totals	7,843	8,682	951	115	10½	3,641	3,849	364	159	5½	4,938	5,061	482	369	2½	16,425	17,592	1,339	172	
Increase of Births			839			Increase of Marriages		205			Increase of Deaths		123			Increase of B., M. and D.		1,167		or 7 per ct.

Remarks on Tables M. and N.

The returns from the county towns in 1878 shew a considerable increase in num bers. In births 8,682 are returned this year as against 7,843 in 1877, an increase of 839 or 10½ per cent. Toronto gives the greatest increase (415) and Woodstock the greates decrease (33).

Twenty-six of these county towns give increased returns; while in ten there is a decrease.

Marriages.

3,849 marriages were solemnized in 1878, as against 3,644 in 1877, an increase of 205 or nearly 6 per cent. Hamilton gives the greatest increase (72), and London the greatest decrease (28). Nineteen of the counties shew an increase, and seventeen a decrease.

Deaths.

The number of deaths recorded in the county towns in 1878 amounted to 5,061, as against 4,938 in 1877, an increase of 123 or nearly 2½ per cent. Ottawa shews the greatest increase (312), somewhat strange to say, and Toronto the greatest decrease (139).

It is not probable that there were 312 more deaths in Ottawa during 1878 than during 1877, and the increase was doubtless owing to the Registrar giving better attention than formerly to his duties, and looking after cases. This year, 1878, the deaths registered in Ottawa numbered 456, or at the rate of 19 per 1,000 living, of the population, which is probably nearly correct.

The population of the county towns in 1878 as given by the Assessors was 288,744 and the returns give the following ratios:

Births	30.01	to 1000 of	the population.
Marriages	13.3	" "	"
Deaths	17.5	" "	"

These may be regarded as not far from correct, and it is very desirable that the returns from the rural districts shall be made as full.

TABLE O.—Return of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in the Cities and Principal Towns of Ontario, with the Population in each place as returned by the Assessors for the year 1878, and the ratio per 1,000 of persons living, also the Principal Causes of Death in those places.

CITIES AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS.	Population in 1878, as returned by the Assessors.	Births.		Marriages.		Deaths.		PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.											
								Miasmatic Diseases.											
		Number returned.	Ratio per 1,000 of the Population.	Number returned.	Ratio per 1,000 of the Population.	Number returned.	Ratio per 1,000 of the Population.	Diphtheria.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Typhoid Fever.	Other Fevers.	Scarlet Fever.	Phthisis or Consumption of Lungs.	Brain Disease.	Heart Disease.	Pneumonia.	Lung Disease.	Old Age.
Toronto	70,867	2,637	37.2	825	11.6	1,466	20.6	36	9	84	32	12	9	163	80	40	75	30	64
Hamilton	33,511	1,008	30.1	335	9.9	594	17.7	22	1	29	10	9	27	61	34	30	39	10	22
Ottawa	24,000	474	19.7	290	12.0	456	19.0	2	4	10	8	14	41	36	32	11	16	7	18
London	19,186	521	27.1	298	15.5	344	17.9	4	1	9	8	6	.....	46	19	19	17	8	14
St. Catharines	11,079	172	15.5	152	13.7	198	17.8	23	1	4	2	1	4	18	10	3	4	2	12
Kingston	14,072	352	25.0	176	12.5	195	13.8	6	2	8	4	3	3	21	8	14	6	7	13
Belleville	9,612	301	31.3	127	13.2	223	23.2	23	1	3	1	5	2	26	9	5	3	13	8
Brantford	10,792	262	24.2	102	9.5	144	13.3	5	2	3	2	2	2	22	11	5	6	5	13
Guelph	9,918	340	34.2	100	10.0	117	11.8	.....	.....	8	1	2	1	19	5	4	2	8	8
Stratford	8,645	191	22.0	92	10.6	57	6.5	1	.....	3	4	1	.....	5	4	2	.....	2	3
Chatham	7,325	133	18.1	121	16.5	86	11.7	8	1	3	3	.. ..	.....	10	4	3	3	5	4
Brockville	7,102	160	22.5	84	11.8	60	8.4	3	1	2	1	1	1	6	4	3	5	1	1
Peterborough	6,825	178	26.0	89	13.0	97	14.2	1	.....	3	2	1	.....	7	6	.....	2	1	4
Port Hope	5,515	94	17.0	42	7.6	57	10.3	13	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	6
St. Thomas	6,446	125	19.3	74	11.4	60	9.3	6	.....	.....	4	1	.....	2	2	2	2	2	5
Lindsay	5,591	103	18.4	69	12.3	48	8.5	3	1	1	1	.....	..	3	2	2	3	1	3
Woodstock	5,069	153	30.1	87	17.1	85	16.7	.....	2	1	1	4	1	15	6	3	13	1	7
Cobourg	5,177	102	19.7	41	7.9	66	12.7	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	12	6	3	1	.....	9
Windsor	6,166	171	27.7	64	10.3	82	13.3	1	.....	5	1	1	.....	11	4	3	5	1	2
Barrie	4,515	125	27.6	66	14.6	61	13.5	2	.....	3	..	.....	4	6	3	6	2	3	9
Totals	271,413	7,602	27.1	3,234	11.9	4,496	16.6	159	26	182	87	63	98	497	249	159	204	107	225

The ratio of births, marriages and deaths to the population as shewn in this table varies considerably; some cities and towns giving a ratio which may be deemed correct or nearly so, while others return so low a rate that no other conclusion can be arrived at than that the Division Registrars are very negligent in collecting the returns. As was stated in the last report, their facilities for obtaining full returns are ample, and it is to be regretted that these officers should not take more interest in endeavouring to carry out the requirements of the Registration Act, which is becoming more necessary every day, as is evidenced by the number of applications which are made to this Department for certificates of births, marriages and deaths, and which in many instances cannot be given because of non-registration, to say nothing of the important requirements and interests of public health.

The average Birth rate in 1877 in these cities and towns was 25.4 per 1,000 living.

"	"	"	1878	"	"	"	27.1	"
"	Marriage	"	1877	"	"	"	11.5	"
"	"	"	1878	"	"	"	11.9	"
"	Death	"	1877	"	"	"	16.3	"
"	"	"	1878	"	"	"	16.6	"

The average birth rate per 1,000 of the population in these cities and towns is 27.1. The returns from Toronto, Hamilton, Belleville, Guelph, Woodstock, Windsor and Barrie give more than this average, and London exactly the average, 27.1; while the remaining places fall below it.

Toronto gives the highest, 37.2 per 1,000; and St. Catharines the lowest, only returning 15.5 per 1,000.

In marriages, Ottawa, London, St. Catharines, Kingston, Belleville, Chatham, Peterborough, Lindsay, Woodstock and Barrie are above the average rate, 11.9 couples or 23 8 persons in every 1,000 of the population; the remaining cities and towns are below the average.

In deaths, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, London, St. Catharines, Belleville and Woodstock are above the average rate, 16.6 per 1,000 living, while all the other places in the table are below it. Belleville returns the highest death rate, 23.2 per 1,000 living, and Stratford the lowest, 6.5 per 1,000.

The following table shews the death-rate in some of the cities of this Province as compared with that of some of the cities and towns in England of similar population, also some of the United States, and will be found interesting.

ONTARIO, 1878.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio to 1,000 living.	ENGLAND, 1877.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio to 1,000 living.
Toronto	70,867	1,466	20.6	Dover	36,939	607	16.4
Hamilton	33,511	594	17.7	Rochester	62,579	1,241	19.8
Ottawa	24,000	456	19.0	Maidstone	36,939	607	16.4
London	19,186	344	17.9	Cheltenham	42,908	808	18.8
St. Catharines	11,076	198	17.8	Colchester	27,500	536	19.5
Belleville	9,612	223	23.2	Devonport	40,449	917	18.5
Brantford	10,792	144	13.3	Shrewsbury	27,901	594	21.3

The death-rate in	Vermont was.....	15.3	per 1,000.
"	Massachusetts was.....	19.0	"
"	Ohio was.....	10.9	"
"	Michigan was.....	11.3	"
"	Rhode Island was.....	15.9	"
"	Ontario was	11.0	"

The Division Registrars of the undermentioned municipalities deserve special commendation for the completeness and accuracy of their returns, viz., the cities of Hamilton, London and Toronto ; the towns of Brampton, Cornwall, Galt and Petrolia ; the villages of London East and New Edinburgh, and the townships of Alfred, Brock, Charlotteville, Clarence, Dorchester North, Eramosa, Fitzroy, Hawkesbury East, Hullett Plantagenet, Tilbury West, and Wilmot.

Although Section 26 of the Registration Act directs that each municipality shall pay to the Division Registrars appointed under the Act a fee of ten cents for each birth, marriage and death registered, it has been reported to the Department that several Councils have refused to pay this fee, requiring their clerks to perform all the duties attached to their position, including that of Division Registrar, for the salary they are receiving, or vacate the position. This must necessarily lessen the interest of the Division Registrars in the work of collecting the returns, as few public officers will take upon themselves the discharge of extra duties without remuneration. As this action on the part of Councils is contrary to the spirit and intention of the Act, I would respectfully recommend that such legislation may be had as will prevent the continuance of a practice so likely to interfere with the object had in view by the Legislature, in providing the payment of a special fee for such registration, namely: the encouragement to efficiency and zeal on the part of Division Registrars.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. S. CREWE,

Inspector.

(No. 10.)

Detailed Statement of all Bonds and Securities registered in the Provincial Registrar's Office since last Return, made in accordance with the Revised Statutes of Ontario, cap. 15, sec. 23. (*Not Printed.*)

REPORT

OF

THE HON. THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

ON THE WORKING OF THE

TAVERN AND SHOP LICENSES ACTS,

FOR THE YEAR

1879.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
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1880.

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LICENSE REPORT.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
License Branch,
Toronto, January, 1880.

To his Honour Donald Alexander Macdonald, *Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario*

May it please Your Honour:

In submitting to you the Fourth Annual Report upon the subject of Liquor Licenses and the Acts in relation thereto, I have the honour to call your attention to the several schedules herewith respectfully submitted.

In Schedule A, the several Counties of the Province are divided into License Districts, and a statement is compiled shewing the number of licenses issued therein during the license years 1877-8 and 1878-9, and to the 31st December of 1879-80. In comparing the figures now presented with those contained in the Report of last year, it will be observed that a large number of licenses were issued between the 31st day of December and the 1st day of April, of the license year 1878-9. This was occasioned by the repeal of the Dunkin Act in a number of Counties, and the issue of licenses for the unexpired portion of the license year. As the duties paid by the applicants were in proportion to the number of unexpired months of the license year, the revenue received therefrom has been correspondingly less comparing it with the same number of licenses issued in former years. There has been an increase in the number of Tavern Licenses granted in 1879-80, as compared with 1878-9 and preceding years, and this also is caused by the Dunkin Act having been repealed in the remaining Counties of the Province in which it had been in force at the close of 1878-9. In Shop and Wholesale Licenses there has been a gradual decrease in the number issued since 1876.

In Schedule B, a comparison by Counties of the number of Licenses issued has been continued and carried down to the close of the month of December last.

In Schedule C, will be found a statement, in detail, of the number and the different kinds of licenses issued during the past three years, in each municipality within the Province; the gross amount received for licenses issued and fines imposed therein; and also the amounts paid to the respective municipalities as their proportion, after deducting expenses and the sums payable to the Consolidated Revenue.

The figures relating to the license year 1877-8 vary somewhat, in the case of certain of the Districts in which the Dunkin Act had been in force, from those appearing in the

Report of last year, the reason being that the accounts of that year had not in these instances been finally adjusted at the time of the closing of the Report.

As intimated in my last Report, the question of a more complete supervision over the fines imposed in the various License Districts has been considered, and proper forms having been furnished to the Inspectors, they are now required to make full and complete quarterly returns, certified by the Chairman of the Board, of all cases prosecuted, the fines imposed, and the disposition made of such fines. Under this regulation a complete record of all cases is now kept on file; and if, at any time, the returns appear unsatisfactory, inquiries may in such cases immediately be made and irregularities corrected.

In Schedule D, will be found a statement of the gross sums received for fines, and the amounts paid to Inspectors for salaries, and to the several members of the Boards of Commissioners for expenses when attending meetings of the Board, in the various License Districts.

As certain sums were, in accordance with the provisions of 41 Vic., cap. 14, s. 6, from time to time withdrawn from the Consolidated Revenue and deposited to the credit of the License Fund Accounts of the License Districts in which the Dunkin Act was in force, to enable the Boards of Commissioners and Inspectors to enforce the provisions of the Act, Schedule E, which is an amplification of Schedule H of my Report of last year, has been prepared, giving the particulars of the amounts so withdrawn, and the License Districts to which they were appropriated. In some of these Districts the fines were sufficient to pay a proportion of the expenses. In nearly all of them the Act was repealed before the end of the license year and licenses were granted for the unexpired portion of the license year. As the duties received for licenses were applied in reduction of the expenses, I have been enabled to refund to the Consolidated Revenue a very large proportion of the sums so withdrawn. The expenses were made a first charge upon the license duties received; and if enough remained, the several sums were refunded to the Consolidated Revenue in full; if not, then the remainder only was refunded. The amounts so refunded appear in the Schedule, under the head of "Refunded."

At the close of my last Report, I informed your Honour that although the Dunkin Act had been repealed in a number of Counties during the year, it was still in force in Bruce, Northumberland and Durham, Lanark, Ontario, Prince Edward, and York. Before the license year had expired it had been repealed in the Counties of Bruce, Northumberland and Durham, Ontario, and Prince Edward. It was also repealed in Lanark and York in the early part of the next license year; so that at the beginning of the license year 1879-80 the position of affairs was about the same as in 1876. The whole Province, with the exception of a few Township municipalities, is now under license.

Schedule F contains the particulars relating to the repeal of the Dunkin Act in the several counties during the past year.

Reports as to the general working of the Dunkin Act in the License Districts in which

it has heretofore been in force have been prepared by the several Boards of License Commissioners and Inspectors, and have been returned to the Department.

As the Dunkin Act has been repealed, the Canada Temperance Act, known as the Scott Act, is in some localities being advocated with a view to its adoption. The County of Lambton is the only County in the Province in which a vote has been taken upon the new Act. The particulars are shewn in Schedule H, hereto. It will come into force on the first day of May next after the expiration of the existing licenses issued in the municipality. As a judgment has been given in the Province of New Brunswick declaring the Act in great part invalid and unconstitutional, a case has been submitted for the decision of the Supreme Court at Ottawa, and it will in all probability be argued at the next sittings of the Court in February. In the meantime, and until the validity of the Act has been determined, further proceedings with a view to its introduction into other counties appear to be held in abeyance.

Schedule G gives a comparative statement shewing the number of prisoners confined for drunkenness in the several gaols throughout the Province. The figures are compiled from the Reports of the Inspector of Prisons and Asylums, and they shew a gradual decrease during the past four years, the greatest reduction in any one county being in the County of Welland, while they shew a slight increase in Toronto.

Respectfully submitted.

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Provincial Secretary.

SCHEDULES.

SCHE

Comparative Statement, by License Districts, shewing the number of Tavern, Shop, Revenue received by the Province therefrom, including its proportion of Fines, in December of the License year, 1879-80.

LICENSE DISTRICT.	Tavern Licenses issued.			Shop Licenses issued.			Tavern Licenses extended.			Shop Licenses extended.			Wholesale Licenses issued.		
	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.
Addington	10	44	41	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Algoma	8	8	8	2	2	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Brant, North	....	18	18	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
" South	....	35	37	....	9	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	5	1
Brockville and South Leeds	60	58	51	15	11	9	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Bruce, North	28	28	31	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
" South	55	55	56	10	9	8	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cardwell	38	43	34	6	6	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Carleton	38	26	16	3	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cornwall	20	24	24	6	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dufferin	26	31	29	4	3	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dundas	28	28	26	4	5	4	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Durham, East	34	27	26	9	7	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" West	18	17	18	3	2	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
Elgin	66	69	70	10	12	14	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

DULE A.

Wholesale, Six Months' and Vessel Licenses issued or extended, and the amount of the License years 1877-8, and 1878 9, and the period from the 1st May to 31st

Six Months' Licenses issued.			Vessel Licenses issued.			Total.			Amount of License duties, including those for Vessel Licenses, and Fines received by the Province.			Remarks.
1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	
									$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
....	....	....	....	....	....	10	46	42	136 82	772 80	500 00	Dunkin Act in force 1877-8 in three townships for part of year only. Moneys advanced by County and Province refunded in 1877-8.
....	....	....	....	....	....	10	10	13	242 02	265 87	274 95	
....	*	....	....	....	....	1	20	20	.....	322 27	260 00	Dunkin Act in force 1877-8. Unexpended moneys of '77-8 applied in part refund of advances by County and Province.
....	....	....	....	....	....	6	49	50	.....	1,097 44	1,143 33	Dunkin Act in force 1877-8.
....	....	....	....	....	....	76	69	60	1,367 90	1,247 92	1,020 00	
....	....	1	....	....	....	30	30	34	469 16	14 38	453 33	Dunkin Act in force 1878-9 up to 1st March. The change in the figures of 1877-8 in these and in certain other Districts where this note is referred to, is due to the accounts of that year not having been closed till after the issue of the last Report.
....	....	....	....	....	....	67	64	64	1,259 35	81 35	1,107 24	
....	....	....	....	....	....	46	49	37	692 47	811 10	523 33	
....	....	....	....	....	....	41	29	17	602 85	417 50	140 00	
....	....	....	....	....	....	26	29	29	491 21	545 34	493 33	
....	....	....	....	....	....	30	34	34	517 90	492 66	542 07	
....	....	....	....	....	....	33	34	36	523 75	549 22	400 01	
....	....	....	1	1	1	44	35	34	940 40	539 16	666 66	Dunkin Act in force 1878-9 up to 1st March, except in Port Hope. Unexpended balance of that year applied in part refund of advance from Province. As to figures of '77-8, see note to Bruce, *ante*.
....	....	1	....	....	....	23	21	23	318 96	52 69	280 00	Dunkin Act in force 1878-9 up to 1st March. Unexpended balance of that year applied in refund in full of advance from Province. As to figs. of 1877-8, see note to Bruce, *ante*.
1	1	1	....	....	....	77	83	85	1,507 40	1,616 11	1,569 99	

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement shewing the number of Tavern,

LICENSE DISTRICT.	Tavern Licenses issued.			Shop Licenses issued.			Tavern Licenses extended.			Shop Licenses extended.			Wholesale Licenses issued.		
	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.
Essex, North	48	48	49	14	14	11	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	2	1
" South	21	21	19	4	4	3	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Frontenac	7	13	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Glengarry	28	28	25	7	7	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grey, East	....	23	26	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" North	....	26	27	....	2	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	4	....
" South	....	18	21	....	5	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Haldimand	42	42	42	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Halton	38	38	41	1	1	1	....	3	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Hamilton	68	68	68	55	64	56	5	4	6	3	1	2	7	7	8
Hastings, East	28	31	32	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" North	20	23	22	4	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" West	34	35	36	8	9	9	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	3	3
Huron, East	36	37	35	1	1	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" South	43	45	47	7	10	10	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
" West	45	45	48	8	9	7	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
Kent, East	41	40	40	9	8	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" West	26	25	27	6	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Kingston	61	61	60	21	21	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	3
Lambton, East	26	26	27	8	8	7	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
" West	39	44	41	17	19	19	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lanark, North	15	....	13	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" South	17	7	15	6	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Leeds and Grenville, North, and South Grenville	41	39	38	10	8	6	....	....	3	....	....	2	....	....	....
Lennox	....	13	13	....	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Lincoln	66	65	66	25	20	15	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
London	58	58	57	35	37	34	3	1	1	1	....	1	1	1	2

Shop, Wholesale, Six Months' and Vessel Licenses, &c.—*Continued.*

Six Months' Licenses issued.			Vessel Licenses issued.			Total.			Amount of License duties, including those for Vessel Licenses, and Fines received by the Province.			Remarks.
1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	
									$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
....	....	1	1	1	1	64	66	65	1,393 70	1,437 90	1,276 67	
1	....	1	....	....	....	26	25	25	442 15	419 25	366 67	
....	....	....	....	....	....	7	13	14	45 03	158 98	110 00	Dunkin Act assumed to have been in force 1877-8, until quashed on 28th December.
....	....	....	....	....	....	35	35	32	585 75	592 58	466 67	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23	28	.....	.....	293 33	Dunkin Act in force 1877-8, and till Sept., 1878-9.
....	....	....	2	1	1	7	33	32	200 00	209 88	596 68	Do. do. As to figures of 1877-8, see note to Bruce, *ante*.
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	23	25	....	24 03	343 34	Dunkin Act in force 1877-8 and till Sept. 1878-9.
....	....	....	....	....	....	45	45	45	729 66	723 03	713 34	Change of figures of 1877-8 due to accounts not having been closed till after issue of last Report.
....	....	....	....	....	....	39	43	43	673 59	697 15	701 67	
1	1	1	2	2	....	141	147	141	4,120 67	4,650 01	4,063 67	
....	....	....	....	....	....	30	32	33	478 69	457 64	460 00	
....	....	....	....	....	....	24	28	27	327 96	404 55	356 57	
....	....	....	1	2	....	46	50	48	1,122 68	1,522 61	1,276 67	
....	....	....	....	....	....	39	39	37	579 45	599 60	503 33	
....	....	....	....	....	....	50	58	58	915 62	1,094 41	995 00	
....	....	....	....	....	....	53	55	57	1,069 90	1,117 68	1,040 00	
....	....	....	....	....	....	50	48	48	907 77	848 82	783 34	
....	....	....	1	....	....	33	30	33	704 14	545 55	513 34	
....	....	....	8	8	8	93	93	91	3,581 00	3,435 99	3,200 00	
....	1	1	....	....	....	35	35	35	536 88	565 34	526 66	
1	....	1	....	....	....	58	63	61	1,175 05	1,297 88	1,203 33	
....	....	....	....	....	....	18	....	14	257 11	... .	109 44	Dunkin Act in force 1878-9. Unexpended balance of that year applied in part refund of advances from County and Province. As to figures of 1877-8, see note to Bruce, *ante*.
....	....	....	....	....	....	23	11	19	357 01	238 06	231 66	Dunkin Act in force 1878-9, except in Perth. Unexpended balance of that year applied in part refund of advances from County and Province. As to figures of 1877-8, see note to Bruce, *ante*.
....	....	....	....	....	....	51	47	49	924 73	859 42	738 33	
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	17	16	.....	239 02	180 00	Dunkin Act in force 1877-8.
2	4	6	....	....	....	95	90	87	2,377 22	2,179 20	1,923 35	
....	....	....	....	....	....	98	97	95	2,999 76	3,282 12	2,744 45	

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement shewing the number of Tavern,

LICENSE DISTRICT.	Tavern Licenses issued.			Shop Licenses issued.			Tavern Licenses extended.			Shop Licenses extended.			Wholesale Licenses issued.		
	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.
Middlesex, East	64	71	72	10	10	7					1	2			
" North	39	36	31	6	6	5									
" West	36	36	33	7	5	4									
Monck	14	14	16	1	1	2									
Muskoka and Parry Sound	22	29	34			1									
Nipissing		2	3	1	1	1									
Norfolk	51	55	51	5	5	7	1						1		
Northumberland, East	24	22	24	8	7	5									
" West	27	23	28	5	5	5	3						2		
Ontario, North	38	31	33	5	5	6									
" South	20	24	27	4	3	3								2	
Ottawa	75	73	66	80	77	61							2		
Oxford, North	33	34	37	6	6	6							1		
" South	37	37	37	4	4	6									
Peel	35	38	37	7	6	6			2						
Perth, North	61	62	64	11	10	11	1								
" South	44	43	44	6	7	7									
Peterborough, East	18	14	16	3	3	3									
" West	25	21	23	8	8	9									
Prescott	30	30	26	4	5	5									
Prince Edward			23			2									
Renfrew, North	22	17	17	8	9	8									
" South	20	14	13	9	6	6		1							

Shop, Wholesale, Six Months' and Vessel Licenses, &c.—*Continued.*

Six Months' Licenses issued.			Vessel Licenses issued.			Total.			Amount of License duties, including those for Vessel Licenses, and Fines received by the Province.			Remarks.
1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	
									$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
....	....	....	....	....	....	74	82	81	1,408 02	1,538 46	1,356 67	
....	....	....	....	....	....	45	42	39	770 08	688 73	546 67	
....	....	....	....	....	....	43	41	37	790 25	733 27	563 34	
....	....	....	....	....	....	15	15	18	172 15	144 81	160 00	
1	1	....	....	....	....	23	30	35	463 56	692 74	975 00	
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	4	80 00	158 00	218 00	
....	....	....	....	....	....	58	60	58	1,040 90	1,051 81	936 67	
1	....	....	....	....	....	33	29	29	430 43	.....	330 00	Dunkin Act in force 1878-9 till 1st March. Unexpended balance of that year applied in part refund of advance from Province.
1	....	1	....	1	....	38	29	34	599 27	410 00	626 67	Dunkin Act in force 1878-9 till 1st March, except in Cobourg. Unexpended balance of that year applied in refund of advance from Province. As to figures of 1877-8, see note to Bruce, *ante*.
....	....	....	....	....	....	43	36	39	590 43	....	446 65	Dunkin Act in force 1878-9 till 1st March.
....	....	....	....	....	....	24	29	30	475 31	.....	513 33	Dunkin Act in force 1878-9 till 1st March. Unexpended balance of that year applied in part refund of advance from Province. As to figures of 1877-8, see note to Bruce, *ante*.
1	1	1	1	1	....	159	152	128	4,759 73	4,579 19	3,720 00	Additional licenses granted before 31st Dec., 1879, but the accounts respecting them not yet adjusted.
....	....	....	....	....	....	40	40	43	771 17	773 46	709 96	
....	....	....	....	....	....	41	41	43	852 59	761 37	775 00	
....	....	....	....	....	....	42	44	45	727 60	769 26	725 00	
....	....	....	....	....	....	73	72	75	1,527 60	1,466 06	1,486 66	
....	....	....	....	....	....	50	50	51	1,030 22	980 39	956 96	
....	1	....	....	1	....	21	19	19	258 05	302 43	213 35	
....	....	....	1	....	1	34	29	33	738 92	240 80	646 66	Dunkin Act in force 1878-9 till 1st March in two municipalities.
....	....	....	....	....	....	34	35	31	516 85	546 64	436 67	
....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	26	.....	.....	.....	Dunkin Act in force 1877-8-9. Accounts between Province and County not adjusted in time to insert details in Report.
....	....	....	....	....	....	30	26	25	608 79	569 85	426 66	
....	....	....	....	....	....	30	20	19	467 34	243 09	203 33	

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement shewing the number of Tavern,

LICENSE DISTRICT.	Tavern Licenses issued.			Shop Licenses issued.			Tavern Licenses extended.			Shop Licenses extended.			Wholesale Licenses issued.		
	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.
Russell	34	36	27												
Simcoe, East	34	35	32	5	5	5	2	1	1				1	1	1
" South	31	32	30	5	4	4	1				1				
" West	46	51	51	9	8	9			1	2	2				
Stormont	11	14	16												
Thunder Bay	11	11	13	3	3	3									1
Toronto	182	181	195	100	92	98	15	3		4			26	20	18
Victoria, North, and Haliburton	30	27	30	2	2	2									
Victoria, South	26	29	28	3	4	4				1					
Waterloo, North	43	44	46	9	10	8	1	1							
" South	41	43	41	8	7	7	1		3						
Welland	77	86	89	19	21	25	4	1		1					
Wellington, Centre	35	35	35	7	6	7	2						3		
" South	35	37	37	9	9	10									
" West	44	46	49	9	11	9	1								
Wentworth, North	35	24	35	8	4	4	1	1							
" South	21	23	27	2	2	2									
York, East	28		37	3		4	1								
" North	37		37	8		5	7								
" West	32		36	4		4	2			1					
Total	2845	2910	3083	739	724	715	63	25	21	16	6	12	65	52	38

Shop, Wholesale, Six Months' and Vessel Licenses, &c.—*Continued.*

Six Months' Licenses issued.			Vessel Licenses issued.			Total.			Amount of License duties, including those for Vessels Licenses, and Fines received by the Province.			Remarks.
1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	
									$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
....	....	....	....	....	....	34	36	27	587 05	508 14	340 00	
....	....	....	....	....	....	42	42	39	687 33	719 29	636 68	
....	....	....	....	....	....	37	37	34	579 98	589 55	493 34	
....	....	....	2	1	1	59	62	62	1,326 98	1,276 44	1,271 65	
....	....	....	....	....	....	11	14	16	116 96	182 95	180 00	
....	....	....	....	....	....	14	14	17	139 10	216 25	283 00	
....	....	....	6	10	6	333	306	317	9,854 20	9,465 61	9,266 66	
....	....	....	....	....	....	32	29	32	428 25	361 96	392 53	
....	....	....	....	....	....	30	33	32	442 79	562 16	487 47	
....	....	....	....	....	....	53	55	54	1,128 76	1,060 83	1,003 33	
....	....	....	....	....	....	50	50	51	893 53	934 57	793 34	
4	4	7	....	....	....	105	112	121	2,048 67	2,368 90	2,293 34	
....	....	....	....	....	....	47	41	42	698 66	684 72	606 67	
....	....	....	....	....	....	44	46	47	916 51	973 89	1,126 67	
....	....	....	....	....	....	54	57	58	1,009 42	1,026 08	988 33	
1	....	....	....	....	....	45	29	39	807 39	513 52	600 00	
....	....	....	....	....	....	23	25	29	337 72	370 85	360 00	Dunkin Act in force 1878-9, and till 31st May, 1879-80. Unexpended balance of 1878-9 applied in repayment of advances from Province, in full as regards the East and West Ridings and in part as regards the North Riding. As to figures of 1877-8 in East and North Ridings, see note to Bruce, *ante*.
....	....	....	....	....	....	32	....	41	548 24	235 09	485 00	
....	....	....	....	....	....	52	....	42	926 91	.....	503 33	
....	....	....	....	....	....	39	....	40	651 64	85 4.	466 66	
15	14	23	27	29	20	3770	3760	3912	78,784 46	75,213 05	74,643 10	

SCHEDULE B.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, BY COUNTIES, shewing the number of Tavern, Shop, Wholesale and Vessel Licenses issued in the several Counties of the Province, for the License years 1870, '1, '2, '3, '4, '5, '6, '7, '8, and '9.

COUNTY.	Year.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	Remarks.
Algoma (including Thunder Bay)	1870	8	8	.....	1	
	1871	9	6	.....	2	
	1872	15	8	.....	3	
	1873	24	15	.....	1	
	1874	30	14	.....	3	
	1875	36	15	....	3	
	1876	18	6			
	1877	19	5			
	1878	19	5			
May 1 to Dec. 31	1879	19	8	1		
Brant	1870	107	28			
	1871	103	27			
	1872	107	29			
	1873	108	28			
	1874	95	29			
	1875	73	22	2		
	1876	56	14	4		
	1877	.....	....	7	.....	Dunkin Act in force.
	1878	53	11	5		
May 1 to Dec. 31	1879	55	14	1		
Bruce	1870	92	13			
	1871	93	18			
	1872	106	25			
	1873	110	20			
	1874	180	25			
	1875	119	22			
	1876	88	13	3		
	1877	83	12	2		
	1878	83	9	2	.....	Dunkin Act in force for 10 months.
May 1 to Dec. 31	1879	87	10			
Carleton	1870	65				
	1871	63				
	1872	69	7			
	1873	63				
	1874	89	5			
	1875	79	8			
	1876	44	1	2		
	1877	55	3			
	1878	43	3			
May 1 to Dec. 31	1879	31	1			
Elgin	1870	81	23			
	1871	85	24			
	1872	88	25			
	1873	112	26			
	1874	113	25			
	1875	110	24			
	1876	66	16	2		
	1877	66	10			
	1878	69	12			
May 1 to Dec. 31	1879	70	14			

SCHEDULE B.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, BY COUNTIES, shewing the number of Tavern, Shop, Wholesale and Vessel Licenses issued in the several Counties of the Province, for the License years 1870, '1, '2, '3, '4, '5, '6, '7, '8, and '9.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	Year.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	Remarks.
Essex	1870	105	16			
	1871	104	15			
	1872	112	19			
	1873	122	22			
	1874	120	28	6		
	1875	101	25	6		
	1876	62	14	5	1	
	1877	69	18	1	1	
	1878	69	18	2	1	
May 1 to Dec. 31.	1879	68	14	1	1	
Frontenac	1870	66				
	1871	55				
	1872	65				
	1873	72	1			
	1874	71	2			
	1875	57	29			
	1876	29	.....	1		
	1877	17	.....	.....	.....	Dunkin Act assumed to be in
	1878	34				force till quashed, 28 Dec.
May 1 to Dec. 31.	1879	31				
Grey	1870	113	12			
	1871	112	13			
	1872	111	11			
	1873	118	13	.....	1	
	1874	115	20	.....	3	
	1875	114	16	.....	2	
	1876	77	11	5	2	
	1877	.....	.....	6	2	Dunkin Act in force.
	1878	72	7	4	1	do till Sep.
May 1 to Dec. 31.	1879	81	12	.....	1	
Haldimand	1870	79	13			
	1871	85	15			
	1872	89	15			
	1873	95	16			
	1874	96	16			
	1875	83	13			
	1876	45	5			
	1877	49	4			
	1878	49	4			
May 1 to Dec. 31.	1879	50	5			
Haliburton						See Victoria, *post.*

SCHEDULE B.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, BY COUNTIES, shewing the number of Tavern, Shop, Wholesale and Vessel Licenses issued in the several Counties of the Province, for the License years 1870, '1, '2, '3, '4, '5, '6, '7, '8, and '9.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	Year.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	Remarks.
Halton	1870	58	13			
	1871	60	10			
	1872	60	10			
	1873	60	8			
	1874	61	4			
	1875	58	5			
	1876	39	2	1		
	1877	38	1			
	1878	38	1			
May 1 to Dec. 31.	1879	41	1			
Hastings	1870	101	28			
	1871	103	23			
	1872	115	24			
	1873	118	24			
	1874	117	23	1		
	1875	100	21	2		
	1876	76	11	3	1	
	1877	82	14	3	1	
	1878	89	15	3	2	
May 1 to Dec. 31.	1879	90	15	3		
Huron	1870	144	40			
	1871	130	35			
	1872	133	38			
	1873	134	40			
	1874	150	38			
	1875	164	37	2		
	1876	113	16	3		
	1877	124	16			
	1878	127	20			
May 1 to Dec. 31.	1879	130	19			
Kent	1870	102	34			
	1871	102	42			
	1872	118	42			
	1873	129	37			
	1874	128	41	.....	1	
	1875	118	34	.....	1	
	1876	66	13	4	1	
	1877	67	15	.....	1	
	1878	65	13			
May 1 to Dec. 31.	1879	67	13			
Lambton	1870	73	28			
	1871	74	31			
	1872	82	33			
	1873	88	38			
	1874	89	44	1		
	1875	85	33			
	1876	65	28	1		
	1877	65	25			
	1878	70	27			
May 1 to Dec. 31.	1879	68	26			

SCHEDULE B.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, BY COUNTIES, shewing the number of Tavern, Shop, Wholesale and Vessel Licenses issued in the several Counties of the Province, for the License years 1870, '1, '2, '3, '4, '5, '6, '7, '8, and '9.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	Year.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	Remarks.
Lanark	1870	55	18			
	1871	58	20			
	1872	61	15			
	1873	63	16			
	1874	62	20	2		
	1875	62	14	1		
	1876	32	9	2		
	1877	32	9			
	1878	7	4	.....	.....	Dunkin Act in force, except
May 1 to Dec. 31	1879	28	5			in Perth.
Leeds and Grenville	1870	133	25	.....	1	
	1871	131	29	.....	1	
	1872	134	33			
	1873	141	29			
	1874	145	32	1		
	1875	136	24	1		
	1876	79	23	3		
	1877	101	25			
	1878	97	19			
May 1 to Dec. 31	1879	89	15			
Lennox and Addington..	1870	40	7			
	1871	45	7			
	1872	51	7			
	1873	46	7	....	1	
	1874	52	7			
	1875	46	8	....	1	
	1876	28	6	1		
	1877	.....	.....	1	.....	Dunkin Act in force.
	1878	36	6			
May 1 to Dec. 31	1879	37	4			
Lincoln	1870	92	31			
	1871	91	25			
	1872	96	24			
	1873	118	27			
	1874	94	23			
	1875	103	37			
	1876	70	31			
	1877	70	25			
	1878	69	21			
May 1 to Dec. 31	1879	71	17			
Middlesex	1870	163	31			
	1871	178	30			
	1872	186	32			
	1873	186	40			
	1874	188	17	1		
	1875	174	33			
	1876	122	26	3		
	1877	139	23			
	1878	143	21			
May 1 to Dec. 31	1879	139	16			

SCHEDULE B.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, BY COUNTIES, shewing the number of Tavern, Shop, Wholesale and Vessel Licenses, issued in the several Counties of the Province, for the License years 1870, '1, '2, '3, '4, '5, '6, '7, '8, and '9.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	Year.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel. Licenses.	Remarks.
Muskoka & Parry Sound	1870	10	.....	.....	1	
	1871	18	1	.....	1	
	1872					
	1873	3				
	1874	9				
	1875	23				
	1876	19				
	1877	22				
	1878	29				
May 1 to Dec. 31.	1879	34	1		.	
Nipissing	1877	.....	1			
	1878	2	1			
May 1 to Dec. 31.	1879	3	1			
Norfolk	1870	9	11			
	1871	72	13			
	1872	73	10			
	1873	64	7			
	1874	73	6			
	1875	74	6			
	1876	51	4	2		
	1877	51	5	1		
	1878	55	5			
May 1 to Dec. 31.	1879	51	7			
Northumberland and Durham	1870	133	30	.....	1	
	1871	134	28	.....	1	
	1872	137	36	.....	2	
	1873	132	37	.....	1	
	1874	135	35	2	1	
	1875	121	32	2	1	
	1876	102	27	4	1	
	1877	103	25	2	1	
	1878	89	21	2	2	Dunkin Act in force for 10
May 1 to Dec. 31.	1879	96	21	.....	1	months, except in Port Hope and Cobourg.
Ontario	1870	95	21			
	1871	103	25			
	1872	93	27			
	1873	100	28			
	1874	86	35			
	1875	87	23			
	1876	60	10			
	1877	58	9			
	1878	55	8	2	.....	Dunkin Act in force for 10
May 1 to Dec. 31.	1879	60	9			months.

SCHEDULE B.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, BY COUNTIES, shewing the number of Tavern, Shop, Wholesale and Vessel Licenses issued in the several Counties of the Province, for the License years 1870, '1, '2, '3, '4, '5, '6, '7, '8, and '9.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	Year.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	Remarks.
Oxford	1870	107	36			
	1871	108	38			
	1872	106	28			
	1873	106	29			
	1874	104	29			
	1875	102	25			
	1876	73	9	4		
	1877	70	10	1		
	1878	71	10			
May 1 to Dec. 31	1879	74	12			
Peel	1870	80	21			
	1871	89	26			
	1872	89	25			
	1873	89	17			
	1874	91	15			
	1875	86	15			
	1876	49	10			
	1877	57	9			
	1878	60	8			
May 1 to Dec. 31	1879	56	7			
Perth	1870	128	24			
	1871	137	23			
	1872	141	26			
	1873	133	34			
	1874	145	33			
	1875	135	25			
	1876	101	13	3		
	1877	105	17			
	1878	105	17			
May 1 to Dec. 31	1879	108	18			
Peterborough	1870	70	10			
	1871	82	12			
	1872	78	16	.....	1	
	1873	91	16			
	1874	98	16			
	1875	72	16			
	1876	40	11	2	1	
	1877	43	11	.....	1	
	1878	35	11	.....	1	Dunkin Act in force in part
May 1 to Dec. 31	1879	39	12	.....	1	of West Riding for 10 mo's.
Prescott and Russell	1870	38	5			
	1871	44	6			
	1872	45	7			
	1873	53	12			
	1874	63	10			
	1875	58	11	1		
	1876	52				
	1877	46	5			
	1878	49	5			
May 1 to Dec. 31	1879	38	5			

SCHEDULE B.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, BY COUNTIES, shewing the number of Tavern, Shop, Wholesale and Vessel Licenses issued in the several Counties of the Province, for the License years 1870, '1, '2, '3, '4, '5, '6, '7, '8, and '9—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	Year.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	Remarks.
Prince Edward	1870	10	2			
	1871	22	4		2	
	1872	21	4			
	1873	23	4			
	1874	22	3		3	
	1875	23	3		1	
	1876			1	1	Dunkin Act in force.
	1877					"
	1878					"
May 1 to Dec. 31	1879	23	2		1	
Renfrew	1870	83	31			
	1871	98	32		1	
	1872	96	33		1	
	1873	101	38		1	
	1874	100	35		1	
	1875	102	30	1	1	
	1876	51	20		1	
	1877	42	17			
	1878	31	15			
May 1 to Dec. 31	1879	30	14			
Simcoe	1870	165	37		4	
	1871	173	45			
	1872	207	52			
	1873	225	56			
	1874	223	42			
	1875	96	35	2	2	
	1876	135	24	2	2	
	1877	137	24	1	2	
	1878	149	21	1	1	
May 1 to Dec. 31	1879	135	20	1	1	
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1870	101	37			
	1871	99	36			
	1872	100	33			
	1873	106	32			
	1874	122	31			
	1875	80	28			
	1876	82	22			
	1877	87	17			
	1878	94	17			
May 1 to Dec. 31	1879	91	16			
Victoria	1870	65	12		3	
	1871	76	12			
	1872	73	10			
	1873	80	14		4	
	1874	78	13	1		
	1875	70	9		1	
	1876	55	5	1		Including Haliburton.
	1877	56	5			
	1878	56	6			
May 1 to Dec. 31.	1879	58	6			

SCHEDULE B.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, BY COUNTIES, shewing the number of Tavern, Shop, Wholesale and Vessel Licenses issued in the several Counties of the Province, for the License years 1870, '1, '2, '3, '4, '5, '6, '7, '8, and '9.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	Year.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	Remarks.
Waterloo.	1870	149	29			
	1871	147	30			
	1872	159	31			
	1873	143	33			
	1874	135	21	3		
	1875	136	20	13		
	1876	86	19	10		
	1877	84	17			
	1878	87	17			
May 1 Dec. 31.	1879	87	15			
Wellington	1870	184	58			
	1871	186	57			
	1872	201	57			
	1873	201	56			
	1874	183	52			
	1875	182	41	3		
	1876	138	29	3		
	1877	130	28	3		
	1878	134	29			
May 1 to Dec. 31	1879	136	29			
Welland	1870	124	20			
	1871	129	22			
	1872	135	22			
	1873	144	27			
	1874	145	28	3		
	1875	151	24			
	1876	73	19			
	1877	89	19			
	1878	89	21			
May 1 to Dec. 31	1879	92	25			
Wentworth.....	1870	97	21			
	1871	100	22			
	1872	109	22			
	1873	109	25			
	1874	110	32	4		
	1875	107	19	2		
	1876	61	11	2		
	1877	55	10			
	1878	47	6			
May 1 to Dec. 31	1879	62	6			
York	1870	163	19	.....	2	
	1871	164	44			
	1872	165	20			
	1873	174	22			
	1874	148	39			
	1875	164	35			
	1876	108	16	1		
	1877	97	15			
	1878	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dunkin Act in force.
May 1 to Dec. 31	1869	110	13	.....	.....	" " one month (May).

SCHEDULE B.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, BY COUNTIES, shewing the number of Tavern, Shop, Wholesale and Vessel Licenses issued in the several Counties of the Province, for the License years 1870, '1, '2, '3, '4, '5, '5, '6, '7, '8, and '9.—*Continued.*

CITY.	Year.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	Remarks.
Toronto	1870	241	82		3	
	1871	241	100		3	
	1872	242	122		3	
	1873	282	172		6	
	1874	309	184	21	16	
	1875	299	128	28	9	
	1876	215	100	39	9	
	1877	182	100	26	6	
	1878	181	92	20	10	
May 1 to Dec. 31.	1879	195	98	18	6	
Hamilton	1870	99	68		9	
	1871	112	81		9	
	1872	118	86		10	
	1873	120	103		1	
	1874	127	93		3	
	1875	110	72			
	1876	68	61	11	1	
	1877	68	55	7	2	
	1878	68	64	7	2	
May 1 to Dec. 31.	1879	68	56	8		
Ottawa	1870	94	52			
	1871	89	63			
	1872	99	77			
	1873	125	87			
	1874	120	77	6		
	1875	114	148	7		
	1876	75	77	7	1	
	1877	75	80	2	1	
	1878	73	77		1	
May 1 to Dec. 31.	1879	66	61			
London	1870	80	31			
	1871	87	36			
	1872	83	31			
	1873	100	40			
	1874	75	40	3		
	1875	75	74	2		
	1876	57	34	5		
	1877	58	35	1		
	1878	58	37	1		
May 1 to Dec. 31.	1879	57	34	2		
Kingston	1870	87	30			
	1871	98	25			
	1872	101	27			
	1873	98	26		1	
	1874	97	25		1	
	1875	75	20	3	1	
	1876	53	23	6	5	
	1877	61	21	3	8	
	1878	61	21	3	8	
May 1 to Dec. 31.	1879	60	20	3	8	

SCHEDULE B.—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION, shewing the total number of Licenses issued in the several Counties in the Province, including the Cities, during the license years 1870, '1, '2, '3, '4, '5, '6, 7, '8, and '9.

Years.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Vessel.	Total.
1870	4089	1055	.....	25	5169
1871	4299	1151	.....	19	5469
1872	4460	1199	.....	20	5679
1873	4709	1322	.....	17	6048
1874	4793	1307	52	33	6185
1875	4459	1237	78	24	5818
1876	2977	787	147	27	3938
1877	2845	739	65	27	3676
1878	2910	724	52	29	3715
May 1 to Dec. 31 1879	3083	715	38	20	3856

The Six Months' Licenses and the Licenses *extended* for three months do not appear in the above recapitulation, and as a consequence the total number of Licenses issued, according to this Statement, does not correspond with the total number as shown in Schedules A and C. An *extended* License is good for three months only. It is not in the nature of a new License, but simply a permission, granted by the Board of Commissioners to the holder of a License expiring in April, to continue his business under the old License for three months, that he may be enabled to dispose of his stock-on-hand and quit the business without loss. A Six Months' License runs from the first day of May to the first day of November, and is not valid after the latter date. They are granted in localities which are largely resorted to in summer by visitors, where the Boards of Commissioners are of opinion that increased tavern accommodation for the summer months is necessary.

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, BY MUNICIPALITIES, shewing the number of Licenses issued
Accounts for Licenses issued and Fines imposed in each Municipality, and the
and 1878-9, and the period from 1st May to 31st December of the license year

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.			Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.		
		1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.
ADDINGTON.	Camden	....	13	13	....	1	1	..	..	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Sheffield	....	7	6	....	1	....	..	..	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Newburgh	....	2	2	....	....	....	..	..	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Loughborough	4	5	5	....	..	....	..	..	.....	....	....	..	..	..	....
	Portland	4	6	4	....	....	....	..	..	.....	....	..	....	..	....	....
	Oso	....	2	3	....	....	....	..	..	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Barrie	....	1	..	..	..	....	..	..	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Hinchinbrooke	2	5	3	....	..	....	..	..	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Kaladar & Anglesea	....	1	2	....	....	....	..	..	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Palmerston, &c.	....	1	1	....	....	....	..	..	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Bedford	....	1	1	....	....	....	..	..	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Denbigh, Abinger, &c.	....	....	1	..	..	....	..	..	.....	....	....	..	..	....	....
ALGOMA.	Sault Ste. Marie	2	2	1	1	1	3	..	..	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Howland	2	1	1	....	....	....	..	..	.....	....	....	....	....	..	....
	Assiginac	2	..	2	..	..	....	..	..	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Gordon	....	....	1	..	....	1	..	..	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Unorganized Territory	2	3	3	1	1	1	..	..	.....	....	....	....	..	....	....
NORTH BRANT.	Paris	....	7	7	....	2	2	1	..	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	South Dumfries	....	5	5	..	....	....	..	..	.....	..	....	.....	....	....	....
	Brantford, Tnship, Northerly portion	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.	....	....	....
	Onondaga	....	3	3	....	..	..	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	....
SOUTH BRANT.	Brantford, City	....	21	21	....	9	12	6	5	1	....	....	.....	..	.....	....
	Brantford, Tnship, Southerly portion	....	6	5	..	..	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Oakland	....	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Barford	....	6	8	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
BROCKVILLE AND SOUTH LEEDS.	Brockville	19	20	20	8	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	.	1	....	....
	Gananoque	8	7	7	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Newboro'	2	2	2	2	2	2	....	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Bastard & Burgess	5	5	5	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Rear of Yonge and Escott	4	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	North Crosby	3	4	3	1	1	1	..	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	South Crosby	5	3	2	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....
	Rear of Leeds and Landsdowne	6	6	4	1	1	1	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Elizabethtown	8	8	5	....	....	....	..	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Front of Yonge	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Front of Leeds and Landsdowne	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	..	....	....	....	....	....
	Front of Escott	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....

DULE C.

in each Municipality, the gross sums deposited to the credit of the License Fund Revenue received by the Treasurer of each Municipality during the license years 1877-8 1879-80.

Six Months.			Total.			Amounts received for Licenses issued and Fines imposed in each Municipality.			Amounts paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1878.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	
						$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
....	....	....	....	14	14	230 00	895 20	840 00	42 48	461 58	374 99	Dunkin Act in force in 1877-8, but in Tn-ships of Loughboro', Portland & Hinchinbrooke only for part of the year. The amount payable to these Tnships in '79-80 reduced by refund in respect of over-payment to them in 1877-8.
....	....	....	....	8	6	200 00	602 00	360 00	40 46	310 69	160 71	
..	....	....	....	2	2	50 00	120 00	120 00	10 1	61 89	53 57	
....	....	....	4	5	5	303 00	340 00	300 00	61 30	175 28	80 36	
...	..	....	4	6	4	349 60	380 00	240 00	70 71	195 90	5 57	
...	....	....	...	2	3	60 00	120 00	180 00	12 15	61 89	80 36	
....	....	..	....	1	....	.....	60 00	.. ..	.....	30 94	.....	
...	....	....	2	5	3	160 00	300 00	180 00	32 37	154 65	53 57	
...	....	....	....	1	2	20 00	60 00	120 00	4 04	30 97	53 57	
....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	60 00	60 00	... ...	30 95	26 79	
....	....	..	..	1	1	.....	60 00	80 00	.....	30 95	35 72	
...	....	...	....	....	1	.....	.....	60 00	.....	.... ..	26 79	
....	....	....	3	3	4	450 00	450 00	550 00	366 75	358 64	410 00	
....	....	....	2	1	1	120 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	29 51	25 00	
....	....	....	2	2	2	130 00	130 00	130 00	70 50	69 07	60 00	
...	....	....	..	....	2	.....	.... .	125 00	.....	.....	53 00	
....	...	....	3	4	4	180 00	240 00	259 95	.....	.....	.....	
....	....	...	1	9	9	365 00	1,035 00	960 00	.....	575 40	501 82	Dunkin Act in force 1877-8. The unexpended funds for that year applied in part repayment of advances made by the Province and County respectively.
....	....	....	....	5	5	65 00	308 00	320 00	.....	125 25	116 37	
...	....	..	....	3	3	.....	220 00	210 00	.....	89 46	76 37	
....	...	..	....	3	3	103 00	232 25	180 00	.. ....	94 45	65 44	
...	....	...	6	35	34	1,370 00	4,577 50	3,920 00	.....	2,156 99	2,241 15	
...	....	....	....	6	5	.....	410 00	300 00	. ....	197 12	154 85	Dunkin Act in force 1877-8.
...	....	....	....	2	3	10 00	120 00	180 00	.....	57 70	92 90	
....	...	..	...	6	8	20 00	360 00	480 00	.... ..	173 09	247 77	
....	....	...	28	24	23	3,715 00	3,000 00	2,875 00	2,565 61	2,107 85	1,959 56	
....	....	....	10	9	9	1,760 00	1,460 00	1,210 00	1,298 06	1,199 79	941 34	
....	....	....	4	4	4	320 00	300 00	300 00	191 69	188 48	180 56	
....	...	...	6	6	5	360 00	360 00	300 00	198 71	192 75	150 73	
.. .	....	...	4	3	3	240 00	180 00	180 00	132 47	96 35	90 44	
....	....	....	4	5	4	240 00	300 00	240 00	132 48	160 66	120 59	
....	....	....	5	3	2	300 00	180 00	120 00	165 58	95 35	60 29	
....	....	....	7	7	5	420 00	420 00	300 00	206 28	224 85	150 73	
...	...	..	8	8	5	500 00	500 00	300 00	249 00	267 67	150 73	
....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
....	....	....	..	....	....	20 00	.... ..	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	Dunkin Act in force 1877-8-9-80.
..	....	....	....	....	....	.....	20 00	.....	.....	1 07	.....	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement shewing the Licenses issued in, and the

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.			Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.		
		1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.
NORTH BRUCE.	Amabel	3	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Albemarle	....	1	1	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Arran	6	6	4	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....
	Bruce	4	2	3	...	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
	Elderslie	3	2	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Port Elgin	3	3	5	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Paisley	4	4	4	1	..	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Southampton	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	.	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Saugeen	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Tiverton	...	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
SOUTH BRUCE.	Kincardine, Town	8	7	6	3	3	2	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Carrick	9	10	11	1	....	1	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..
	Walkerton	6	5	7	2	2	2	...	...	....	1	..	....	....	...	....
	Kinloss	3	5	4	..	....	....	....	....	....	...	..	....	....	....	....
	Greenock	5	7	6	....	....	....	....	. .	....	1	...	....	....	....	...
	Culross	1	1	2	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Brant	8	7	8	....	..	....	. .	...	..	....	....	....	....	....	...
	Kincardine, T'nship	4	2	1	1	...	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
	Huron	3	2	3	....	1	1		....	....	....	....	..	....	....	...
	Lucknow	4	5	4	2	2	2	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	...	...
	Teeswater	4	4	4	1	1	....	....	....	....	..	...	....	....	....	....
CARDWELL.	Adjala	8	10	6	2	1	1	....	....	....	1	...	....	....	....	....
	Caledon	12	10	9	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Tecumseth	8	11	9	2	3	1	....	....	....	1	....	.	....	....	...
	Bolton	3	3	3	....	....	....	...	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	...
	Albion	7	9	7	1	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	..	....
CARLETON.	Huntly	4	1	.....	1	1	.....	....	...	.....	....	..	.....	....	....	....
	North Gower	5	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Marlborough	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....
	Goulburn	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Richmond	2	2	1	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	March	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Nepean	21	15	10	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	.	....	....	....	....
CORNWALL.	Cornwall, T'nship	12	14	14	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....
	Cornwall, Town	8	10	10	4	3	3	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....
DUFFERIN.	Orangeville	7	8	8	2	2	3	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mulmur	5	6	4	...	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mono	5	4	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Melancthon	....	5	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.	....	....	....	....
	Garafraxa, East	3	3	3	....	....	....	..	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Amaranth	6	5	4	1	1	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Shelburne, Village	...	...	3	.....	.....	2	....	....	..	....	...	.....	....	....	....

amounts received from, and paid to, each Municipality, &c.—*Continued.*

Six Months.			Total.			Amounts received for Licenses issued and Fines imposed in each Municipality.			Amounts paid to Municipalites.			Remarks.
1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	
						$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
....	...	....	3	3	2	200 00	70 00	160 00	95 97	2 97	94 13	Dunkin Act in force during first 10 months and licenses granted for last two months of '78-9. The difference between the figs. of this and the last Report as to '77-8 arises from the acc'ts of that year, in this & other Districts where the Dunkin Act was in force, not having been closed until after the Report of '78 had been published.
....	.. .	....	....	1	1	20 00	10 00	60 00	9 58	43	27 07	
...	....	....	6	6	4	380 00	60 00	400 00	182 33	2 55	268 27	
....	.. .	....	4	2	3	240 00	20 00	180 00	115 16	85	81 19	
....	....	....	3	2	4	180 00	40 00	400 00	86 36	1 70	268 27	
.. .	....	...	4	4	6	498 00	260 00	700 00	343 00	68 47	502 37	
....	...	....	5	5	5	775 00	230 00	620 00	619 90	48 03	455 32	
....	....	1	4	4	5	240 00	60 00	270 09	115 16	2 55	121 79	
....	....	....	1	1	1	100 00	10 00	60 00	47 97	43	27 07	
....	....	....	....	2	3	.....	20 00	255 00	.....	85	156 19	
....	....	....	11	10	8	1,375 00	133 40	900 00	997 32	31 13	600 13	Dunkin Act in force during first 10months and licenses granted for last two months of 1878-9. As to figs. of 1877-8, see note to North Bruce *ante*.
....	....	....	10	10	12	600 00	100 00	720 00	342 49	23 35	382 67	
....	...	....	9	7	9	1,063 75	158 32	1,151 69	766 56	86 79	820 59	
....	...	....	3	5	4	240 00	50 00	240 00	136 99	11 70	127 55	
....	....	....	6	7	6	315 00	70 00	360 00	179 81	16 33	191 33	
....	....	....	1	1	2	60 00	10 00	120 00	34 25	2 33	63 77	
....	. .	....	8	7	8	500 00	70 00	480 00	285 41	16 33	255 09	
....	....	....	5	2	1	350 00	20 00	60 00	223 25	4 67	31 89	
....	....	....	3	3	4	180 00	30 00	240 00	102 74	7 00	127 55	
....	.. .	...	6	7	6	700 00	70 00	780 00	545 48	16 33	611 33	
....	....	....	5	5	4	450 00	68 33	300 00	327 66	30 03	187 55	
....	. .	....	11	11	7	640 00	660 00	420 00	273 83	356 59	198 02	
....	....	....	13	12	10	1,120 00	830 00	700 00	645 78	499 04	382 88	
....	....	....	11	14	10	705 00	862 50	600 00	317 16	465 99	282 88	
....	.. .	....	3	3	3	500 00	365 00	345 00	367 49	273 06	249 87	
....	....	....	8	9	7	540 00	560 00	420 00	281 03	302 56	198 02	
....	....	....	5	2	....	300 00	120 00	. .....	154 16	54 48	.....	Dunkin Act in force in March in '77-8: license issued that year under misapprehension.
....	....	....	5	4	3	300 00	300 00	180 00	154 16	136 02	49 40	
....	.. .	....	2	1	1	120 00	60 00	60 00	61 67	27 25	16 47	
...	....	....	3	2	....	180 00	120 00	.....	92 51	54 46	.....	
...	...	....	4	3	2	240 00	200 00	120 00	107 47	90 77	32 95	
....	....	....	1	1	1	230 00	60 00	60 00	35 80	27 25	16 47	
....	....	....	21	16	10	1,260 00	980 00	600 00	599 88	444 73	164 71	
....	....	...	14	16	16	1,020 00	1,130 00	1,110 00	585 79	663 87	623 60	
...	....	....	12	13	13	2,480 00	2,660 00	2,600 00	1,976 62	2,136 82	2,073 07	
....	....	....	9	10	11	1,430 00	1,500 00	1,450 00	1,007 60	1,095 85	1,192 54	Dunkin Act in force in Melancthon, '77-8 & part of '78-9; licenses granted during last five months of latter year.
....	....	....	5	6	4	340 00	360 00	240 00	130 74	178 16	115 06	
....	....	....	6	4	3	380 00	240 00	180 00	179 26	118 77	86 29	
....	....	....	....	5	4	160 00	145 00	240 00	43 91	19 84	115 06	
....	....	....	3	3	3	240 00	200 00	180 00	103 19	91 81	86 29	
....	....	....	7	6	4	460 00	380 00	240 00	201 12	180 89	115 06	
....	...	....	....	....	5	.....	.. ..	300 00	.....	.....	143 82	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement shewing the Licenses issued in, and the

License District.	MUNICIPALITY.	Tavern.			Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.		
		1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.
DUNDAS.	Iroquois	4	4	4	1	1	1									
	Matilda	3	2			1										
	Morrisburgh	5	5	5	3	3	3				1	1				
	Winchester	5	7	7												
	Williamsburgh	5	5	5												
	Mountain	6	5	5												
EAST DURHAM.	Manvers	6	2	3												
	Cavan	10	9	8	3	1	1									
	Hope	4	2	1												
	Port Hope	14	14	14	6	6	6									
WEST DURHAM.	Darlington	3	3	3							1					
	Cartwright	2	2	2		1	1									
	Bowmanville	5	4	5	2		2		2							
	Newcastle	4	4	4	1	1	1									
	Clarke	4	4	4							1					
ELGIN.	Dunwich	6	6	6	1	1	1									
	Bayham	8	8	8	1	1	1									
	Aldborough	6	5	7		1										
	Southwold	7	7	7												
	South Dorchester	3	1	1	1	1	1									
	Malahide	5	4	3												
	Yarmouth	8	10	9												
	Vienna	2	2	2	1	1	1									
	Aylmer	4	4	4	1	1	3									
	St. Thomas	13	15	16	4	5	6					1				
	Port Stanley	4	4	4	1	1	1									
	Springfield		3	3												
NORTH ESSEX.	West Tilbury	6	6	6												
	Maidstone	3	2	2												
	Windsor	15	15	15	8	8	6	1	2	1		1				
	Rochester	3	3	3												
	East Sandwich	9	10	11	2	2										2
	West Sandwich	4	4	4												
	Sandwich, Town	5	5	5	3	3	3									
	Belle River	3	3	3	1	1	2									

amounts received from, and paid to each Municipality, &c.—*Continued.*

Six Months.			Total.			Amounts received for Licenses issued and Fines imposed in each Municipality.			Amounts paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	
						$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
.....	.....	....	5	5	5	665 00	560 00	560 00	414 07	361 01	333 33	
.....	.....	....	3	3	....	210 00	210 00	.....	116 45	122 17	.....	
.....	.....	....	9	9	8	995 00	995 00	950 00	727 42	738 92	683 33	
.....	.....	....	5	7	7	375 00	760 00	700 00	222 88	525 79	466 67	
.....	.....	....	5	3	5	360 00	360 00	375 00	144 67	153 62	208 33	
.....	.....	...	6	5	5	440 60	300 00	300 00	257 86	153 62	133 33	
.....	.....	....	6	2	3	380 00	99 00	180 00	210 96	.....	85 71	Dunkin Act in force during first 10 mos. & licenses granted for last 2 mos. of '78-9. The unexpended bal. of that year paid on acc't of advance from the Province. As to figs. of '77-8, see note to North Bruce, *ante.*
.....	.....	....	13	10	9	780 00	120 00	700 00	432 98	.....	417 15	
.....	.....	....	4	2	1	240 00	20 00	100 00	133 23	.....	68 57	
.....	.....	.....	20	20	20	3,020 00	3,080 00	3,000 00	2,303 69	2,278 31	2,161 91	
.....	.....	....	4	3	3	195 00	50 00	300 00	83 43	6 64	187 66	Dunkin Act in force during first 10 mos. and licenses issued for last 2 mos. of 78-9. As to figs. of 1877-8, see note to North Bruce, *ante.*
.....	.....	....	2	3	3	120 00	50 00	180 00	51 39	6 64	67 65	
.....	.....	....	7	6	7	970 00	486 68	1,025 00	588 37	76 23	675 47	
.....	.....	1	5	5	6	375 00	107 10	437 50	203 47	25 08	231 52	
.....	.....	....	5	4	4	358 75	135 00	360 00	190 03	26 61	150 20	
.....	.....	....	7	7	7	680 00	510 00	510 00	502 38	334 67	329 35	
.....	.....	....	9	9	9	510 00	560 00	540 00	311 73	336 14	307 73	
.....	.....	....	6	6	7	450 00	360 00	455 00	298 04	299 62	274 35	
.....	.....	....	7	7	7	440 00	420 00	420 00	253 92	244 67	239 35	
.....	.....	....	4	2	2	202 00	124 00	120 00	116 61	72 23	68 39	
.....	.....	....	5	4	3	360 00	280 00	180 00	207 76	163 13	102 58	
.....	.....	....	8	10	9	580 00	620 00	540 00	334 72	361 18	307 73	
.....	.....	....	3	3	3	220 00	190 00	180 00	135 46	114 81	102 58	
.....	.....	....	5	5	7	500 00	500 00	560 00	373 15	374 75	379 35	
.....	.....	....	17	21	22	3,560 00	4,160 00	4,400 00	2,889 65	3,437 89	3,642 95	
1	1	1	6	6	6	652 50	555 00	495 00	501 42	415 16	353 07	
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	220 00	180 00	.....	128 18	102 58	
.....	.....	....	6	6	6	380 00	360 00	360 00	207 93	207 62	193 41	
.....	.....	....	3	2	2	200 00	120 00	120 00	109 40	69 21	64 47	
.....	.....	1	24	25	23	4,120 00	4,150 00	3,337 50	3,163 80	3,241 11	2,481 51	
.....	.....	....	3	3	3	180 00	180 00	180 00	98 55	103 81	96 71	
.....	.....	....	11	12	13	720 00	720 00	690 00	393 88	415 21	370 73	
.....	.....	....	4	4	4	240 00	240 00	240 00	131 40	138 40	128 95	
.....	.....	....	8	8	8	835 00	835 00	835 00	545 38	564 07	538 86	
.....	.....	....	4	4	5	260 00	240 00	300 00	142 25	138 40	161 19	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement shewing the Licenses issued in, and the

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.			Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.		
		1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.
SOUTH ESSEX.	Mersea	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Leamington	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Amherstburgh	5	5	3	4	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Anderdon	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Malden	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
	Colchester	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Gosfield	5	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Kingsville	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
FRONTENAC.	Kingston, Tnship	2	2	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Storrington	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Pittsburgh	....	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Wolfe Island	1	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Portsmouth	2	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
GLENGARRY.	Charlottenburgh	10	10	9	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Lochiel	7	7	2	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Lancaster	7	8	2	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Kenyon	4	3	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
EAST GREY.	Artemesia	....	4	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Proton	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Holland	....	8	7	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Collingwood, Tnship.	....	6	5	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Euphrasia	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Osprey	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
NORTH GREY.	Owen Sound	....	9	9	....	1	3	5	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Sullivan	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Meaford	....	6	3	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Derby	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Keppel	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Sydenham	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	St. Vincent	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
SOUTH GREY.	Durham	....	2	3	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Bentinck	....	4	4	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Glenelg	....	2	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Normanby	....	9	8	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Egremont	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

amounts received from, and paid to, each Municipality, &c.—*Continued.*

Six Months.			Total.			Amounts received for Licenses issued and Fines imposed in each Municipality.			Amounts paid to Municipalities			Remarks.
1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	
						$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
....	....	....	2	2	2	140 00	160 00	160 00	60 05	99 88	84 08	
1	....	1	4	3	4	210 00	210 00	210 00	105 66	119 85	96 22	
....	....	....	10	9	9	940 00	900 00	900 00	529 63	539 34	509 87	
....	....	....	3	3	3	180 00	180 00	180 00	90 04	89 85	82 47	
....	....	....	2	2	1	120 00	120 00	15 00	60 03	59 88	7 21	
....	....	....	....	....	....	20 00	.....	.....	9 41	.....	.....	Dunkin Act in force
....	....	....	5	4	4	300 00	240 00	240 00	147 42	119 75	109 96	1877-8-9-80.
....	....	....	....	2	2	.....	120 00	120 00	.....	99 90	68 52	
....	....	....	2	2	5	250 00	260 00	340 00	29 45	81 87	85 00	Dunkin Act assumed
....	....	....	2	2	2	140 00	140 00	120 00	16 48	44 09	30 00	to have been in force
....	....	....	....	4	2	165 00	200 00	120 00	19 40	91 31	30 00	in 77-8, till quashed
....	....	....	1	3	2	90 00	200 00	120 00	10 61	62 98	30 00	on 28th Dec. 1877,
....	....	....	2	2	3	120 00	120 00	180 00	19 42	37 79	45 00	after which licenses
												issued.
....	....	....	12	11	10	820 00	790 00	640 00	418 09	405 33	304 77	
....	....	....	9	9	8	640 00	620 00	520 00	343 56	297 57	268 56	
....	....	....	9	11	11	780 00	700 00	660 00	287 25	359 15	314 29	
....	....	....	5	4	3	320 00	240 00	180 00	159 76	123 14	85 71	
....	....	....	....	4	5	20 00	125 00	520 00	.....	.....	312 93	Dunkin Act in force
....	....	....	....	3	5	60 00	95 00	375 00	.....	.....	180 89	in 1877-8, and till
....	....	....	....	8	8	105 00	200 00	480 00	.....	.....	169 40	Sept. 1878-9. Licenses
....	....	....	....	6	6	95 00	150 00	410 00	.....	.....	163 73	granted for 5 mos. of
....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	25 00	60 00	.....	.....	21 19	latter year.
....	....	....	....	1	3	.....	25 00	180 00	.....	.....	63 53	
....	....	....	5	13	12	820 00	1,018 50	1,200 00	.....	306 15	665 71	Dunkin Act in force
....	....	....	....	1	2	60 00	25 00	120 00	.....	3 63	53 21	1877-8 and till Sept.
....	....	....	....	8	7	290 00	523 45	750 00	.....	195 73	438 33	78-9. Licenses grant-
....	....	....	....	5	5	60 00	125 00	300 00	.....	18 17	133 04	ed for 5 mos. of latter
....	....	....	....	2	2	.....	50 00	120 00	.....	7 27	53 21	year. As to figures of
....	....	....	....	2	2	.....	70 00	120 00	.....	10 17	53 21	1877-8, see note to
....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	25 00	60 00	.....	3 63	26 61	North Bruce, *ante*.
....	....	....	1	4	4	170 00	208 50	450 00	.....	69 93	269 07	Dunkin Act in force
....	....	....	....	5	6	20 00	125 00	360 00	.....	9 61	156 45	1877-8, and till Sept.
....	....	....	....	3	5	.....	75 00	300 00	.....	5 77	130 38	78-9. Licenses grant-
....	....	....	10	8	8	160 00	250 00	480 00	.....	19 22	208 61	ed for part of latter
....	....	....	1	2	2	10 00	25 00	120 00	.....	1 92	52 15	year. As to figures of
												77-8, see note to North
												Bruce, *ante*.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement shewing the Licenses issued in, and the

License District.	MUNICIPALITY.	Tavern.			Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.		
		1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.
HALDIMAND	Cayuga, Village	5	5	5	1	1	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Caledonia	4	4	4	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Oneida	4	3	3	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Cayuga, North, Tp.	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Dunn	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Rainham	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Walpole	12	13	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Seneca	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
HALTON.	Nelson	1	5	4	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
	Nassagaweya	2	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Esquesing	7	8	8	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Burlington	4	3	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....
	Georgetown	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Oakville	5	4	6	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....
	Milton	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Acton	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Trafalgar	5	4	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
HAMILTON.	Hamilton, City	68	68	68	55	64	56	7	7	8	5	4	6	3	1	2
EAST HASTINGS.	Tyendinaga	10	13	11	1	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Hungerford	6	6	7	1	1	1	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Thurlow	9	10	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mill Point	3	2	3	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
NORTH HASTINGS.	Marmora and Lake	3	4	4	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Huntingdon	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Stirling	3	3	3	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Madoc, Township	4	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Elzevir and Grimsthorpe	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Tudor, Wollaston and Cashel	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Tudor, Limerick, Wollaston and Cashel	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Herschel and Monteagle	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Rawdon	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Madoc, Village	....	3	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Monteagle and Cashel	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

amounts received from, and paid to, each Municipality, &c.—*Continued.*

Six Months.			Total.			Amounts received for Licenses issued and Fines imposed in each Municipality.			Amounts paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	
						$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
....	....	....	6	6	6	480 00	480 00	480 00	313 15	311 57	310 22	Change in figures of 1877-8 attributable to accounts not having been closed at date of last Report.
...	....	....	5	6	6	620 00	740 00	720 00	471 54	562 21	550 22	
....	....	....	5	3	3	300 00	180 00	180 00	160 97	95 79	95 11	
...	....	....	4	4	4	240 00	240 00	240 00	128 78	127 52	126 81	
....	....	....	4	4	4	240 00	240 00	240 00	128 78	127 52	126 81	
....	....	....	4	4	4	240 00	240 00	240 00	128 78	127 52	126 81	
..	....	....	12	13	13	720 00	780 00	780 00	386 31	414 43	412 15	
....	....	....	5	5	5	400 00	400 00	400 00	260 97	259 49	258 53	
....	....	....	4	6	4	240 00	305 00	240 00	125 13	160 79	122 25	
....	....	....	2	3	3	141 00	180 00	180 00	76 57	94 89	91 69	
....	....	....	7	8	8	630 00	560 00	560 00	444 11	333 07	324 51	
....	....	....	4	4	5	400 00	345 00	425 00	284 93	243 34	299 89	
...	....	...	4	4	4	280 00	280 00	280 00	165 13	166 52	162 25	
....	....	....	6	7	7	600 00	590 00	700 00	370 25	360 67	425 23	
....	....	....	4	4	4	480 00	480 00	480 00	326 81	328 69	323 01	
....	....	....	3	3	3	252 00	300 00	225 00	161 53	214 89	136 69	
...	...	....	5	4	5	395 00	300 00	375 00	244 75	186 52	227 81	
1	1	1	139	145	141	24371 68	22091 50	20266 00	17848 48	15395 22	14452 33	
....	....	....	11	13	11	680 00	800 00	660 00	329 19	377 42	306 67	
....	....	....	7	7	8	459 00	420 00	480 00	227 00	198 22	223 03	
....	....	....	9	10	11	605 00	600 00	660 00	361 76	283 07	366 67	
....	....	....	3	2	3	620 00	400 00	600 00	519 46	336 61	503 63	
....	....	. .	4	5	5	240 00	300 00	300 00	107 12	141 14	132 10	
....	....	....	3	3	3	180 00	180 00	180 00	80 33	84 68	79 26	
....	....	....	5	5	5	300 00	320 00	300 00	133 90	150 54	132 10	
....	....	....	5	2	2	300 00	120 00	120 00	133 91	56 45	52 84	
....	....	....	2	2	2	120 00	140 00	120 00	53 56	65 85	52 84	
....	....	....	2	....	....	140 00	.....	.....	66 90	.....	.....	
....	....	....	....	3	3	.....	180 00	180 00	.....	84 68	79 26	
....	....	..	....	1	1	.....	60 00	60 00	.....	28 21	26 41	
....	....	..	2	2	2	120 00	120 00	120 00	53 56	56 45	52 84	
....	....	....	....	5	4	.... ..	300 00	240 00	.....	141 14	105 68	
....	....	....	1	....	....	60 00	.....	.....	26 79	.....	.....	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement shewing the Licenses issued in, and the

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.			Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.		
		1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.
WEST HASTINGS.	Belleville	24	24	25	6	7	7	3	3	3	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Trenton	7	7	7	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sidney	3	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
EAST HURON.	Grey	8	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	McKillop	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hullett, East part	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Morris	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Howick	9	9	8	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Turnberry, E. part	3	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Brussels	5	5	5	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wroxeter	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SOUTH HURON.	Exeter	5	5	5	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Seaforth	6	7	7	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Goderich, Township, South part	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bayfield	4	4	4	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Stephen	10	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	Usborne	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hay	6	7	8	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tuckersmith	3	3	4	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Stanley	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WEST HURON.	Goderich, Town	9	10	10	3	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	Goderich, Township, North part	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wawanosh, East	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hullett, West part	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wawanosh, West	3	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Turnberry, W. part	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wingham	6	6	6	2	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	Clinton	7	7	7	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ashfield	4	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Colborne	8	7	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Blythe	4	4	4	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
EAST KENT.	Howard	4	4	3	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Blenheim	4	3	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dresden	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Thamesville	3	3	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Camden	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bothwell	4	4	4	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Harwich	8	9	9	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Orford	8	7	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ridgetown	3	4	4	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

amounts received from, and paid to, each Municipality, &c.—*Continued.*

Six Months.			Total.			Amounts received for Licenses issued and Fines imposed in each Municipality.			Amounts paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	
						$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
...	...	...	33	35	35	5,310 00	5,507 50	5,660 00	4,040 32	4,021 68	4,052 77	
...	...	...	9	9	9	1,330 00	1,145 00	1,125 00	1,113 69	916 69	896 23	
...	...	...	3	4	4	180 00	260 00	240 00	101 24	153 98	139 33	
...	...	...	8	9	8	500 00	520 00	480 00	240 54	259 52	217 66	
...	...	...	4	4	4	240 00	245 00	240 00	112 88	122 26	108 83	
...	...	...	2	2	2	120 00	120 00	120 00	57 99	59 88	54 41	
...	...	...	2	2	2	245 00	160 00	120 00	111 94	79 45	54 41	
...	...	...	9	9	9	600 00	540 00	540 00	286 82	269 69	244 87	
...	...	...	3	4	3	180 00	240 00	180 00	86 96	119 77	81 62	
...	...	...	8	6	6	820 00	840 00	650 00	614 86	638 99	453 25	
...	...	...	3	3	3	225 00	225 00	225 00	131 99	134 73	126 62	
...	...	...	7	8	8	540 00	670 00	610 00	345 37	433 31	392 79	
...	...	...	8	11	10	1,660 00	1,682 50	1,650 00	1,343 13	1,320 15	1,287 95	
...	...	...	1	1	1	60 00	60 00	60 00	32 20	33 70	32 85	
...	...	...	6	6	6	440 00	480 00	360 00	257 04	287 16	197 09	
....	...	....	10	11	11	620 00	715 00	615 00	335 20	401 60	336 68	
....	...	....	4	4	4	280 00	240 00	240 00	155 24	134 80	131 39	
....	...	....	6	8	9	380 00	500 00	540 00	203 91	281 03	295 63	
....	...	....	4	5	5	240 00	335 00	300 00	128 77	188 17	164 23	
...	....	....	4	4	4	280 00	240 00	240 00	150 24	134 80	131 39	
...	...	...	12	13	13	1,640 00	1,541 68	1,531 25	1,113 89	1,101 15	1,071 28	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20 00	...	...	10 91	...	...	
...	...	...	1	1	2	105 00	80 00	120 00	55 71	44 28	63 67	
...	...	...	2	2	1	120 00	160 00	60 00	62 33	88 54	31 83	
...	...	...	3	3	3	180 00	135 00	180 00	93 48	74 72	95 50	
...	...	...	1	2	2	120 00	120 00	120 00	63 89	66 42	63 67	
...	...	...	8	9	9	630 00	760 00	742 50	385 66	480 89	432 70	
...	...	...	9	9	9	1,318 25	1,305 00	1,175 00	952 51	925 40	837 03	
...	...	...	4	4	5	260 00	265 00	300 00	135 03	146 35	159 18	
...	...	...	8	7	8	525 00	458 00	480 00	279 29	253 48	254 71	
...	...	...	5	5	5	460 00	435 00	375 00	277 16	274 24	234 18	
...	...	...	7	7	6	420 00	460 00	360 00	228 26	248 71	188 00	
...	...	...	6	3	3	580 00	255 00	255 00	415 71	172 31	169 00	
...	...	...	4	4	4	480 00	420 00	400 00	343 75	300 59	285 33	
...	...	...	4	4	4	375 00	375 00	325 00	265 43	264 76	210 33	
...	...	...	3	2	2	180 00	160 00	120 00	97 81	86 51	62 67	
...	...	...	5	5	5	790 00	640 00	640 00	594 06	447 07	439 33	
...	...	...	9	10	10	600 00	640 00	600 00	343 48	346 03	313 33	
...	...	...	8	7	8	480 00	420 00	480 00	260 88	227 07	250 67	
...	...	...	4	6	6	445 00	650 00	650 00	326 28	484 66	478 00	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement shewing the Licenses issued in, and the

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.			Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.		
		1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.
WEST KENT.	Chatham, Town	16	14	16	5	4	4									1
	Chatham, Tnship.	3	4	4												
	Dover	3	3	3												
	Wallaceburg	4	4	4	1	1	1									
	Tilbury, East															
	Raleigh															
KINGSTON.	Kingston, City	61	61	60	21	21	20	3	3	3						
EAST LAMBTON.	Forest	4	4	5	2	2	2									
	Bosanquet	2		1												
	Warwick	1	2	2												
	Brooke	4	3	3	1	1										
	Wyoming	3	3	2	1	1	1									
	Watford	4	4	4	2	2	2							1		
	Euphemia	3	3	2	1	1	1									
	Plympton	3	3	3												
	Arkona	2	2	2	1											
	Thedford		3	3		1	1									
WEST LAMBTON.	Petrolia	7	8	8	3	3	3									
	Moore	7	9	9	2	2	2									
	Sarnia, Township	7	7	1	1	1										
	Sombra	5	6	7	2	3	4									
	Oil Springs	2	2	2												
	Enniskillen	3	3	2	2	3	2									
	Dawn	1	1													
	Sarnia, Town	7	8	8	7	7	7				1					
	Point Edward, Vil.			4			1									
NORTH LANARK.	Lanark, Village	2		2	1											
	Pakenham	3		1	1											
	Dalhousie	2		2												
	Almonte	4		4												
	Carleton Place	4		4	1		1									
	Darling															
	Lanark, Township															
	Ramsay															

amounts received from, and paid to, each Municipality, &c.—*Continued.*

Six Months.			Total.			Amounts received for Licenses issued and Fines imposed in each Municipality.			Amounts paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	
						$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
..	....	....	21	18	21	7,200 00	6,220 00	6,895 00	6,313,24	5,425,16	5,985 77	
....	....	....	3	4	4	315 00	320 00	320 00	185 02	194 50	185 30	
...	....	....	3	3	3	225 00	225 00	225 00	131 26	130 87	123 97	
....	....	....	5	5	5	650 00	650 00	630 00	487 10	482 65	461 62	
....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	66 08	39 25	.....	.....	1 29	.....	Dunkin Act in force '77-8-9-80. The am'ts received were on acc't of expenses. Acc'ts of '77-8 closed after last Report.
....	....	..	.....	.....	.....	181 15	65 15	.....	42 10	2 77	.....	
...	..	...	85	85	83	13044 00	12345 00	11950 00	9137 02	8846 98	8300 00	
....	....	....	6	6	7	680 00	680 00	780 00	498 75	504 19	569 67	
...	1	1	2	1	2	220 00	50 00	150 00	152 91	35 34	104 93	
....	....	....	1	2	2	60 00	140 00	120 00	29 78	71 64	59 91	
....	....	....	5	3	3	300 00	205 00	180 00	148 97	117 22	89 86	
....	....	....	4	4	3	320 00	340 00	240 00	199 19	213 05	149 86	
...	....	....	7	6	6	485 00	760 00	740 00	289 51	554 92	539 67	
....	....	....	4	4	3	350 00	350 00	275 00	229 19	232 78	184 86	
...	....	....	3	3	3	200 00	200 00	300 00	102 70	102 33	209 86	
....	....	....	3	2	2	360 00	220 00	220 00	262 70	161 39	159 91	
....	....	....	....	4	4	.....	455 00	525 00	.....	418 04	404 81	
....	....	....	10	11	11	860 00	940 00	880 00	492 50	550 87	503 06	
..	...	....	9	11	11	560 00	660 00	660 00	318 77	386 74	377 29	
.....	..	....	8	8	1	580 00	630 00	70 00	362 88	361 25	44 30	
....	....	....	7	9	11	520 00	540 00	700 00	303 92	316 41	400 15	
....	....	....	2	2	2	120 00	120 00	120 00	67 87	70 31	68 60	
...	....	....	5	6	4	300 00	360 00	240 00	169 65	210 94	137 20	
....	....	....	1	1	....	60 00	60 00	.... ..	33 94	35 14	.. ..	
1	....	....	16	15	15	2,232 00	2,332 00	2,270 00	1,713 06	1,794 17	1,747 42	
..	....	1	....	....	6	....	.....	440 00	.....	.....	298 65	
....	...	....	3	....	2	350 00	110 00	220 00	240 26	.....	131 27	Dunkin Act in force '78-9, and first m'th of '79-80. Unexpended balance of 1878-9 applied in part repay-m't of advances from Province & County. As to figs. of '77-8, see note to North Bruce, *ante*.
. ..	....	....	4	....	1	319 75	65 00	60 00	124 75	.....	15 63	
....	....	....	2	....	2	120 00	44 70	120 00	46 83	....	31 27	
....	....	....	4	....	4	420 00	423 75	400 00	261 48	.....	222 54	
...	....	....	5	....	5	560 00	80 00	500 00	352 69	.....	278 17	
....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
....	....	....	.....	.....	....	35 00	.....	1 31	1 31	.....	.....	Dunkin Act in force '77-8-9-80, but rep'led in Ramsay Oct, '79.
....	....	....	.....	.....	...	142 00	.....	37 01	37 01	.....	.....	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement shewing the Licenses issued in, and the

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.			Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.		
		1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.
SOUTH LANARK.	Perth	7	7	7	4	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Smith's Falls	4	....	4	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	South Sherbrooke	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Beckwith	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Bathurst	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Drummond	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	North Elmsley	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE, NORTH AND SOUTH GRENVILLE.	Prescott	9	9	9	4	4	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Edwardsburgh	7	7	8	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Elmsley	3	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Kemptville	4	4	2	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1
	Kitley	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Oxford	3	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Augusta	5	5	4	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
	Merrickville	3	3	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Wolford	2	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	South Gower	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
LENNOX.	Napanee	....	8	8	....	2	1	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Bath	....	2	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
	Adolphustown	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Amherst Island	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	S. Fredericksburgh	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Ernestown	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	N. Fredericksburgh	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Richmond	....	....	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
LINCOLN.	Niagara, Township	4	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	St. Catharines	34	33	33	19	16	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
	Grimsby, Township	3	3	3	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Grantham	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
	Merritton	5	5	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
	Louth	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Port Dalhousie	4	4	4	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Clinton	3	4	4	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Grimsby, Village	2	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Niagara, Town	5	5	5	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
LONDON.	London, City	58	58	57	35	37	34	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	....	1

amounts received from, and paid to, each Municipality, &c.—*Continued.*

Six Months.			Total.			Amounts received for Licenses issued and Fines imposed in each Municipality.			Amounts paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	
....	....	....	11	11	10	$ c. 1,650 00	$ c. 1,690 00	$ c. 1,500 00	$ c. 1,158 86	$ c. 1,151 40	$ c. 986 22	
....	...	....	6	....	5	950 00	80 00	708 50	749 09	.....	531 39	Dunkin Act in force '78-9, and first month of '79-80. Unexpended bal. '78-9 applied in part repaym'nt of advances by Province & County. As to figures of 1877-8, see note to North Bruce, *ante*.
....	....	....	1	....	....	60 00	.....	.....	26 51	.....	.....	
....	....	....	2	....	1	120 00	60 00	55 00	53 03	.....	19 68	
....	....	....	1	....	1	76 00	.....	55 00	33 59	.....	19 68	
...	....	....	2	....	2	130 00	20 00	119 17	63 03	.....	48 54	
....	....	...	....	....	....	.....	.....	... .	.....	.....	.....	Dunkin Act in force 1877-8-9-80.
...	....	....	13	13	14	1,960 00	1,960 00	2,065 00	1,468 35	1,457 94	1,493 56	
...	....	....	8	8	9	480 00	520 00	540 00	271 17	273 70	264 47	
....	..	....	3	2	2	200 00	120 00	120 00	115 01	63 10	58 77	
....	....	....	7	5	5	620 00	860 00	275 00	437 28	689 47	190 81	
....	....	....	5	5	5	300 00	300 00	300 00	169 42	157 95	146 93	
....	....	....	3	2	2	180 00	120 00	120 00	101 68	63 11	58 77	
....	....	....	6	6	5	360 00	400 00	255 00	203 37	210 45	124 89	
....	....	....	4	4	4	413 33	420 00	345 00	175 58	296 83	235 31	
....	....	....	2	2	3	180 03	120 00	180 00	97 80	63 11	88 16	
....	....	....	....	....	....	30 00	30 00	.....	.....	3 20	.....	Dunkin Act in force 1877-8-9-80.
....	....	....	1	10	9	301 70	2,000 00	1,800 00	.....	1,513 27	1,307 38	
....	....	....	....	4	4	155 00	240 00	240 00	.....	94 19	75 78	
...	....	....	....	1	1	20 00	60 00	60 00	... .	23 55	18 94	
....	....	....	....	2	2	40 00	120 00	120 00	.. ..	47 04	37 90	Dunkin Act in force 1877-8.
....	....	....	....	....	. .	30 00	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
....	....	....	....	....	....	92 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
....	..	....	....	....	....	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
....	...	....	....	....	....	20 00	....	....	.....	....	.....	Dunkin Act in force 1877-8-9-80.
....	....	.	4	3	3	280 00	180 00	180 00	163 21	103 18	99 33	
1	1	3	55	50	46	6,837 50	6,247 50	5,117 50	4,467 29	4,110 52	3,123 35	
....	....	....	4	4	4	240 00	240 00	240 00	168 86	137 58	132 45	
....	....	....	3	2	2	155 60	200 00	120 00	90 13	114 65	66 23	
1	1	1	7	7	6	625 00	537 50	550 00	443 19	381 77	402 16	
....	....	....	4	4	4	260 00	240 00	240 00	149 59	137 58	132 45	
....	1	1	5	5	6	685 00	960 00	1,025 00	533 36	819 19	877 16	
....	....	....	4	5	5	433 00	300 00	300 00	196 26	171 99	165 56	
....	....	....	2	2	3	210 00	176 00	240 00	68 86	117 94	159 33	
....	1	1	7	8	8	580 00	600 00	600 00	331 27	344 08	331 13	
....	....	....	98	97	95	12116 30	12356 60	11213 35	7,847 04	7,901 05	7,268 90	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement shewing the Licenses issued in, and the

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.			Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.		
		1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.
EAST MIDDLESEX.	London, Township.	25	27	28	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	North Dorchester	8	8	8	1	...	1	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Petersville.	2	2	3	1	1	1	...	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....
	Westminster	19	22	19	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
	London East, Vill'e.	7	9	10	4	6	2	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
	West Nissouri	3	3	4	1	....	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
NORTH MIDDLESEX.	East Williams	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
	McGillivray	6	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	.. ..	..	....	....	....	....	....
	Adelaide	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Biddulph	5	5	5	1	1	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....
	Ailsa Craig	3	3	3	2	2	2	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Lobo.	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Parkhill	5	5	5	1	1	1	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Lucan	5	4	4	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	West Williams	3	3	3	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
WEST MIDDLESEX.	Ekfrid	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Strathroy	8	8	8	4	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Wardsville	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....
	Metcalfe	4	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Delaware	2	2	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Caradoc	7	7	6	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Glencoe	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mosa	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Newbury	3	3	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
MONCK.	Wainfleet	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Canborough	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Caistor	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Sherbrooke	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Dunnville.	5	5	5	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Gainsborough	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Pelham.	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Moulton.	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
MUSKOKA & PARRY SOUND.	Morrison	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Bracebridge	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	McKellar.	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Foley	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Stephenson	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Wood and Medora	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
	Macaulay	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Muskoka	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Draper, Ryde, and Oakley	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Humphrey	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Gravenhurst	....	4	4	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Stisted	..	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	McDougall	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	McLean and Ridout	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Unorganized Terr'y, including the T'ships of Chaffey, Spence, Chapman & Perry.	5	10	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

amounts received from, and paid to, each Municipality, &c.—*Continued.*

Six Months.			Total.			Amounts received for Licenses issued and Fines imposed in each Municipality.			Amounts paid to Municipalities			Remarks.
1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	
						$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
....	....	....	27	28	29	1,720 00	1,740 00	1,740 00	964 27	1,020 44	989 76	
....	....	....	9	8	9	560 00	480 00	540 00	315 77	281 66	307 17	
....	....	....	3	3	4	440 00	420 00	420 00	351 51	312 45	316 52	
....	....	....	20	21	21	1,242 00	1,530 00	1,260 00	697 02	897 66	716 73	
....	....	....	11	16	14	1,625 00	1,770 00	1,312 50	1,248 18	1,342 24	989 13	
....	....	....	4	3	4	300 00	200 00	240 00	174 32	117 53	136 52	
....	....	....	3	3	3	200 00	180 00	180 00	105 28	96 10	84 10	
....	....	....	6	4	2	420 00	260 00	120 00	221 13	138 81	56 07	
....	....	....	4	4	4	280 00	240 00	240 00	144 97	128 13	112 13	
....	....	....	6	6	5	380 00	360 00	300 00	200 09	192 22	140 17	
....	....	....	5	5	5	425 00	405 00	405 00	273 49	265 16	245 17	
....	....	....	5	5	5	340 00	320 00	300 00	179 03	170 84	140 17	
....	....	....	6	6	6	575 00	555 00	575 00	417 98	417 87	383 21	
....	....	....	7	6	6	700 00	600 00	600 00	500 93	432 22	408 21	
....	....	....	3	3	3	180 00	180 00	180 00	94 77	96 10	84 10	
....	....	....	4	4	4	247 00	240 00	240 00	132 49	130 31	110 82	
....	....	....	12	12	11	1,620 00	1,640 00	1,400 00	1,161 90	1,161 46	926 35	
....	....	....	3	3	3	245 00	225 00	225 00	154 21	142 78	128 11	
....	....	....	4	4	3	240 00	240 00	180 00	127 83	130 38	83 11	
....	....	....	3	3	3	180 00	330 00	180 00	95 87	247 78	83 11	
....	....	....	8	7	6	521 00	420 00	360 00	282 96	228 16	166 23	
....	....	....	4	4	4	360 00	360 00	360 00	247 83	250 41	230 82	
....	....	....	1	1	....	80 00	60 00	.....	45 28	32 60	.....	
....	....	....	4	3	3	459 00	255 00	255 00	352 16	172 78	158 11	
....	....	....	3	3	3	180 00	180 00	180 00	57 08	55 78	53 34	
....	....	....	1	1	2	60 00	75 00	120 00	19 02	23 19	35 56	
....	....	....	1	1	2	120 00	60 00	120 00	38 05	18 58	35 56	
....	....	....	1	1	1	60 00	60 00	60 00	19 02	18 58	17 78	
....	....	....	6	6	7	826 00	820 00	900 00	562 44	557 69	604 42	
....	....	....	3	3	3	180 00	180 00	180 00	57 08	55 78	53 34	
....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	99 65	.....	.....	31 59	.....	.....	Dunkin Act in force 1877-8-9-80.
....	..	....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.. ....	.....	No licenses applied for or granted.
....	....	....	1	1	1	80 00	60 00	60 00	40 50	28 00	30 00	
....	....	....	4	4	4	320 00	320 00	320 00	201 51	191 98	200 00	
..	....	....	1	1	1	60 00	60 00	60 00	30 36	28 00	30 00	
....	....	....	2	2	2	120 00	120 00	120 00	60 73	56 00	60 00	
....	....	....	2	2	2	120 00	120 00	120 00	60 73	56 00	60 00	
....	....	....	1	1	1	60 00	60 00	60 00	30 36	28 00	30 00	
....	..	....	1	2	1	85 00	120 00	60 00	41 66	55 99	30 00	
....	....	....	3	.....	.....	180 00	.....	.....	91 07	.....	.....	
....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	1	....	3	3	2	150 00	150 00	120 00	74 27	69 99	60 00	
....	....	....	.....	4	5	.....	240 00	300 00	.....	111 99	150 00	
....	....	....	.....	....	1	.....	.... ..	60 00	.....	.....	30 00	
....	..	....	.....	....	..	35 26	.....	.....	9 03	.....	.....	Dunkin Act in force.
....	..	....	.....	.....	.....	20 00	.....	.....	9 03	.....	.....	Dunkin Act assumed to be in force.
....	....	....	5	10	15	300 00	600 00	900 00	.....	.....	.....	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement shewing the Licenses issued in, and the

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.			Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.		
		1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.
NIPISSING.	Nipissing District	.....	2	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NORFOLK	Middleton	9	9	8	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Townsend	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Walsingham	6	6	5	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Simcoe	8	9	9	2	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Windham	9	10	10	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Woodhouse	6	6	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Charlotteville	8	9	8	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Houghton	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Waterford	...	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Port Dover, Village	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
EAST NORTHUMBERLAND.	Seymour	1	1	2	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
	Murray	3	2	2	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cramahe	2	2	2	...	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Percy	3	3	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Colborne	4	3	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Campbellford	4	4	4	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
	Hastings	3	3	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Brighton, Village	5	4	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	...	.....	.....	.....	...
	Brighton, Township	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
WEST NORTHUMBERLAND.	Alnwick	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	South Monaghan	3	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Haldimand	3	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hamilton	8	6	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cobourg, Town	12	12	14	5	5	5	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
OTTAWA.	Ottawa, City	75	73	66	80	77	61	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

amounts received from, and paid to, each Municipality, &c.—*Continued.*

Six Months.			Total.			Amounts received for Licenses issued and Fines imposed in each Municipality.			Amounts paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	
						$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
....	....	....	1	3	4	120 00	180 00	240 00	....	......	.....	Unorganized Territory.
....	....	...	11	10	9	660 00	620 00	540 00	350 22	326 05	276 00	
..	...	..	4	2	1	240 00	120 00	60 00	123 73	63 12	30 67	
....	....	....	6	6	6	400 00	380 00	360 00	210 02	199 85	184 00	
...	....	.. ..	11	11	12	1,269 00	1,200 00	1,200 00	814 72	735 35	730 67	
..	....	....	9	10	10	560 00	620 00	600 00	290 60	326 06	306 67	
....	....	....	7	7	2	500 00	420 00	120 00	258 70	220 88	61 33	
....	....	....	8	9	8	520 00	540 00	425 00	271 89	283 99	217 33	
....	...	....	2	2	2	120 00	140 00	120 00	61 91	73 64	61 33	
....	....	....	...	3	3	.....	270 00	195 00	.... ..	184 67	107 00	
....	....	....	....	.. .	5	.....	.....	425 00	.....	.....	278 33	
...	....	.. ..	1	1	2	80 00	10 00	120 00	26 48	... .	45 52	Dunkin Act in force during first 10 mo's., and licenses issued for last 2 mo's. of 1878-9. Unexpended balance of that year applied in part payn't of advance from Province. Dunkin Act in force 1877-8-9-80.
...	....	....	3	3	2	180 00	30 00	120 00	79 41	.....	45 52	
....	....	..	2	2	2	180 00	25 00	150 00	112 98	5 00	75 52	
....	....	..	4	4	4	320 00	53 36	320 00	185 91	13 36	171 03	
....	....	..	6	4	4	360 00	40 00	240 00	132 46	.....	91 43	
....	....	...	8	6	6	405 00	60 00	450 00	172 20	.....	226 55	
1	...	...	5	4	4	420 00	66 68	400 00	232 46	26 68	251 03	
...	....	....	6	5	5	380 00	50 00	450 00	158 95	....	263 80	
....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.... ..	.....	.....	.....	
1	....	1	2	1	2	90 00	10 00	90 00	27 88	.....	46 42	Dunkin Act in force during first 10 mo's., and licenses granted for last 2 months of 1878-9. Unexpended balance for that year applied in payment in full of advance by Province.
...	....	....	3	2	3	200 00	20 00	180 00	92 94	.....	92 83	
...	....	....	3	2	3	180 00	60 00	220 00	83 64	... ...	113 47	
....	....	...	8	6	7	480 00	110 00	420 00	223 08	.....	216 63	
....	...	....	22	17	19	2,751 25	2,695 00	2,945 00	1,991 24	2,089 94	2,268 98	
1	1	1	158	151	128	19525 00	18725 00	16135 00	13196 02	12633 39	10765 00	Further licenses granted before 31st Dec. 1880, but acc'nts in respect of them not adjusted.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement shewing the Licenses issued in, and the

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.			Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.		
		1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.
NORTH ONTARIO.	Reach	8	6	6	....	....	1	....	....	.....	...	....	.....	...	....	....
	Uxbridge, Village	4	4	4	....	....	.....	....	...	.....	...	....	.....	....	....	....
	Brock	8	4	4	1	....	.....	...	....	.....	...	....	...	....	....	....
	Mara	4	3	3	1	1	1	....	....	....	...	....	.. ..	...	....	....
	Thorah	3	2	3	1	1	1	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Port Perry	4	4	4	2	2	2	....	....	.....	...	....	.....	..	....	...
	Uxbridge, Township	4	4	4	....	....	.....	...	..	.....	...	....	.....	..	....	.. ..
	Scott	2	2	2	....	....	.....	...	...	....	...	....	..	....	..	....
	Rama	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	...	....	....
	Cannington, Village	.. 2		3	....	1	1	....	...	.....	.	....	.....	....	....	....
SOUTH ONTARIO.	Oshawa	4	6	6	1	1	1	....	1	.....	...	....	.....	....	....	...
	Whitby, Town	7	7	7	3	2	2	....	1	.....	...	....	.....	....	....	....
	Whitby, Township	2	2	3	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	...	....	.....	...	....	....
	Whitby East, Tp	3	2	2	....	...	...	....	....	.....	...	....	.. ..	....	..	....
	Pickering	4	7	9	..	....	.....	....	...	.....	...	...	....	..	....	...
NORTH OXFORD.	East Nissouri	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	...	.....	...	....	.....	.	....	....
	Blandford	3	3	3	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	...	....	.....	....	....	....
	East Zorra	4	4	4	2	2	2	....	....	..	...	....	.....	....	....	....
	Embro	2	2	2	....	....	.....	....	....	...	...	....	.....	....	....	....
	West Zorra	2	2	2	..	....	.. ..	....	....	.....	...	....	.....	....	....	....
	Woodstock	11	11	11	4	4	4	1	...	.....	.	...	.....	....	....	....
	Blenheim	9	10	13	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	...	....	....	....	...	.. .
SOUTH OXFORD.	Ingersoll	11	11	11	3	2	4	....	....	.. .	...	...	. ..	....	....	....
	Tilsonburg	4	4	4	1	2	2	....	....	.. ..	...	....	.. ..	....	....	....
	Norwich, Village	3	3	3	....	...	.....	....	....	.....	....	...	.	.	.	...
	North Oxford	3	4	4	...	...	.....	..	....	.....	....	....	.....	..	..	....
	North Norwich	2	2	2	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	..	....	.....	....	....	. ..
	South Norwich	6	6	6	..	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	..	.....	....	....	...
	Dereham	5	4	4	....	...	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	...
	West Oxford	2	2	2	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	...	....	...	.	.	....
	East Oxford	1	1	1	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.	..	.....	....	..	....
PEEL.	Brampton	5	6	6	2	2	2	....	....	.....	...	..	1	....	...	...
	Chinguacousy	11	12	11	....	....	.....	...	....	. .	....	....	1	....	.	....
	Toronto	13	14	14	2	2	2	....	....	.....	...	...	.....	....	...	....
	Toronto Gore	4	4	4	1	1	1	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	...	....
	Streetsville	2	2	2	2	1	1	...	....	.....	...	....	.....	....	...	....

amounts received from, and paid to, each Municipality, &c.—*Continued.*

Six Months.			Total.			Amounts received for Licenses issued and Fines imposed in each Municipality.			Amounts paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	
						$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
....	....	.. .	8	6	7	480 00	60 00	420 00	219 72	.....	160 33	Dunkin Act in force during first 10 m'ths and licenses granted for last two months 1878-9. Duties of 2 Mara licenses of that year acc'td for '79-80.
..	....	....	4	4	4	400 00	66 68	400 00	269 86	26 68	251 63	
....	...	....	9	4	4	700 00	40 00	240 00	327 17	.....	91 63	
....	....	...	5	4	4	320 00	23 34	290 00	137 21	3 34	146 63	
....	....	....	4	3	4	360 00	40 02	300 00	189 86	10 02	151 63	
....	....	....	6	6	6	900 00	150 00	900 00	704 77	90 00	677 43	
....	....	....	4	4	4	240 00	40 00	240 00	109 86	.....	91 63	
....	....	....	2	2	2	120 00	20 00	120 00	54 93	.....	45 81	
....	....	....	1	.....	.....	60 00	.....	.....	27 47	.. ..	.....	
....	....	....	....	3	4	.....	37 50	300 00	.....	7 50	151 63	
....	....	....	5	8	7	905 00	333 34	1,100 00	690 10	89 96	808 65	Dunkin Act in force during first 10 mos., and licenses issued for last 2 mos. of 1878-9. Unexpended balance of that year applied in part payment of advance by Province. As to figures of '77-8 see note to N. Bruce *ante*.
....	....	....	10	10	9	1,385 00	333 36	1,100 00	915 49	63 31	725 44	
....	....	....	2	2	3	225 00	33 34	300 00	148 07	13 34	206 36	
....	....	....	3	2	2	270 00	36 67	130 00	126 75	1 67	67 57	
....	...	....	4	7	9	480 00	116 69	1,280 00	310 21	46 69	988 65	
. ..	....	...	2	2	2	120 00	140 00	120 00	61 03	75 21	59 18	
....	....	....	3	3	3	195 00	195 00	180 00	196 54	111 67	88 76	
....	...	....	6	6	6	480 00	380 00	360 00	303 07	204 09	177 51	
..	....	..	2	2	2	270 00	230 00	240 00	177 70	174 45	139 18	
....	....	....	2	2	2	120 00	180 00	120 00	61 03	96 67	59 18	
....	. ..	..	16	15	15	1,980 00	1,760 00	1,700 00	1,363 58	1,176 82	1,091 64	
...	....	....	9	10	13	660 00	620 00	780 00	354 57	333 03	384 59	
...	....	...	14	13	15	2,390 00	2,130 00	2,475 60	1,800 14	1,585 25	1,877 69	
....	....	....	5	6	6	545 00	645 00	600 00	341 84	389 58	365 95	
....	....	....	3	3	3	180 00	180 00	180 00	98 04	92 44	92 23	
....	....	....	3	4	4	200 00	240 00	240 00	106 63	123 25	122 96	
....	....	....	2	2	2	120 00	120 00	120 00	58 44	61 63	61 49	
....	....	....	6	6	6	360 00	360 00	360 00	196 08	184 89	184 47	
....	....	....	5	4	4	430 00	240 00	240 00	221 58	123 25	122 97	
....	....	....	2	2	2	150 00	120 00	120 00	71 32	61 63	61 49	
....	....	....	1	1	1	80 00	60 00	60 00	41 27	30 81	30 75	
...	....	...	7	8	9	955 00	1,020 00	1,031 25	649 44	711 52	716 12	
...	....	....	11	12	12	705 00	980 00	787 50	368 40	634 11	465 19	
....	.. ..	....	15	16	16	985 00	1,065 00	1,050 00	555 28	611 94	591 63	
.	....	....	5	5	5	300 00	320 00	300 00	156 75	170 44	156 76	
....	....	....	4	3	3	370 00	260 00	240 00	255 42	166 51	154 05	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement shewing the Licenses issued in, and the

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.			Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.		
		1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.
NORTH PERTH.	Mornington	12	14	14	....	1	1	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
	Ellice	5	6	6	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
	Wallace	4	2	4	....	....	...	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
	Elma	6	6	5	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
	Logan	4	3	3	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
	Listowel	7	8	8	1	2	2	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
	Stratford	18	19	20	10	7	8	....	....	.....	1	....	.....	....	1	....
	North Easthope	5	4	4	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
SOUTH PERTH.	South Easthope	6	6	6	1	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
	Fullarton	3	3	3	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
	Mitchell	7	7	7	2	2	2	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
	Hibbert	6	6	6	1	1	2	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
	Downie	6	6	7	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
	St. Mary's	10	10	10	2	3	3	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
	Blanchard	6	5	5	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
EAST PETERBOROUGH.	Ashburnham	2	2	3	2	3	3	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
	Asphodel	4	1	1	1	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
	Dummer	2	1	1	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
	Otonabee	4	4	4	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
	Burleigh, Anstruther and Chandos	3	2	3	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
	Norwood, Village	....	3	2	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
	Belmont	1	....	1	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
	Douro	2	1	1	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
WEST PETERBOROUGH.	Smith	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
	Lakefield	4	3	4	....	....	1	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
	Peterborough	15	14	14	7	7	7	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
	North Monaghan	1	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
	Ennismore	2	1	2	1	1	1	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
PRESCOTT.	South Plantagenet	3	2	4	1	1	1	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
	East Hawkesbury	5	7	5	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
	Longueuil	1	2	1	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
	North Plantagenet	5	4	1	2	2	1	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
	Caledonia	2	3	3	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
	Alfred	2	2	2	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
	West Hawkesbury	5	5	5	1	1	1	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
	Hawkesbury, Village	3	2	3	....	....	1	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
	L'Orignal	3	3	2	1	1	1	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....

amounts received from, and paid to, each Municipality, &c.—*Continued.*

Six Months.			Total.			Amounts received for Licenses issued and Fines imposed in each Municipality.			Amounts paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	
						$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
....	....	....	12	15	15	810 00	900 00	900 00	471 78	526 87	508 74	
...	....	...	5	6	6	300 00	341 75	360 00	172 54	195 50	203 49	
...	....	....	4	2	4	240 00	120 00	240 00	137 90	68 72	135 67	
....	....	....	6	6	5	380 00	360 00	300 00	220 16	206 16	169 58	
....	....	....	4	3	3	240 00	180 00	180 00	137 90	103 10	101 75	
. ..	....	....	8	10	10	900 00	1,220 00	1,200 00	627 79	870 97	852 22	
....	....	....	29	27	28	3,653 08	3,289 92	4,200 00	2,654 73	2,394 67	3,226 22	
..	....	....	5	4	4	300 00	240 00	240 00	172 54	137 43	135 67	
....	....	....	7	7	6	455 00	455 00	360 00	267 29	268 95	195 69	
....	....	....	3	3	3	180 00	180 00	180 00	99 54	109 27	97 83	
....	....	..	9	9	9	1,010 00	950 00	900 00	668 29	631 07	571 38	
....	....	....	7	7	8	440 00	420 00	480 00	245 62	233 95	260 91	
....	....	....	6	6	7	420 00	400 00	420 00	236 83	222 82	228 30	
...	....	....	12	13	13	1,260 00	1,890 00	1,870 84	810 93	1,411 58	1,386 67	
....	....	...	6	5	5	420 00	300 00	300 00	236 83	167 12	163 10	
....	....	....	4	5	6	290 00	350 00	480 00	133 63	148 85	254 73	
....	....	....	5	1	1	320 00	60 00	60 00	126 20	22 20	22 45	
....	..	...	2	1	1	120 00	80 00	60 00	45 15	29 73	22 45	
....	....	....	4	4	4	240 00	240 00	240 00	90 30	89 16	89 80	
....	1	....	3	3	3	180 00	150 00	180 00	67 73	55 71	67 37	
....	....	....	....	3	2	.....	180 00	120 00	.....	66 82	44 92	
...	....	....	1	....	1	60 00	.....	60 00	22 58	....	22 45	
. ..	....	....	2	1	1	140 00	60 00	60 00	58 38	22 59	22 45	
....	....	....	3	3	3	202 66	200 00	180 00	107 18	101 83	84 10	
...	....	....	4	3	5	300 00	117 50	375 00	182 76	30 43	215 17	Dunkin Act in force during first 10 mo's., and licenses granted for last 2 months of 1878-9.
....	....	....	22	21	21	3,360 00	1,459 13	3,780 00	2,470 70	715 73	2,884 97	
....	....	....	1	....	.. .	100 00	....	.....	50 84	.....	.....	
...	....	....	3	2	3	130 00	120 00	180 00	66 41	61 10	84 10	
....	....	....	4	3	5	240 00	200 00	300 00	121 65	103 16	140 85	
....	....	....	5	7	5	300 00	420 00	300 00	152 00	216 60	140 85	
. ..	....	....	1	2	1	60 00	120 00	60 00	30 41	61 89	28 17	
....	....	....	7	6	2	420 00	360 00	120 00	301 95	185 65	56 3	
....	....	....	2	3	3	120 00	180 00	180 00	60 81	92 80	84 51	
....	....	....	2	2	2	120 00	120 00	120 00	60 81	61 89	56 33	
.... ..	....	....	6	6	6	600 00	540 00	600 00	422 46	365 65	409 66	
.....	....	....	3	2	4	300 00	200 00	400 00	211 20	141 89	272 63	
.....	....	. ..	4	4	3	450 00	480 00	270 00	331 63	363 77	174 51	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement shewing the Licenses issued in, and the

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.			Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.		
		1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.
PRINCE EDWARD.	Prince Edward Co..	....	....	23	....	....	2	...	....	.....	...	....	.....	...	...	....
NORTH RENFREW.	Stafford	..	..	...	....	..	.....	...	..	....	....	....	.....	...	....	....
	Bromley	2	1	1	1	1	.....	....	....	...	....	....	.....	..	....	....
	Pembroke, Town	9	8	8	5	6	6	....	..	.....	....	..	....	....	..	....
	Pembroke, Towns'p	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	...	.....	....	...	....
	Petawawa	1	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
	Ross	2	1	2	1	1	1	.. ..	...	.....	....	....	.....	..	...	....
	Westmeath.....	6	5	5	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
	Wilberforce	2	2	1	1	....	....	...	...	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Rolph, Buchanan & Wylie	....	....	....	....	....	.....	...	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
SOUTH RENFREW.	McNab	4	2	2	....	....	.....	....	...	. .	....	....	.....	....	....	....
	Admaston	1	....	....	....	....	.....	..	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	...
	Renfrew, Village..	4	5	5	3	2	2	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.	....
	Grattan	2	1	...	2	2	2	..	....	.....	1	....	.....	....	....	....
	Bagot & Blithefield	1	....	....	..	....	.....	.	...	...	....	....	.....	....	....	....
	Brougham	1	..	.....	..	....	.....	..	. .	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
	Horton.....	1	...	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	..	.....	....	....	....
	Brudenell	....	1	.....	2	...	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	..	....	....
	Arnprior	6	5	6	2	2	2	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....
RUSSELL.	Cambridge	1	1	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	...	...	....
	Russell	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
	Clarence	5	7	4	...	....	.. ..	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.. .
	Gloucester	13	13	10	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
	New Edinburgh	1	....	.....	....	..	. .	....	....	.....	....	..	.....	....	....	....
	Cumberland	6	6	3	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	...	....	....
	Osgoode	3	4	5	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
EAST SIMCOE.	Tiny	2	2	2	1	1	1	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.	....
	Orillia and Matchedash	4	3	3	1	1	1	....	...	.....	..	....	.....	....	....	....
	Oro	5	5	5	....	...	.....	....	....	.....	1	....	.....	....	....	....
	Tay	6	7	2	1	1	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
	Medonte	7	8	8	1	1	1	....	....	.....	....	1	.....	....	....	...
	Penetanguishene ..	3	3	3	1	1	1	...	...	.. ..	1	....	.....	..	..	....
	Orillia, Town	7	7	6	..	....	.....	1	1	1	...	..	1	....	...	....
	Midland, Village ..	....	....	3	....	....	1	...	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....

amounts received from, and paid to, each Municipality, &c.—*Continued.*

Six Months.			Total.			Amounts received for Licenses issued and fines imposed in each Municipality.			Amounts paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	
						$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
..	....	...	.....	.....	25	160 00	.....	2,455 00	.. ..	.. ....	.....	Dunkin Act in force in '77-8-9. Accounts between Province and County not adjusted in time to insert details in Report.
....	....	..	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	
....	..	....	3	2	1	240 00	205 00	60 00	127 28	107 42	28 77	
....	....	...	14	14	14	1,700 00	1,770 00	1,580 00	1,135 45	1,146 51	996 92	
....	....	...	....	....	..	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	
....	....	....	1	....	....	80 00	.....	.....	39 84	.....	... ..	
....	..	....	3	2	3	180 00	140 00	180 00	96 20	73 38	86 29	
....	....	....	6	6	6	420 00	380 00	360 00	215 71	199 13	172 59	
....	....	....	3	2	1	180 00	140 00	60 00	96 20	73 37	28 77	
....	....	....	....	....	....	20 00	... ...	....	7 78	....	.....	
....	....	....	4	2	2	260 00	140 00	140 00	133 63	54 89	49 07	
....	....	....	1	....	....	60 00	.....	....	30 23	.....	.....	
....	....	....	7	7	7	920 00	525 00	525 00	713 04	269 67	252 23	
...	....	..	5	3	2	255 00	180 00	120 00	128 02	70 57	42 07	
...	....	....	1	....	....	60 00	.....	.....	30 23	.....	.....	
...	...	...	1	....	....	60 00	.....	.....	30 23	.....	.....	
....	....	....	1	....	....	60 00	.....	.....	30 23	.....	.....	
....	....	....	1	....	....	60 00	.....	.....	30 23	.....	.....	
....	....	....	2	1	....	120 00	60 00	.....	61 79	23 52	.....	
....	....	....	8	7	8	540 00	440 00	480 00	277 38	172 52	168 30	
...	....	....	1	1	....	60 00	60 00	.....	31 54	29 20	.....	
....	....	....	5	5	5	300 00	300 00	300 00	147 79	145 99	125 92	
....	....	...	5	7	4	400 00	340 00	240 00	200 84	165 48	100 76	
....	....	....	13	13	10	940 00	788 00	600 00	479 11	383 50	251 84	
...	....	....	1	....	....	60 00	.....	.....	31 54	.....	.....	
....	..	....	6	6	3	400 00	360 00	180 00	206 63	175 20	75 56	
....	....	....	3	4	5	280 00	240 00	300 00	66 72	116 81	125 92	Special deduction, '77-8.
....	....	....	3	3	3	180 00	180 00	180 00	92 65	95 71	91 31	
....	...	...	5	4	4	300 00	240 00	240 00	154 41	127 61	121 75	
....	...	....	6	5	5	315 00	300 00	300 00	162 13	159 53	152 19	
...	...	...	7	8	2	420 00	480 00	120 00	216 18	255 23	60 87	
...	...	....	8	10	9	485 00	565 00	540 00	247 07	295 12	273 95	
....	....	...	5	4	4	375 69	350 00	375 00	246 75	237 61	236 75	
....	....	....	8	8	8	1,240 00	1,200 00	1,087 50	855 45	867 74	767 25	
....	....	...	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	240 00	.. ..	.....	121 75	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement shewing the Licenses issued in, and the

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.			Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.		
		1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.
SOUTH SIMCOE.	Essa	7	8	8	...	...	...	...	..	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
	Innisfil	9	9	7	...	...	...	...	..	.....	1	...	.....	...	...	...
	West Gwillimbury	5	3	3	1	1	1	...	...	.....	..	...	.....	...	...	...
	Tosorontio	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
	Alliston	3	4	4	2	2	2	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
	Bradford	4	4	4	2	1	1	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	1	...
WEST SIMCOE.	Barrie	12	12	12	3	3	4	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	2	...	...
	Nottawasaga	13	16	16	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...
	Stayner	4	4	4	2	2	2	...	...	.....	..	...	.....	...	...	...
	Collingwood, Town	8	8	8	2	1	1	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	2	...
	Vespra	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
	Sunnidale	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
	Flos	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	..	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...
STORMONT.	Osnabruck	8	10	12	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
	Finch	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
	Roxborough	...	...	.....	...	..	...	...	..	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
THUNDER BAY.	Shuniah	11	11	13	2	2	2	...	..	1	...	...	.....	...	...	...
	Unorganized Tract.	...	..	.....	1	1	1	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
TORONTO.	Toronto City	182	181	195	100	92	98	26	20	18	15	3	.....	4	...	...
NORTH VICTORIA AND HALIBURTON.	Eldon	11	10	11	1	1	1	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
	Fenelon	5	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
	Fenelon Falls	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
	Bexley	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
	Laxton	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
	Digby	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
	Somerville	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
	Anson	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
	Minden	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
	Snowdon	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
	Dysart	1	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	.. ..	...	...	.....	...	...	...
	Stanhope	...	..	.....	...	...	...	...	..	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...

amounts received from, and paid to, each Municipality, &c.—*Continued.*

Six Months.			Total.			Amounts received for Licenses issued and Fines imposed in each Municipality.			Amounts paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	
						$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
....	....	....	7	8	8	480 00	520 00	480 00	249 87	264 29	232 16	
....	....	....	10	9	7	555 00	540 00	420 00	275 93	274 45	203 13	
....	....	....	6	4	4	380 00	240 00	240 00	192 13	121 97	116 18	
....	....	....	3	4	4	180 00	265 00	240 00	88 79	134 68	116 08	
....	....	....	5	6	6	405 00	570 00	540 00	243 33	378 21	354 11	
....	....	....	6	6	5	520 00	495 00	380 00	340 00	315 50	225 10	
....	....	....	17	15	16	2,315 00	1,950 00	2,100 00	1,789 78	1,438 74	1,548 94	
....	....	....	15	18	18	900 00	1,100 00	1,080 00	528 13	631 31	615 01	
....	....	....	6	6	6	520 00	540 00	520 00	371 27	378 12	365 00	
....	....	....	10	11	9	1,200 00	1,140 00	1,080 00	869 46	816 14	770 01	
....	....	....	3	4	4	180 00	240 00	240 00	105 71	137 73	136 67	
....	....	....	3	4	4	180 00	240 00	240 00	105 71	137 00	136 67	
....	....	....	3	3	4	180 00	180 00	195 00	105 71	103 30	111 05	
....	....	....	8	10	12	500 00	640 00	740 00	167 69	248 67	271 83	
....	..	....	3	4	4	200 00	251 00	240 00	50 77	96 65	88 17	
....	....	....	....	....	....	106 44	39 36	.....	12 85	4 87	.....	Dunkin Act in force '77-8-9-80. Unexpended bal'nce for '78-9 applied in part payment of advance from Province.
..	....	....	13	13	16	2,307 00	1,950 00	2,460 00	1,486 77	1,521 65	1,837 00	
..	....	....	1	1	1	60 00	60 00	60 00	.....	.....	.....	
....	....	....	327	296	311	51072 50	46507 50	46650 00	31077 72	30618 72	31983 34	
....	....	....	12	11	12	790 00	660 00	720 00	330 79	257 05	280 00	
....	....	....	5	6	6	340 00	360 00	360 00	137 82	174 98	160 93	
....	....	....	3	2	2	300 00	200 00	200 00	198 08	138 32	133 64	
....	....	....	1	1	1	60 00	60 00	60 00	25 11	23 37	23 33	
....	....	....	1	....	1	60 00	.....	60 00	25 11	.....	23 33	
....	....	....	1	1	1	60 00	60 00		25 11	23 37		
....	....	....	3	3	3	180 00	180 00	180 00	75 33	70 11	80 47	
....	....	....	3	1	1	180 00	60 00	60 00	75 34	23 37	23 33	
....	....	....		1	2		60 00	120 00		23 37	46 67	
....	....	....	1	....	1	80 00	.....	60 00	33 50	.....	23 33	
....	....	....	2	3	3	120 00	180 00	180 00	50 23	70 11	70 00	
....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dunkin Act in force 1877-8-9-80.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement shewing the Licenses issued in, and the

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.			Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.		
		1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.
SOUTH VICTORIA	Lindsay, Town	11	13	13	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mariposa	6	6	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Emily	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Verulam	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Bobcaygeon	3	3	3	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
	Omemee	4	4	4	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
NORTH WATERLOO.	Waterloo, Township Northerly portion.	6	6	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Woolwich	11	11	11	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Wellesley	13	13	14	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	....	....	....
	Berlin	7	8	8	6	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Waterloo, Town	6	6	6	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
SOUTH WATERLOO.	Galt, Town	8	8	7	3	3	3	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
	Preston	5	5	5	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....
	Wilmot	12	14	13	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
	Waterloo, Township Southerly portion	5	5	5	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Hespeler	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	North Dumfries	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	New Hamburgh	4	4	4	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
WELLAND.	Clifton	10	10	10	5	5	7	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....
	Crowland	2	2	3	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Chippewa	3	4	4	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Fort Erie	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Port Colborne	5	7	7	2	2	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
	Humberstone	10	12	12	1	2	2	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Stamford	9	8	8	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Thorold, Townhsip.	7	9	9	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Thorold, Town	9	9	9	2	2	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
	Welland	6	8	8	4	4	4	....	....	....	2	1	....	1	....	....
	Willoughby	3	3	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Bertie	10	11	12	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
CENTRE WELLINGTON.	Pilkington	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Elora	5	5	5	2	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Nichol	5	6	6	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
	Fergus	6	6	6	5	4	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Luther	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	West Garafraxa	5	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Erin	9	9	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....

amounts received from, and paid to, each Municipality, &c.—*Continued.*

Six Months.			Total.			Amounts received for Licenses issued and Fines imposed in each Municipality.			Amounts paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	
						$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
....	....	....	13	15	15	2,140 00	2,445 00	2,400 00	1,502 66	1,743 68	1,736 43	
....	....	....	6	6	5	360 00	360 00	300 00	156 16	169 20	116 67	
....	....	....	2	2	2	120 00	120 00	120 00	52 04	58 32	53 64	
....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	60 00	60 00	.....	29 16	26 83	
....	....	....	4	4	4	277 50	340 00	340 00	167 09	216 65	207 29	
....	....	....	5	5	5	660 00	660 00	660 00	490 13	505 84	494 11	
....	....	....	6	6	7	440 00	360 00	420 00	257 13	200 72	230 28	
....	....	....	12	12	12	860 00	745 00	720 00	502 82	415 39	394 73	
....	....	....	14	14	14	885 00	860 00	840 00	507 64	479 52	460 56	
....	....	....	13	14	14	1,740 00	1,300 00	1,280 00	1,294 25	795 68	774 07	
....	....	....	8	9	7	925 00	950 00	680 00	636 68	640 31	427 03	
....	....	....	12	11	11	1,370 00	1,370 00	1,260 00	1,009 88	925 90	855 69	
....	....	....	6	6	6	500 00	540 00	480 00	343 38	356 73	302 48	
....	....	....	14	15	16	910 00	1,050 00	870 00	518 42	568 87	441 04	
....	....	....	5	5	5	300 00	320 00	300 00	185 43	173 35	152 08	
....	....	....	3	3	3	180 00	189 00	180 00	103 30	97 53	91 24	
....	....	....	4	4	4	320 00	340 00	320 00	205 11	220 82	201 65	
....	....	....	6	6	6	360 00	369 00	360 00	206 58	195 05	182 48	
1	1	1	16	16	18	1,240 00	1,240 00	1,400 00	680 56	734 21	814 89	
....	....	....	2	2	3	120 00	120 00	180 00	68 86	71 05	104 77	
....	....	....	5	6	6	340 00	360 00	360 00	186 62	213 16	209 55	
1	....	1	4	3	4	310 00	240 00	290 00	206 24	166 58	202 23	
1	1	1	9	10	11	945 00	1,000 00	915 00	654 02	743 01	651 69	
....	....	1	11	14	15	760 00	860 00	870 00	417 15	509 24	506 40	
....	....	....	10	9	9	600 00	540 00	540 00	329 31	196 84	314 31	Refund in 1878-9 in respect of Brewers' Licenses.
....	....	....	8	11	11	480 00	727 25	660 00	263 47	430 33	384 17	
1	1	1	13	12	12	2,050 60	1,260 00	1,240 00	1,438 56	876 37	855 50	
....	....	1	13	13	13	1,043 25	1,305 00	1,260 00	676 63	872 64	842 06	
....	....	....	3	3	4	180 00	180 00	240 00	98 80	106 58	139 69	
....	1	1	11	13	15	1,000 00	1,100 00	1,165 00	684 20	794 05	801 40	
....	....	....	2	2	2	140 00	120 00	120 00	70 27	64 70	57 78	
....	....	....	7	7	8	580 00	560 00	640 00	363 09	366 45	391 11	
....	....	....	9	6	6	405 00	410 00	360 00	202 43	221 05	173 33	
....	....	....	12	10	10	820 00	740 00	720 00	474 54	454 27	408 89	
....	....	....	3	3	3	180 00	180 00	189 00	91 71	97 05	86 67	
....	....	....	5	4	4	300 00	240 00	240 00	152 80	129 40	115 55	
....	....	....	9	9	9	600 00	550 00	540 00	302 55	296 55	260 00	

SCHEDULE E.—Comparative Statement shewing the Licenses issued in, and the

License District.	MUNICIPALITY.	Tavern.			Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.		
		1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.
SOUTH WELLINGTON.	Eramosa	9	9	9	...	....	.....	....	....	. .	....	....	. ..	.. ..	....	....
	Guelph, Township	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	...	.....	....	....	....
	Puslinch	4	5	5	...	....	.....	..	...	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
	Guelph, City	18	19	19	9	9	10	..	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
WEST WELLINGTON.	Mount Forest	5	6	6	4	5	5	....	....	.....	....	...	....	....	....	
	Clifford	3	3	4	....	2	1	...	....	.....	....	....	.....	..	....	....
	Arthur, Village	4	5	6	2	1	1	...	....	.....	1	....	.....	....	....	....
	Harriston	4	4	4	2	2	1	....	...	.....	....	....	.....	..	....	....
	Drayton	3	3	4	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
	Palmerston	5	5	5	1	1	1	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	...	....	...
	Arthur, Township	3	3	3	..	....	.....	....	..	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
	Maryborough	7	8	7	....	..	.....	..	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
	Minto	1	1	2	..	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
	Peel	9	8	8	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	...	.....	..	...	....
NORTH WENTWORTH.	Dundas	9	8	9	6	4	4	....	....	.....	..	...	.....	....	....	....
	Beverly	7	5	7		....	....	...	....	.....	...	....	.....	....	....	...
	West Flamborough	9	6	10	2	...	.....	...	....	.....	..	1	.....	....	....	....
	East Flamborough	10	5	6	....	....	....	....	...	.....	1	..	.....	....	....	....
	Waterdown, Village	....	....	3	....	...	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	...	..	....
SOUTH WENTWORTH.	Binbrook	2	2	3	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
	Ancaster	3	3	4	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	..	.....	....	....	....
	Saltfleet	6	8	9	...	...	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
	Barton	6	7	8	....	....	... .	....	....	. ....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
	Glanford	4	3	3	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
EAST YORK.	Scarborough	4	....	5	....	..	.....	....	....	.....	..	...	.....	....	....	....
	Markham, T'nship	7	...	10	1	...	.....	....	....	.....	1	....	.....	....	....	....
	York, E. of Yonge Street	10	...	14	1	..	2	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Markham, Village	2	....	2	....	....	.....	....	...	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
	Yorkville	5	....	6	1	....	2	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....

amounts received from, and paid to, each Municipality, &c.—*Continued.*

Six Months.			Total.			Amounts received for Licenses issued and Fines imposed in each Municipality.			Amounts paid to Municipalities.			Remarks
1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	
						$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
....	....	....	9	9	9	560 00	540 00	540 00	313 31	304 00	305 76	
...	....	.	4	4	4	240 00	240 00	240 00	133 27	135 12	135 89	
....	...	....	4	5	5	280 00	300 00	300 00	159 94	168 88	169 87	
....	....	....	27	28	29	4,180 00	4,440 00	5,020 00	3,206 50	3,399 80	3,761 81	
...	....	....	9	11	11	1,145 00	1,375 00	1,375 00	899 79	1,083 11	1,067 58	
....	....	...	3	5	5	245 00	425 00	380 00	154 23	253 30	240 26	
....	....	...	7	6	7	845 00	620 00	700 00	593 05	451 93	504 38	
....	..	....	6	6	5	600 00	620 00	500 00	436 58	451 93	313 69	
....	....	....	3	3	4	230 00	210 00	280 00	139 24	130 38	168 21	
....	....	....	6	6	6	770 00	620 00	600 00	543 00	398 85	376 49	
...	....	...	3	3	3	180 00	180 00	180 00	98 31	100 38	96 15	
....	....	....	7	8	7	482 00	540 00	420 00	263 19	301 46	224 38	
....	....	....	1	1	2	60 00	80 00	120 00	32 77	44 62	64 10	
....	....	....	9	8	8	600 00	480 00	480 00	327 63	267 70	256 43	
....	....	....	15	12	13	1,860 00	1,625 00	1,560 00	1,284 21	990 21	999 98	
...	....	....	7	5	7	440 00	400 00	420 00	222 92	178 22	193 89	
....	....	....	11	7	10	680 00	415 00	600 00	351 86	184 92	276 91	
1	..	....	12	5	6	695 00	345 00	360 00	355 78	153 73	166 15	
....	....	....	...	....	3	....	.....	300 00	....	....	203 07	
....	....	....	2	2	3	120 00	120 00	180 00	41 81	51 57	74 43	
....	....	....	5	5	6	340 00	320 00	380 00	135 98	148 92	168 97	
....	....	....	6	8	9	520 00	520 00	540 00	217 00	234 00	223 50	
....	....	....	6	7	8	480 00	420 00	480 00	194 13	180 48	198 67	
....	..	....	4	3	3	280 00	280 00	180 00	106 52	146 71	74 43	
....	...	....	4	....	5	500 00	232 00	575 00	368 06	54 23	418 30	As to figs. '77-8 see note to North Bruce *ante*. Dunkin Act in force in '78-9, and till 31 May, '79. Moneys advanc'd by Province refunded 1878-9. Licenses granted for 11 months of '79-80.
...	....	....	9	....	10	285 00	386 75	550 00	161 49	90 41	236 59	
....	....	..	11	. .	16	1,010 00	320 00	880 00	454 79	74 81	378 53	
...	....	....	2	....	2	495 00	527 50	165 00	222 74	123 32	102 31	
....	....	....	6	....	8	955 00	545 00	1,045 40	699 36	127 41	794 67	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement shewing the Licenses issued in, and the

License District.	MUNICIPALITY.	Tavern.			Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.		
		1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.
NORTH YORK.	Aurora	3	....	3	1	...	1	...	...	.....	....	...	.....	...	....	....
	Holland Landing	2	...	2	2	..	...	....	....	.....	....	..	.....	...	...	....
	North Gwillimbury	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	...	.....	....	...	....
	King	7	....	11	....	....	.....	....	....	....	6	....	.....	...	....	....
	East Gwillimbury	5	...	4	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	..	....	.....	...	....	....
	Whitchmrch	5	....	3	....	..	.....	....	....	.....	....	...	....	....	....	....
	Newmarket	5	....	5	4	....	3	....	....	.....	....	....	....	...	....	....
	Georgina	4	...	3	1	..	1	...	....	.....	....	....	.....	..	....	....
	Stouffville	3	....	3	...	....	.....	....	....	.....	1	....	.....	....	....	....
WEST YORK.	York, W. of Yonge Street	13	....	16	1	....	1	....	....	.....	1	....	.....	....	....	....
	Vaughan	12	....	12	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	.....	...	..	....
	Etobicoke	4	....	5	1	...	.....	....	....	.....	1	....	.....	1	...	....
	Richmond Hill	3	....	2	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	...	....	....
	Parkdale	...	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	.. ...	....	....	.. ...	....	....	....

amounts received from, and paid to, each Municipality, &c.—*Continued.*

Six Months.			Total.			Amounts received for Licenses issued and Fines imposed in each Municipality.			Amounts paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	1877-8.	1878-9.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1879-80.	
						$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
....	....	. ..	4	....	4	340 00	20 00	311 68	231 45	.....	187 55	As to figures of 1877-8, see note to North Bruce, *ante*. Dunkin Act in force 1878-9, and till 31st May, '79. Unexpended balance of 1878-9 applied in part refund of advance by Province. Licenses granted for 11 months of 1879-80.
....	...	....	4	....	2	280 00	.... ..	110 00	153 36	.....	47 93	
....	....	....	3	....	3	180 00	.....	165 00	98 59	.....	71 91	
....	....	....	13	....	11	1,090 00	230 00	1,008 37	750 74	.....	667 02	
....	....	...	5	....	4	450 00	20 00	220 00	246 44	.....	95 87	
....	. ..	....	5	...	3	360 00	.....	165 00	164 31	.....	71 91	
....	....	....	9	....	8	1,025 00	180 00	687 45	712 90	.....	439 20	
....	....	...	5	....	4	300 00	....	220 00	164 28	.....	95 87	
....	....	...	4	....	3	260 00	.....	220 04	171 78	....	126 95	
....	....	....	15	....	17	955 00	1,339 50	935 00	468 32	89 63	396 67	Dunkin Act in force 1878-9, and till 31st May, 1879. Amount advanc'd by Province refunded 1878-9. Licenses granted for 11 months of 1879-80.
....	....	....	14	....	14	1,110 00	615 00	770 00	540 60	41 16	326 67	
....	....	....	7	....	5	430 00	413 37	275 00	209 41	27 66	116 67	
....	....	...	3	...	2	300 00	75 00	183 34	207 83	5 00	120 00	
....	...	...	....	....	2	.....	110 00	110 00	.....	7 36	46 67	

SCHEDULE D.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the amount of Fines collected, and of the amounts paid in respect of expenses of Commissioners and Salaries of Inspectors, in each License District, for the License years 1877-8 and 1878-9 respectively.

LICENSE DISTRICT.	FINES COLLECTED.		Paid in respect of Expenses of Commissioners and Salaries of Inspectors.		REMARKS.
	1877-8.	1878-9.	1877-8.	1878-9.	
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Addington	752 60	239 70	582 26	545 00	Dunkin Act in force 1877-8.
Algoma	.....	.....	150 00	150 00	
Brant, North	383 00	205 25	466 88	451 60	Dunkin Act in force 1877-78.
Brant, South	500 00	487 50	659 97	661 00	
Brockville and South Leeds	260 00	60 00	751 50	785 50	
Bruce, North	158 60	100 00	501 20	479 10	Dunkin Act in force 1878-9.
Bruce, South	54 50	.....	674 35	391 87	
Cardwell	320 00	62 50	605 29	539 00	
Carleton	20 00	100 00	549 20	542 00	
Cornwall	120 00	80 00	435 70	435 70	
Dufferin	400 00	60 00	522 22	573 00	
Dundas	115 00	140 00	503 00	484 40	
Durham, East	40 00	179 00	479 20	469 04	Dunkin Act in force 1878-9, except in Port Hope.
Durham, West	60 00	289 60	492 00	492 00	
Elgin	282 00	239 60	624 60	614 04	
Essex, North	220 00	.....	550 00	550 00	
Essex, South	40 00	.....	400 00	400 00	
Frontenac	45 00	230 00	461 30	463 80	Dunkin Act assumed to be in force during part of 1877-8.
Glengarry	220 00	210 00	525 25	515 00	
Grey, East	60 00	45 00	450 00	450 00	Dunkin Act in force 1877-78 and part of 1878-79.
Grey, North	450 00	70 00	500 00	500 00	
Grey, South	230 00	.....	450 00	450 00	
Haldimand	20 00	20 00	495 00	495 00	
Halton	41 00	85 00	526 80	519 25	
Hamilton	1,170 00	1,404 00	900 00	900 00	
Hastings, East	144 00	20 00	450 00	496 00	
Hastings, North	20 00	40 00	458 00	493 00	
Hastings, West	60 00	160 00	412 50	400 00	
Huron, East	225 00	125 00	601 00	593 00	
Huron, South	220 00	360 00	560 00	560 00	
Huron, West	498 25	398 00	608 36	562 97	
Kent, East	200 00	160 00	485 15	495 65	
Kent, West	155 00	100 00	583 60	576 00	
Kingston	819 00	120 00	800 00	800 00	
Lambton, East	100 00	140 00	484 00	495 00	
Lambton, West	220 00	130 00	462 00	450 00	
Lanark, North	229 75	723 47	461 90	450 40	Dunkin Act in force 1878-9, except in Perth.
Lanark, South	16 00	173 55	461 50	454 50	
Leeds and Grenville, North, and South Grenville	100 00	180 00	630 00	640 00	
Lennox	558 95	.....	450 00	450 00	Dunkin Act in force 1877-8.
Lincoln	490 00	236 00	800 00	800 00	
London	723 80	639 10	800 00	800 00	
Middlesex, East	512 00	370 00	571 60	570 00	
Middlesex, North	200 00	60 00	548 50	500 60	
Middlesex, West	122 00	40 00	545 25	539 50	
Monck	185 63	35 00	490 00	492 00	
Muskoka and Parry Sound	85 00	.....	367 00	500 40	
Nipissing	60 00	.....	20 00	20 00	
Norfolk	459 00	180 00	621 28	626 00	
Northumberland, East	60 00	.....	547 50	580 00	Dunkin Act in force '78-9, except in Cobourg.
Northumberland, West	40 00	150 00	461 60	450 00	
Ontario, North	120 00	.....	550 00	600 00	Dunkin Act in force 1878-9.
Ontario, South	385 00	35 00	502 20	508 40	

SCHEDULE D.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of amount of Fines, &c., in each License District for the license years of 1877-8 and 1878-9 respectively.—*Continued.*

LICENSE DISTRICT.	FINES COLLECTED.		Paid in respect of Expenses of Commissioners and Salaries of Inspectors.		REMARKS.
	1877-8.	1878-9.	1877-8.	1878-9.	
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Ottawa	200 00	....	1,000 00	1,000 00	
Oxford, North	300 00	180 00	515 00	517 50	
Oxford, South	385 00	125 00	517 13	520 00	
Peel	125 00	100 00	534 00	501 00	
Perth, North	273 50	100 00	550 00	550 00	
Perth, South	260 00	80 00	564 20	536 00	
Peterborough, East	90 00	40 00	459 60	477 80	
Peterborough, West	130 00	859 20	404 90	406 45	Dunkin Act in force in '78-9 in two municipalities. Additional fine, $20, under 1879-80.
Prescott	.....	20 00	454 50	450 00	
Prince Edward	160 00	.....	500 00	500 00	Dunkin Act in force both years.
Renfrew, North	260 00	335 00	400 00	400 00	
Renfrew, South	80 00	40 00	418 00	418 20	
Russell	400 00	48 00	503 85	508 29	
Simcoe, East	65 69	15 00	560 15	526 25	
Simcoe, South	115 00	145 00	476 00	494 00	
Simcoe, West	40 00	40 00	487 70	488 30	
Stormont	40 00	51 00	431 50	431 75	
Thunder Bay	357 00	.....	177 00	177 00	
Toronto	3,560 00	2,445 00	2,150 00	2,283 33	
Victoria, North, and Haliburton	90 00	.....	400 00	400 00	
Victoria, South	100 00	45 00	600 00	600 00	
Waterloo, North	345 00	105 00	479 50	488 15	
Waterloo, South	70 00	230 00	608 00	524 00	
Welland	949 85	247 25	592 75	602 09	
Wellington, Centre	215 00	80 00	492 60	479 50	
Wellington, South	100 00	140 00	450 00	450 00	
Wellington, West	322 00	140 00	587 60	556 25	
Wentworth, North	150 00	370 00	540 65	529 00	
Wentworth, South	340 00	160 00	515 40	480 90	
York, East	560 00	2,011 25	480 90	515 05	Dunkin Act in force 1878-9.
York, North	586 00	450 00	507 00	500 00	
York, West	470 00	2,552 87	570 00	678 00	
Totals	24,132 54	20,036 24	45,905 99	45,717 53	

SCHEDULE E.

STATEMENT shewing the sums paid out of the Consolidated Revenue to the credit of the License Fund Accounts of the Districts in which the Dunkin Act was in force, during the license years 1877-8 and 1878-9; and also the sums refunded to the Consolidated Revenue in respect thereof.

LICENSE DISTRICT.	Amounts paid out.			Amounts Refunded.	Residue.
	1877-8.	1878-9.	Total.		
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Addington	200 00	.....	200 00	200 00	.....
Brant, North	246 62	.....	246 62	214 51	32 11
Durham, East	.....	183 33	183 33	11	78 22
Durham, West	.....	200 00	200 00	200 00	.....
Grey, East	216 50	250 00	466 50	.....	466 50
Grey, South	183 33	250 00	433 33	250 00	183 33
Lanark, North	.....	200 00	200 00	181 30	18 70
Lanark, South	.....	143 33	143 33	90 51	52 82
Lennox	150 00	.....	150 00	.....	150 00
Northumberland, East	.....	200 00	200 00	50 45	149 55
" West	.....	200 00	200 00	200 00	.....
Ontario, North	.....	250 00	250 00	.....	250 00
" South	.....	283 33	283 33	261 60	21 73
Prince Edward	Accounts between Province and County not adjusted in time to insert details in Report.				
Stormont, Township of Roxborough in,	.....	43 04	43 04	.....	43 04
York, East	.....	500 00	500 00	500 00	.....
" North	.....	406 66	406 66	78 79	327 87
" West	.....	500 00	500 00	500 00	.....

SCHEDULE F.

STATEMENT shewing the Municipalities in which the Dunkin Act has been repealed during the years 1878 and 1879, together with the number of Votes polled for and against such repeal.

MUNICIPALITY.	Date of Repeal.	Votes Polled.		Total Majority for Repeal.
		For.	Against.	
Brant, County of	26th February, 1878	958	141	817
Bruce, "	January, 1879			1,347
Grey, "	16th October, 1878	1,388	161	1,227
Frontenac, "	By-law quashed.			
Kent, "	"			
Lanark, "	April, 1879			421
Lennox and Addington, Counties of	1878	2 392	1,591	801
Northumberland and Durham, Counties of	11th, 12th and 13th Feb., '79	4,013	2,961	1,052
Oxford, County of	By-law quashed.			
Ontario, "	27th February, 1879	848	35	813
Peterborough, County of	By-law quashed.			
" Town of	November, 1878	172	5	167
Prince Edward, County of	March, 1879	599	52	547
York, County of	April, 1879			1,849

SCHEDULE G.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT shewing the number of Prisoners committed to the County Gaols for drunkenness during the years 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878 and 1879.

GAOLS.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Algoma	32	11	8	4	4	24
Brant	173	118	97	84	75	63
Bruce	.....	1	1	2	17	8
Carleton	216	341	387	319	283	272
Elgin	21	7	31	41	47	54
Essex	164	113	87	55	60	59
Frontenac	89	113	143	137	139	126
Grey	11	28	15	13	14	35
Haldimand	7	9	7	2	6	10
Halton	9	18	21	15	6	1
Hastings	20	28	20	13	43	34
Huron	34	50	24	29	22	15
Kent	27	32	24	20	20	33
Lambton	166	113	123	84	142	115
Lanark	13	5	7	6	10	8
Leeds and Grenville	87	84	84	9	84	71
Lennox and Addington	9	6	6	4	5	9
Lincoln	63	49	56	98	68	51
Middlesex	45	101	155	106	211	193
Muskoka and Parry Sound	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	6
Nipissing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Norfolk	18	20	11	35	21	15
Northumberland and Durham	35	51	56	67	38	24
Ontario	13	16	10	10	12	11
Oxford	29	36	57	30	46	55
Peel	29	22	32	45	22	37
Perth	52	46	54	75	56	35
Peterborough	14	13	5	11	5	5
Prescott and Russell	1	.....	2	6	.....	.....
Prince Edward	20	27	31	29	22	46
Renfrew	5	1	2	3	2	5
Simcoe	54	22	66	91	133	82
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	2	18	7	33	18	17
Thunder Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	81
Victoria and Haliburton	10	13	22	32	25	10
Waterloo	3	7	13	10	4	28
Welland	95	61	69	101	321	188
Wellington	122	113	41	56	26	23
Wentworth	109	315	259	396	382	382
York	1,553	1,578	1,755	1,807	1,293	1,359
Totals	3,350	3,586	3,888	3,918	3,785	3,581

SCHEDULE H.

STATEMENT shewing the result of the voting on the Canada Temperance Act, 1878, (the "Scott Act"), in the only County of the Province in which it has been submitted for adoption.

COUNTY.	Date of Polling.	Votes Polled.		Majority for Adoption.
		For.	Against.	
Lambton	28th May, 1879	2,567	2,352	215

REPORT

OF THE

LIBRARIAN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario:

The Report of the Librarian on the state of the Library, respectfully represents:—

That, during the past year, as will be seen by the Supplementary Catalogue, several valuable additions have been made to the Library. First amongst them may be mentioned the Sessional Papers of the Imperial Parliament for the years 1877 and 1878. A reference to pages 7, 8, 9, 10, of the Supplementary Catalogue, will serve to give an idea of the nature and contents of these documents. It will be seen that they comprise almost every subject which comes within the scope and sphere of practical local legislation.

Amongst the matters with which, for example, the Sessional Papers of 1877 deal, may be noticed:—

Intemperance; Lunacy Law; Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, (hours of polling); Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday; Births, Deaths and Marriages; Civil Service; Education; Police; Reformatory and Industrial Schools; Prisons; Railway Accidents; Charities; Life Assurance Companies; Statistical Tables, &c., &c.

It is contemplated, unless otherwise directed, to add, every year, the Sessional Papers of the Imperial Parliament to the works of reference already in the Library.

There have been added to the department devoted to the "History of Great Britain and Ireland," all the more recent publications dealing with these subjects. Some rare and valuable works, in the same field, have been secured for the collection.

In the purchases of the year, the claims of "Modern History" have not been overlooked: the same may be said in respect to any publication affecting Canada.

In the department of "United States History," there will be found many important additions. Some of these were obtained by exchange; others by purchase. To the former class belong "The Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut," transcribed and edited by Mr. Charles J. Hoadly, the State Librarian. This is a very valuable collection of the annals of that colony when it was a member of the British Empire. By purchase were procured the ten quarto volumes known as the "Documentary History of the State of New York." A reference to page 18 of the Supplementary Catalogue will shew the nature and importance of this collection. The work was published under the authorization of the State of New York: the Archives of Holland, London and Paris were laid under contribution in its preparation. The two last volumes, 9 and 10, are peculiarly interesting to Canadians. They deal with the history of our country during the period of French domination, and continue the record for some years after the Conquest.

For the departments of "Biography," "Political and Social Science," "Political Economy," "Useful Arts and Manufactures," the latest and most valuable issues have been secured. The same observation will hold good in respect to "Geography, Voyages and Travels," and "Belles Lettres."

The donations to the Library, during the year 1879, were as follow :—

From the State of New York :—

Census of the State of New York : 1875. 4to.
University of the State of New York : 89th Regents' Report. 1876.
University of the State of New York : 90th Regents' Report. 1877
Senate Journal, 1877.
" " 1878.
Assembly Journal, 1877.
" " 1878.
Senate Documents, 1875. Vol. 6.
" " 1876. Vols. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
" " 1877. Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6.
Assembly Documents, 1876. Vols. 5, 6, 7, 8.
" " 1877. Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.
" " 1878. Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
Laws of New York, 1877. Code of Civil Procedure. Vol. 2.
" " " 1877.
" " " 1878.

From the State of Connecticut :—

Legislative Documents of Connecticut, 1879. Vols. 1–2.
Journal of the Senate, 1879.
Journal of the House, 1879.
Connecticut Reports. Vol. 45.
Special Acts and Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, 1871–1879. 9 vols. 8vo. Hartford, 1871–1879.
Special Laws of the State of Connecticut. From the year 1866 to the year 1870, inclusive. Vol. 6. 8vo. Hartford, 1871.
Resolves and Private Laws of the State of Connecticut. From the year 1789 to the year 1865, inclusive. 5 vols. 8vo. Hartford, 1837-1872.
The General Statutes of Connecticut : (Revision of 1875.) With the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the U.S., and the Constitution of Connecticut. 8vo. Hartford, 1875.
The Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut. Transcribed and edited by Charles J. Hoadly. Vols. 7, 8, 9, 10. 8vo. Hartford, 1873-1877.
Vol. 7.—From May, 1726, to May, 1735, inclusive.
" 8.—From October, 1735, to October, 1743, inclusive.
" 9.—From May, 1744, to November, 1750, inclusive.
" 10.—From May, 1751, to February, 1757, inclusive.
Public Acts of Connecticut. May, 1875. May, 1876. January, 1877. January, 1878. January, 1879.
Report of Connecticut Board of Agriculture and Experimental Station. 1878.

From the Australasian Colonies :—

Acts of Parliament of Victoria. 1877-78.
Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Council of Victoria. 1877-78. With Documents.
Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria. 1877-78. With Documents. Vols. 1, 2, 3.
Official Documents of Queensland. 1877-78-79. Brisbane, 1877-78-79.
Official Documents of New South Wales. 1877-1879. Sydney, 1878-79.

Proceedings of the Parliament of South Australia. 1878. With Copies of Documents. 4 vols. Adelaide, 1879.
Journal of the House of Assembly. 1877. With Appendices. Vol. 33. Hobartown, 1877.
Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly. 1877-78. With Papers. 3 vols. Melbourne, 1879.
Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Council. 1877-78.
Acts of Parliament, Victoria. 1877-78.
Statistics of New Zealand. For the year 1877. Wellington, 1878.

From the Royal Colonial Institute (through Mr. Frederick Young):—

Proceedings of the Royal Colonial Institute. Vol. 10. 1878-79.

The number of Books now in the Library, exclusive of the Official Documents of the late Province of Canada, the Confederation, and its various Provinces, is 11,047 volumes.

Respectfully submitted.

S. J. WATSON,
Librarian.

REPORT

Of the School of Practical Science, for the year 1879.

By command,

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

TORONTO, January 28th, 1880.

To His Honour, the Honourable D. A. Macdonald, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I herewith present the Report of the School of Practical Science for the year 1879, which has been submitted to me by the Board of the School. It shews the work of the School during the calendar year 1879, which includes the last half of the academic year 1878-9, and the first half of the academic year 1879-80.

I also beg to submit a copy of the Amended Prospectus, with a syllabus of the courses of instruction and of the regulations for diplomas of the School, which came into effect at the beginning of the present academic year 1879-80.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's obedient servant,

ADAM CROOKS,
Minister of Education.

TORONTO, January 26th, 1880.

The Honourable the Minister of Education.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the Report of the School of Practical Science for the year 1879.

1. The work of the School, referred to in the following, extended over portions of two different academic years, viz.:—the Easter Term of Session 1878-79, and the Michaelmas Term of Session 1879-80.

2. A list of the students attending the School during the first-named period was forwarded to you, for the use of the Legislative Assembly, on the 28th February last.

3. The numbers attending the School during last term (the second named period) compare favourably with those then submitted, as will be seen from the subjoined table.

CLASSES OF STUDENTS.	SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION.	1878.	1879.
Regular students proceeding towards the Diploma of the School..... ...	Engineering	8	12
Special students taking particular branches including medical students.....	Engineering	. ...	6
	Mineralogy and Geology	.....	1
	Chemistry	10	6
	Biology	21	24
Students from University College.....	Chemistry	110	137
	Mineralogy and Geology.....	23	37
	Biology	22	23
Students from Toronto Veterinary College	A class in Chemistry similar to that held last Easter term is being at present formed	.....	38

4. The fees derived from the students proceeding towards the diploma of the School in Engineering, and paid to the Provincial Treasurer, amounted to $260.

5. The nature of the instruction given to these different classes of students may be gathered from pages 19-29 of the Prospectus annexed to this Report.

6. In addition to the subjects noted there as necessary qualifications for the Diploma in Engineering, the students proceeding towards that Diploma were required, during the long vacation, to prepare a Thesis on the Manufacture of Iron.

7. In addition to the ordinary lecture and practical work (including Assaying) of the Department of Mineralogy and Geology, numerous mineral samples have been examined, free of charge, for explorers and others, and much information has been given by letter or personally to applicants from various parts of the Province.

8. Professor Croft, on his retirement from the Chair of Chemistry, at the close of the year, presented his valuable library and mineral collection to the School.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. RAMSAY WRIGHT,

Secretary.

STATEMENT

Of the Returns of all Fees and Emoluments received by the Registrars of Ontario for the year 1879, made in accordance with the provisions of section 97 of chapter 111, Revised Statutes of Ontario.

By command,

ARTHUR S. HARDY,

Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 4th March, 1880.

STATEMENT of the Returns forwarded to the office of the Provincial Secretary of all Fees and Emoluments received by the Registrars of Ontario, for the year 1879, made in accordance with the provisions of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, chapter 111, section 97, with which are contrasted Receipts of same nature in 1877 and 1878.

OFFICE.	REGISTRAR.	Number of Municipalities in the District.	Number of Instruments registered during the year 1878.	Number of Instruments registered during the year 1879.	Amount of Fees received under the Tariff as allowed by sub-sections 1 to 13 of sec. 70 of this Act.		
					Total for Registrations under sub-sections 1, 6, 9, 12, 13.	For Searches, sub-sections 2, 3, 11.	For Abstracts, sub-section 4.
Algoma District		5	219	232	$315 60	$5 45	$21 00
Brant	T. S. Shenston	7	1,975	1,825	2,461 85	249 95	447 40
Bruce	John McLay	23	5,447	5,144	128 55	401 10	2,252 47
Carleton	W. H. Waller	13	2,313	2,087	2,630 45	358 85	725 55
Dundas	C. S. Cuyler	6	1,243	1,036	1,242 15	55 05	133 55
Durham, East Riding	George C. Ward	4	1,254	967	1,422 00	300 00	304 69
Durham, West Riding	Robert Armour	5	998	920	1,350 60	41 10	356 20
Elgin	A. McLachlin	12	3,459	3,594	4,808 80	395 20	704 60
Essex	James W. Askin	14	3,200	2,916	3,863 35	304 00	800 30
Frontenac	R. McKean Rose	18	1,523	1,524	2,181 40	343 43	240 33
Glengarry	Angus McDonald	4	640	736	955 05	140 70	116 45
Grenville	Patrick McRae	8	1,395	1,202	1,676 55	93 65	203 60
Grey, North Riding	Robert McKnight	11	2,708	2,811	4,009 25	174 55	1,218 30
Grey, South Riding	Thomas Lauder	10	2,428	2,612	3,551 68	19 00	384 64
Haldimand	A. P. Farrall	13	1,237	1,304	1,779 45	184 05	327 46
Haliburton	E. Noice	8	252	250	352 15	77 90	46 23
Halton	Thomas Racey	9	1,350	1,252	1,636 45	362 20	209 15
Hastings	W. H. Ponton	30	3,232	3,188	4,284 95	514 15	988 60
Huron	James Dickson	24	6,694	5,290	6,846 00	532 25	1,574 40
Kingston City	E. J. Barker	1	545	583	707 05	240 75	73 86
Kent	Peter D. McKellar	18	4,725	4,356	5,581 66	404 38	1,214 72
Lambton	James A. Smith, Deputy	19	5,118	5,152	6,144 15	847 00	988 00
Lanark, North Riding	John Menzies	7	723	515	719 76	33 35	83 81
Lanark, South Riding	James Bell	10	1,053	899	1,246 35	245 70	76 90
Leeds	Ormond Jones	13	1,896	2,007	2,650 95	105 10	412 87
Lennox and Addington	M. P. Roblin	12	1,434	1,215	1,952 30	79 35	215 67
Lincoln	John Powell	13	2,087	1,834	2,473 70	214 75	526 55
London City	W. C. L. Gill	1	1,134	1,015	1,423 85	325 90	188 55
Middlesex, East and North Ridings	James Ferguson	15	4,071	3,817	4,907 90	677 10	482 90
Middlesex, West Riding	Stephen Blackburn	9	1,648	1,507	1,967 25	207 55	537 42
Muskoka	J. E. Lount	18	769	818	1,178 54	192 25	187 25
Nipissing	John Doran		5	19	50	1 00	160 00
Norfolk	E. L. Walsh	10	2,532	2,767	3,229 27	388 00	435 00

Northumberland, East Riding	J. M. Grover	9	1,691	1,572	2,174 41	152 45	934 60
Northumberland, West Riding	W. H. Eyre	5	1,131	849	1,178 60	62 15	461 55
Ontario	John Ham Perry	16	2,516	2,408	3,292 65	264 40	781 95
Ottawa City	Alexander Burritt	1	1,167	944	1,365 40	465 35	186 85
Oxford	James Ingersoll	17	3,553	3,541	4,741 00	305 55	635 10
Parry Sound District	Frank H. Foley	4	220	347	524 25	71 25	65 00
Peel	D. F. Campbell	8	1,668	1,583	2,178 59	174 87	475 33
Perth, North Riding	Samuel Robb	8	2,796	2,501	3,389 40	245 95	1,052 65
Perth, South Riding	Patrick Whelihan	7	1,300	1,528	1,996 90	141 90	657 80
Peterborough	Fred. W. Hamilton	19	1,826	1,952	2,660 90	367 05	583 80
Prescott	John Higginson	9	1,081	983	1,332 05	66 55	97 87
Prince Edward	Walter McKenzie	9	1,400	1,525	1,901 34	199 84	430 15
Renfrew	Andrew Irving	25	1,533	1,228	1,776 30	311 40	203 10
Russell	James Keays	4	739	629	969 70	22 35	114 00
Simcoe	Samuel Lount	25	5,574	4,773	5,843 00	1,145 00	
Stormont	John Copland	5	920	927	1,261 00	120 35	106 25
Thunder Bay District	F. Laird	2		236	353 55	19 20	418 40
Toronto City	Charles Lindsey	1	4,880	5,000	8,080 00	1,150 50	287 65
Victoria	H. Dunsford	14	2,809	2,536	3,228 67	203 30	1,325 84
Waterloo	D. McDougall	11	1,927	2,067	2,521 00	103 00	175 00
Welland	D. D'Everard	14	1,915	1,816	2,511 53	690 23	518 14
Wellington, North Riding	John Anderson	12	3,105	2,837	3,755 25	111 00	1,488 80
Wellington, South & Centre Ridings	James Massie	12	2,056	2,699	3,478 90	262 25	743 25
Wentworth	James M. Williams	10	3,713	2,157	3,154 15	366 95	798 45
York, South Riding	John Ridout	10	2,675	2,855	4,045 55	678 25	171 50
York, North Riding	James J. Pearson		1,543	1,461	2,020 50	142 25	523 45
			122,247	116,328			

Note.—The Offices may be generally classified as follows:

Receipts over $10,000, (1) Bruce.
" 9,000, (2) Huron, City of Toronto.
" 7,500 and under $8,000, (1) Lambton.
" 7,000 " 7,500, (1) Kent.
" 6,500 " 7,000, (1) Simcoe.
" 6,000 " 6,500, (1) Middlesex, East and North Ridings.
" 5,500 " 6,000, (3) Elgin, Hastings, Oxford.
" 5,000 " 5,500, (3) Essex; Grey, North Riding; Wellington, North Riding.
" 4,500 " 5,000, (4) Perth, North Riding; Victoria; Wellington, North Riding; York, South Riding.
" 4,000 " 4,500, (3) Norfolk; Ontario; Wentworth.
" 3,500 " 4,000, (4) Carleton; Grey, South Riding; Peterborough; Welland.
" 3,000 " 3,500, (4) Brant, Leeds; Lincoln; Northumberland, East Riding.
" 2,500 " 3,000, (7) Frontenac; Middlesex, West Riding; Peel; Perth, South Riding; Prince Edward; Waterloo; York, N. R.
" 2,000 " 2,500, (6) Durham, East Riding; Haldimand; Halton; Lennox and Addington; Ottawa City; Renfrew.
" 1,500 " 2,000, (8) Durham, W. R.; Grenville; Lanark, S.R.; London City; Muskoka; Northumberland, W. R.; Prescott; Stormont.
" 1,000 " 1,500, (4) Dundas; Glengarry; Kingston; Russell.
" 500 " 1,000, (2) Parry Sound District; Lanark, North Riding.
Receipts under 500, (4) Algoma District; Haliburton; Nipissing; Thunder Bay District.

STATEMENT of the Returns forwarded to the office of the Provincial Secretary of all Fees and Emoluments received by the Registrars of Ontario, for the year 1879, made in accordance with the provisions of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, chapter 111, section 97, with which are contrasted receipts of same nature in 1877 and 1878.—*Continued.*

OFFICE.	Amount of Fees received under the Tariff as allowed by sub-sections 1 to 13 of section 70 of this Act *Continued.*				Gross Amount of Fees proper, 1877.	Gross Amount of Fees proper, 1878.	Gross Amount of Fees proper, 1879.
			Special Receipts.				
	For Certificates, sub-section 5.	For Affidavits and Oaths, sub-section 10.	For Abstracts Indices, sub-sec. 8.	For work connected with transfer of Instruments, and paid for by Co. Treas., s.-s. 7.			
Algoma District	$16 50				$248 75	$351 45	$358 55
Brant		$1 25			3,782 65	3,468 65	3,160 45
Bruce	7,661 35				9,405 18	10,298 89	10,011 92
Carleton	140 90	27 45			4,493 80	4,286 10	3,883 20
Dundas	7 25	6 50			1,968 00	1,916 95	1,414 50
Durham, East Riding	50				2,446 60	2,693 18	2,027 19
Durham, West Riding					2,210 50	2,164 17	1,747 90
Elgin			418 70		5,958 70	5,860 64	5,068 69
Essex	61 50	6 75			6,799 02	5,712 32	5,035 90
Frontenac	1 25	50			3,041 66	2,704 83	2,765 01
Glengarry	5 40	13 50			1,549 97	1,258 31	1,231 10
Grenville	19 25	3 25			2,498 55	2,275 80	1,936 50
Grey, North Riding	58 75				5,238 64	5,150 75	5,460 85
Grey, South Riding	30 50				4,559 09	4,620 57	3,985 42
Haldimand	2 75	6 25			2,846 72	2,354 12	2,299 96
Haliburton	1 25	25			485 70	480 00	477 78
Halton	21 20	50			2,542 80	2,478 10	2,229 50
Hastings	81 25	12 00			6,823 75	5,950 50	5,880 95
Huron	81 00	2 25			9,010 50	9,443 95	9,035 90
Kingston City	2 30				1,230 25	1,022 71	1,023 96
Kent	61 75				8,908 40	7,856 92	7,362 51
Lambton		2 50			9,118 55	8,695 60	7,981 65
Lanark, North Riding	4 90	2 50			1,373 65	1,278 50	844 32
Lanark, South Riding	40 65	1 00			1,888 60	1,796 00	1,610 60
Leeds	1 50	6 75			3,331 70	3,131 58	3,177 17
Lennox and Addington	4 75	75			2,410 55	2,209 10	2,252 82
Lincoln					3,818 81	3,737 11	3,215 00
London City					2,981 53	2,223 65	1,947 80
Middlesex, East and North Ridings	88 45	2 75			6,627 65	6,362 45	6,159 10
Middlesex, West Riding	162 73	13 25			3,191 45	2,325 85	2,888 20
Muskoka	30 25				1,395 92	1,643 71	1,588 29
Nipissing		70			29 05	10 15	33 45
Norfolk					4,607 98	4,055 93	4,052 27

Northumberland, East Riding	40 00	3 75		3,964 40	3,542 20	3,305 21
Northumberland, West Riding		3 00		2,429 20	2,269 80	1,705 31
Ontario	76 75			5,205 25	4,695 35	4,415 75
Ottawa City	63 50			3,123 65	2,787 40	2,081 10
Oxford	19 50	8 75		6,380 58	6,151 57	5,709 90
Parry Sound District	10 00	43 75		539 10	510 45	714 25
Peel	16 25	25		2,652 38	3,077 84	2,845 29
Perth, North Riding	60 40	50		5,657 35	5,109 80	4,748 90
Perth, South Riding	185 65			3,214 75	2,647 90	2,982 25
Peterborough	34 50	3 00	302 60	3,783 [illegible]	3,450 67	3,349 25
Prescott	56 75	50		2,161 05	1,722 20	1,553 72
Prince Edward	6 00	15 85		2,338 74	2,494 50	2,553 18
Renfrew	16 50	50		3,759 03	3,070 50	2,307 80
Russell	39 35	34 49		1,866 07	1,172 90	1,119 85
Simcoe				7,702 05	7,938 25	6,988 00
Stormont	8 50	7 50		1,764 10	1,623 85	1,503 60
Thunder Bay District				280 45		418 40
Toronto City	137 45			10,148 10	9,915 27	9,655 60
Victoria				6,313 71	5,582 96	4,757 81
Waterloo	4 00	5 00		2,744 70	2,660 41	2,808 00
Welland	20 51	5 67		4,184 23	4,014 80	3,746 07
Wellington, North Riding	20 00			5,713 45	5,877 20	5,375 05
Wellington, South and Centre Ridings	144 25			5,706 75	5,375 90	4,628 65
Wentworth	15 25	4 50		7,619 71	7,060 50	4,339 [illegible]0
York, South Riding	74 75	1 00		4,445 72	4,708 97	4,971 05
York, North Riding				3,046 50	2,934 55	2,686 20
				$233,700 03	$221,184 21	$204,641 60

REMARKS.

East Durham—Great falling off in work of office this year.

Essex—Registrar says that he is at a loss to understand the falling off in the gross receipts for this year, unless it be in the falling off of loans by loan companies, and consequently less instruments, abstracts, certificates and searches required.

North Lanark—A failure of crops for the past two years and general depression in business.

South Lanark—The falling off in fees is undoubtedly owing to the general depression in business during the past year.

Parry Sound District—Issue of patents from Crown Lands Department caused increase.

Prince Edward—County railway increased the fees in a small proportion.

Renfrew—The large falling off is owing to loan companies having ceased almost wholly to lend money for the past few months.

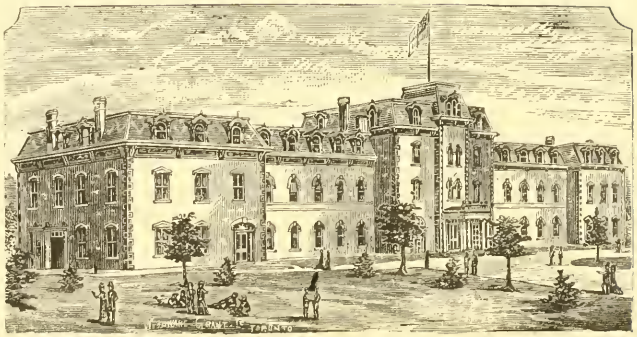
Welland—The decrease in business is owing to a great many mortgages being paid off and discharged, and a small number of new mortgages having been put on record.

The total amount of fees received in 1879 shews a decrease of $16,542.61 as compared with 1878, and a decrease of $29,108.43 as compared with 1877.

The total number of instruments shews a decrease of 5,919 as compared with 1878.

(No. 15.)

Statement of Queen's Printer as to the disposal of Ontario Statutes for 1879. (*Not Printed.*)



ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ONTARIO

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE

AND

EXPERIMENTAL FARM,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER,

1879.

Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, 5 JORDAN STREET.
1880.

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REPORT OF THE EX-PRESIDENT

OF THE

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH,

FOR THE

NINE MONTHS BEGINNING 1st JANUARY AND ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER,

1879.

Toronto, December 31st, 1879.

To the Honourable the Commissioner of Agriculture:

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 27th inst., and in compliance with the request contained therein, I would submit for your consideration a Report of the departments of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, which were under my charge, from the 1st January until the 31st September of this year, 1879. I use the phrase "departments under my charge," for during three years the Institution was under the joint supervision of my colleague, Mr. Brown, and myself; the former having charge, directly under you, of what are known as "the outside," and the latter, in the same way, of what are called "the inside" departments. The former comprise:—

I. Practical Farm Instruction.
II. Farm Management.
III. Experiments.

and for an account of the year's operations in these, I would refer you to Mr. Brown's able and exhaustive report, which follows. The latter include:—

I. Theoretical College Instruction.
II. The Business Department.
III. The Boarding House and College Buildings.

and I now proceed to give a brief summary of the work performed under each during the first nine months of this year. But before doing so it might be well, as others besides yourself will, in all probability, peruse this report, to give a brief sketch of the inception and progress of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, under what may properly be termed an

A. Introduction.

For the purpose of establishing such an Institution, the Legislature of the Province made a grant during the Session of 1870, with which was purchased a property at Mimico, seven miles west of Toronto. Much doubt was expressed at the time of the suitability of the land for the purposes intended, and in 1871, a Commission composed of leading agriculturists advised that Mimico should be sold, and the farm of F. W. Stone, Esq., near Guelph, bought. This was accordingly done, and in December, 1873, the Province came into possession of the Stone Farm. It lay about a mile to the south of the Town of Guelph, was composed of 550 acres of land, in a rectangular block, about a mile and three-quarters long, and half a mile wide, and was formed by four gently rising eminences and the valleys between. The land itself was a gravelly loam inclining to clay, and resting on clay, sand, gravel, or a mixture of all three. It had been a stock farm, and all improvements made with that in view. The rising ground, with the exception of thirty acres of bush, had been steadily cultivated; but the valleys were largely in natural pasture,—constituting a fine run for cattle and sheep,—were mostly wet, and a proportion of the land in them was covered with second growth brush. Around the place were five miles of a good ring fence, but inside very few fences had been needed. On it was an extensive farm steading, valued by the owner at twenty thousand dollars, capable of holding all his herds and flocks; a two-storey stone dwelling, with a back wing; and some four dwelling houses and barns on as many different parts of the farm. Immediately on taking possession, the Government appointed a Commission, consisting of leading agriculturists, horticulturists, and educationalists, to consider and report concerning the best methods of adapting the farm to the purposes for which it was intended; and the report of this body may be found as an Appendix to the Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1873. On this report the institution was established. Briefly summarized, it recommended that the place should be called "The Ontario School of Agriculture and Experimental Farm," that the objects of its existence should be to train young men in the theory and practice of improved husbandry, and conduct experiments; gave an outline of what it should be when finally established; specified the staff of officials that would then be required, and recommended that during a preparatory term of a few years, whilst the place was being brought into shape as a model and experimental farm, the school should be opened, the labour of the students utilized, payment for it given, and the experience gained which would enable the Institution to be placed on a permanent basis. The advice contained in this report was largely followed. The history of the Institution need not be traced, suffice it to say that after many difficulties the work of organization was commenced. And that work was plain. The farm already described, was to be so improved that it would deserve the name "model" on the principles of mixed husbandry; a portion was to be laid out as a garden, and another as an experimental farm; flocks and herds were to be procured; and a system of experiments inaugurated and carried out. And a school, with its curriculum, rules and regulations, was to be built up. In order to accomplish the first, the outside was arranged under four departments of work and instruction—*the Field, the Live Stock, the Horticultural, and the Mechanical;* and to meet the second, the work of the School was arranged under four departments of instruction—*Agriculture, Science, Veterinary Science, English and Mathematics.* A staff was obtained, their duties defined, and a circular similar to that in Appendix B, containing the standard and mode of admission, the subjects and course of study, the general rules and regulations, was, after due sanction, published, and under it the work of the school has since been carried on. Without going into details, which will be given further on, it may be said in general terms, that since the opening in the year 1874, the work of improvement and progress has gone steadily forward. Fields have been cleared, cleaned, drained and fenced; flower and kitchen gardens, lawns and shrubberies, laid out and cultivated; all the out-buildings improved, and many new ones erected; herds and flocks of five different varieties have been acquired or bred until they rank amongst the best in the Province; a complete system of experiments inaugurated, and over four hundred carried out; the old farm-house has assumed the dimensions of a college; and the number of pupils has year by year been greater than the accommodation—twenty-four,

thirty-two, forty, eighty-seven, one hundred and forty-six, and one hundred and sixty-two, being the numbers that mark the progress of each successive year since establishment. In a word, the preparatory term is over, majority has been reached, and a new era of the Ontario School of Agriculture and Experimental Farm must begin. Without further introduction, I proceed to give a brief description of the first nine months' work of

I. Theoretical College Instruction.

In order to proper comprehension, it will be necessary to recollect the time at which the description begins, the nature of the instruction, by whom given, and by whom received. As to the time, the scholastic year begins on the first of October and closes on the thirtieth of September. This year is divided into two sessions—a summer and a winter one—the former opening on first October, and the latter on the first of April. Each session is again divided into two terms, so that the scholastic year is divided as follows:—

(*a*) Fall Term of Winter Session *(first October to thirty-first December).*
(*b*) Winter Term of Winter Session *(first January to thirty-first March).*
(*c*) Spring Term of Summer Session *(sixteenth April to thirtieth June).*
(*d*) Summer Term of Summer Session *(first July to thirty-first August).*

My description, therefore, beginning on the first of January, starts in the middle of the winter session, and being for nine months, includes, the last three terms of the scholastic year. As for the nature of the instruction, it will be remembered that the subjects and course of study are as follows:—

First Year.—*Practical Agriculture, Veterinary Anatomy, Veterinary Materia Medica, Physical Geography, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, English and Mathematics.*

Second Year.—*Agriculture and Horticulture, Veterinary Pathology, Veterinary Surgery and Practice, Agricultural Chemistry, Economic Botany, Entomology, Meterology, Book-keeping, Levelling and Surveying, English Literature, and Political Economy.*

School Preparatory Year.—*Review of Public School Studies.*

Again those subjects are divided into five departments of instruction, to each of which there is a master or professor. Including both, therefore, the statement would be:—

I. Agriculture	*William Brown, Esq.*
II. Veterinary Science	*E. A. A. Grange, V.S.*
III. Science,	
(1) Chemistry, Geology, Entomology and Meteorology,	*J. Hoyes Panton, M.A.*
(2) Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, Botany.	*W. Johnston, M.A.*
IV. (1) English, Political Economy and Book-keeping.	*W. Johnston, M.A.*
(2) Mathematics.	*W. Nattrass, 1st A. Prov.*
V. School Preparatory Year.	*W. Nattrass, 1st A. Prov.*

And lastly, those receiving the instruction were some eighty-four students, drawn from, as the following table shows, almost every sect and section of the Province:—

Counties, &c.	*Pupils.*	*Counties, &c.*	*Pupils.*
Algoma	1	Elgin	1
Brant	3	England	1
Carleton	1	Essex	1
Cardwell	1	Frontenac	1
Durham	1	Grey	2

Counties, &c.	*Pupils.*
Haldimand	1
Halton	3
Hamilton City	3
Huron	3
Kingston City	2
Lanark	1
Lincoln	2
London City	2
Lambton	1
Montreal City	7
Nova Scotia	3
Norfolk	2
Oxford	3
Ontario	2
Prince Edward	1
Prescott	1
Perth	2
Wellington	7
Quebec P	3
Simcoe	2
Toronto	6
Victoria	1
Waterloo	1
Wentworth	4
York	8
Total	84

Religious Denominations.

Presbyterians	24
Episcopalians	23
Canada Methodist	17
Canada Baptist	10
Congregationalist	6
Quakers	2
Roman Catholic	1
Primitive Methodist	1

Having thus brought before you the nature of the instruction, by whom given and by whom received, allow me to proceed with my description of it through the last three terms of the scholastic year. And in the same manner as last year, I will give under each term, a brief summary of the work done therein, followed by the details in smaller type, in order that they may, if necessary, be read at your leisure:—

I.—The Winter Term of the Winter Session.

The work of the winter is but a continuation of that of the fall term, and I have therefore placed the details of the latter immediately after those of the former, that comparison and continuation may the more easily be made in this summary. As little can be done outside during this term, the attention of the students is more exclusively taken up by their studies, and progress more rapid and noticeable than at any other time. But it is only the want of variety of practical work to distract the attention that causes this; as a glance at the time table in the third part of Appendix B will show that as much time is given, even in winter, to acquire the outside practical as the inside theoretical instruction. In the department of

Agriculture

the students of the second year, who had already received some one hundred and fifty lectures on soils, preparation of land, improvement of soils and lands, succession and cultivation of crops, breeding, rearing and feeding of animals, were now listening to lectures on the general economy of the farm, such as the plan of the place and of its outbuildings, the erection of the latter and of fences, as well as the general business of a farmer in valuation and marketing; whilst those of the first year were acquiring a knowledge of the facts relating to the breeding, rearing and fattening of animals. And the theory of the class-room was proven and exemplified by the illustrations on the fields and in the yards, and was made as practical as possible by bringing the animals before the students, and after a general knowledge thus obtained, sending them out to the stables to judge examples of each breed by given standards. And not only had the students great

advantages in this department from the possession by the College of so many different breeds of cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry, but they were increased by regular visits paid to the many excellent flocks and herds with which the county of Wellington is known to abound; and on such visits, regular reports of the herds or flocks, and of individual animals therein, were received from each student. Thus theory and its practical illustration went hand-in-hand. In the department of

Veterinary Science

the students of the second year, who had already acquired a knowledge of the structure of all the farm animals, and of the medicines in the veterinary pharmacopœia in their first year's course, were applying that knowledge to a study of the causes, symptoms, and treament of the various ordinary diseases to which the animals mentioned are liable; whilst the students of the first year were busily engaged in mastering the anatomy and physiology of the horse, the ox, the sheep, and the pig. And in this study, too, the students had a number of practical illustrations in the possession by the place of skeletons and subjects, by the opportunity of seeing the treatment of all patients in their own and many other extensive herds and flocks in which the lecturer was practitioner, and by having the "run" of his own infirmary—the largest west of Toronto In the Department of

Science

great progress was made by the students of both years. Those of the second not only finished the application of pure chemistry to agriculture, in studying the origin and nature of soils, composition of manures and foods, with the other matters included in agricultural chemistry, but mastered a large portion of practical chemistry as well. Besides this, they applied the principles of comparative anatomy and physiology, already acquired, to the study of the structure, metamorphoses, and habits of the insects injurious to vegetation. The students of the first year, who during fall had gone through the most of inorganic chemistry, now acquired a knowledge of the metals, and of organic chemistry. They also completed the study of the elements of biology and the general comparative anatomy and physiology of the animal kingdom, with its special application to insects and the animals of the farm. The experience gained but served to confirm the opinion that for the proper mastery of this department especially, three years will be needed. It also shewed us that the appliances are too meagre for satisfactory results. In meteorology, the place possesses all the instruments of a meteorological station, except an anemometer. In entomology, there is an ever increasing collection of almost all the destructive insects, in the three stages of growth. In economic botany there are some seven hundred specimens of our Canadian flora, and in chemistry there is a small laboratory—for its size fairly stocked. But to do any justice to the work, it must be ten times the size, with benches for practical work by each student, and a room for a museum should be set apart where all specimens could be kept. In the first part of the department of

English and Mathematics

the students of the second year were studying the subjects of political economy and English literature. The first has proved very fascinating to the students, and must serve, by the discussion of the various problems of production and distribution, and the laws regulating both, to make them better understand the relation of their own to all the other industries of the country, and their own position and duties as citizens. The first year, having reviewed their school work, were engaged in studying critically Milton's "Paradise Lost," Book I., and studying English composition. Many young men of, say nineteen, come from the country districts who have never mastered the principles of English grammar, have been, what are called, in the parlance of public school teaching "winter scholars," and to those young men it is simply a waste of time to study the technicalities of a text book. Lectures shewing what grammar was in its outline and detail, what portion of the study of English it filled, have been given, and then close attention paid to the acquirement, by

those pupils, of the critical analysis of the meaning of the selections, and to the possession of ready ability in correct composition. In the second part of this department—*mathematics*—the work was never so satisfactorily done as during this term. This is plainly evidenced by the examination papers in Appendix C., and was owing to the fact of the presence of an additional master. The second year students were taught, in the first place, the principles of mechanics, and then the principles of the construction of every machine on the farm. To do this, each machine was taken to pieces, every portion explained, and all put together again. They acquired likewise enough of levelling and surveying to enable them to do all the levelling necessary for their own draining, and to measure any of their own fields. The first year finished the farm arithmetic and mensuration, and both first and second years went steadily through a course of practical farm book-keeping. The preparatory year finished their review of the public school studies. Many of the "winter scholars," already spoken of, having been working on their fathers' farms for two or three years, and having gone to school only during the winter season for, say, two or three years before that, have forgotten a great deal of their public school work, and this preparatory school year is meant to assist them in renewing it. By referring to the time table in Appendix B, it will be seen that some students were pursuing

The Special Course.

This course is fully explained in the circular of Appendix B, but it may be here said that the students of either the first or second years following it are farmers' sons who attend but the winter session, work for an hour, morning and evening, and during the rest of the day overtake the class-room studies of the spring term in addition to those of the winter session. Of all our students they are amongst the most assiduous, and experience has proved the course to be a very needful and a very successful one. The following syllabus of the lectures in each department will furnish all the details promised, and the work of the fall and winter terms is placed in succession that the comparison and continuation may be the more easily seen :—

(I.) Class-Room Work of the Winter Term.

A.—Second Year.

Department 1.—Agriculture.

(Course of 30 Lectures.)

General Economy of the Farm.—Laying out a farm—formation and management of roads and lanes; *Fences*—varieties—position—mode of construction—materials—movable fences—hurdles; *Hedges*—varieties—methods of planting—after cultivation; *Buildings*—dwellings, out-buildings, stables, barns, sheds—principles of construction—plans and specifications.

General Business of the Farm.—Capital necessary—values and prices of land, stock, implements and improvements—value of all kinds of labour—making of inventories—keeping of stock and produce registers; *Markets*—economical laws regulating them—customs affecting them—modes of buying and selling—common laws relating to agriculture—relation of agriculture to the other industries.

Arboriculture.—Application to the American continent—different kinds of trees—occurrence, habits, uses, values—value of timber as a crop—raising of trees from the seed bed—what parts of the country should be planted—planting operations—transplanting large trees—enclosing and draining planted ground—management of trees with a view to shelter and economy.

Department 2.—Science: (1) Agricultural Chemistry.

(Course of 40 Lectures.)

Agricultural Chemistry.—History of the connection between agriculture and chemistry—the food of plants—the origin and nature of soils—analysis of soils—relation of different plants to the soil—composition of different crops—chemical changes during the growth of different plants—rotation of crops—manures, special and general—the composition of farm-yard manure—nature and analysis of guanos and superphosphates—other manures—feeding of animals—foods—ingredients of foods—relation of increase to composition of food—economy of food.

(2) Entomology.

(Course of 24 Lectures.)

Entomology.—Structure and physiology of insects—metamorphoses of insects—senses of insects—insects injurious to vegetation—to growing plants—to fruits—the apple, plum, pear, peach, small fruits, &c.

Department 3.—Veterinary Science.

(Course of 30 Lectures.)

Digestive system—nature—causes—symptoms and treatment of spasmodic and flatulent colic—inflammation of the bowels—acute indigestion—tympanitis in cattle—impaction of the rumen, and many other common diseases.

Circulatory system—describing the diseases of the heart and blood vessels.

Respiratory system—nature—causes—symptoms—and treatment of catarrh—nasal gleet—roaring—bronchitis—pleurisy—inflammation of the lungs, &c.

Urinary system—nature—causes—symptoms—and treatment of inflammation of the kidneys, &c.

Nervous system—nature—causes—symptoms—and treatment of lock-jaw, string-halt, &c.

Sensitive system—nature—causes—symptoms—and treatment of the diseases of the eye and ear.

Generative system—nature—causes—symptoms—and treatment of abortion—parturition—milk fever, &c.

Tegumental system—nature—causes—symptoms—and treatment of scratches—sallenders—mallenders—parasites—and other diseases of the skin.

Department 4.—English and Mathematics.

(Course of 50 Lectures.)

English. *English Composition*—the sentence—the paragraph—rhetorical figures—their use and abuse—species of composition—qualities of style—varieties of style. Essay writing—familiar and business correspondence. *Political Economy*—wealth—labour—capital. Production—distribution—exchange—government—and the position that agriculture holds in each; relation of agriculture to all the other industries of a nation. *Critical reading of Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Mathematics.—*Mensuration*—the mensuration of every kind of surface, including the quantity of land cultivated by various machines—the surface occupied by different crops—the measurement of solids, including the contents of tanks, ditches, wells, manure heaps—walls—the materials for roads—timber, &c. *Surveying* in its commoner branches—fields surveyed with the chain and cross—staff—heights and distances found by the use of the theodolite—levelling practised. *Book-keeping*, with reference to all kinds of farm accounts and farm business, with the methods of keeping stock-registers, sales, &c., &c.

B.—First Year.

Department 1.—Agriculture.

(Course of 30 Lectures.)

Breeding, Rearing and Feeding of Animals.—*Horses* suited for agricultural purposes—various breeds—breeding—feeding, and general management; *Cattle*—characteristics of the various breeds—Shorthorns, Herefords, Devons, Ayrshires, &c.—methods of breeding—cross-breeding—in and in breeding—pedigree system—rearing young stock—the fattening process—relation of food to increase—dairy management, butter and cheese management—the factory system—realization; *Sheep*—characteristics of various breeds—long wools—medium wools—short wools—breeding and management of ewe flock—winter and spring feeding rearing of lambs—relation of food to increase; wool—texture—quantity and quality—dipping and salving—quantity maintained per acre; *Swine*—characteristics of the various breeds—breeding and management of sows—stores—fattening—relation of food to increase—bacon curing; *Poultry*—characteristics of the various breeds—general management.

Implements of the Farm. *(By Teacher of Mathematics.)*—Mechanical principles entering into their construction; ploughs—harrows—cultivators—other tillage implements—sowing machines—grass seed and manure distributors; mowing and reaping machines; hay making and harvesting machines—threshing and dressing machines; barn implements; waggons—sleighs—carts; straw cutters—turnip cutters and pulpers; implements used in stock feeding—common—steaming; implements of less general use.

Department 2.—Science: (1) Chemistry—Inorganic and Organic.

(Course of 50 Lectures.)

Inorganic Chemistry (continued):—*The metals*—the alkalies—sodium—potassium—soda—salt; calcium—lime—plaster; lead and its compounds; iron—its ores and manufactures; arsenic—its compounds and detection—gold, silver, platinum, tin, &c., &c.—occurrence and uses—alloys.

Organic Chemistry.—Scope of the division of the science—organic compounds derived directly or indirectly from plants and animals—artificial formation of organic compounds—classification of organic bodies

and their complexity—determination of the empirical and rational formulæ of organic bodies; *Wood spirit* and its derivatives—methyl compounds—chloroform—acetic acid and its compounds—alcohol and the process of fermentation—constitution of oils and fats—manufacture of soap and candles; *starch and sugar* and the other amyloids and glucoids—manufacture of sugar—tartaric, lactic, citric and mallic acids. The flesh-formers or albuminoids and their congeners.

(2) Comparative Anatomy and Physiology.

(Course of 30 Lectures.)

Zoology.—Special study of *Infusoria*, *Scolecida* and *Insecta*. General characters of the *Vertebrates*—the various orders, with morphological and physiological distinctions of each, illustrated by common examples. Special study of the families of the *Aves*, containing the insectivorous birds, and the families of the *Mammalia* containing all the various farm animals. Comparative anatomy and physiology of farm animals.

Department 3.—Veterinary Science.

(Course of 30 Lectures.)

Anatomy and Physiology of the Domestic Animals.—Horse, ox, sheep, pig—digestive system—circulatory system—respiratory system—urinary system—nervous system—sensitive system—generative system—tegumental system.

Department 4.—English and Mathematics.

(Course of 50 Lectures.)

English.—Study of the etymological, syntactical and rhetorical forms of the English language—history of its formation—elements entering into it—its connection wich other languages—critical reading of Milton's "Paradise Lost," Books I. and II.

Mathematics.—*Arithmetic—Review of past work in arithmetic, with special view to farm accounts*—tables of weights and measures—proportion interest—discount partnership—square and cube roots—*Mental Arithmetic*—part of *Mensuration—book-keeping*, with reference to all forms of farm business.

(II.) Class-Room Work of the Fall Term.

Soils.—Origin, distribution, physical properties and classification of soils; *Reclamation of lands*—forest clearing—stumping, stoning, fallowing, &c.

Preparation of the Land for Crops.—Ordinary operations of tillage—ploughing, harrowing, cultivating, rolling—sub-soiling, levelling—general cultivation most appropriate for the various kinds of soils.

Succession of Crops.—Importance and necessity of rotation—principles thereof—rotation suitable for various soils; crops—root, forage, cereal—treated with reference thereto.

Improvement of Soils and Lands.—Improvement by thorough ordinary cultivation—sub-soiling; *Draining*—its value—principles—various methods of draining—formation—levelling for—materials used in formation—cost and remuneration; *Manuring*—farm-yard manuring; application, uses and properties of *artificial manures*—lime, plaster, salt, bones, superphosphate, nitrate of soda, &c., &c.

Department 2.—Science (1) Chemistry.

(Course of 30 Lectures.)

Organic Chemistry.—Scope of the division of science—organic compounds derived directly or indirectly from plants and animals—artificial formation of organic compounds—classification of organic bodies and their complexity—determination of the empirical and rational formulæ of organic bodies; *Wood spirit* and its derivatives—methyl compounds—chloroform—acetic acid and its compounds—alcohol and the process of fermentation—constitution of oils and fats—manufacture of soap and candles; *starch and sugar* and the other amyloids and glucoids—manufacture of sugar—tartaric, lactic, citric and mallic acids. The flesh-formers or albuminoids and their congeners; *Essential oils and resins*—varnishes—petroleum; *Vegetable Alkaloids*—quinine—strychnia—aniline dyes; urea and uric acid; *Animal Chemistry. Vegetable Chemistry* Portion of this was review.

(2)—Meteorology.

(Course of 20 Lectures.)

History and scope of Meteorology—weight of atmosphere—how ascertained—*barometer*—various kinds—manipulation; *Temperature*—how observed and calculated *thermometer*—varieties, Fahrenheit, centigrade, &c.—use of each—manipulation; solar and terrestrial radiation moisture of the atmosphere; mists—fogs—clouds; rain—snow—hail; winds and storms; miscellaneous—causes affecting the climate—influence of climate on vegetation.

Department 3.—Veterinary Science.

(Course of 30 Lectures.)

Veterinary Pathology.—Osseous system—giving the nature, causes, symptoms and treatment of the various diseases of bone, as splint—spavin—ringbone, &c.

Muscular system—nature—causes—symptoms—and treatment of flesh wounds, &c.

Syndesmology—nature—causes—symptoms—and treatment of bog spavin, curb and other diseases of joints.

Planitar system—nature—causes—symptoms—and treatment of corns, sand cracks and other diseases of the foot.

Odontology—Describing the diseases of the teeth; also the mode of determining the age of the animal by the same.

Department 4.—English and Mathematics.

(Course of 40 Lectures.)

English.—Study of the etymological, syntactical and rhetorical forms of the English language—history of its formation—elements entering into it—its connection with other languages.

English composition—the sentence—the paragraph—rhetorical figures—their use and abuse—species of composition—qualities of style—varieties of style. Essay writing—familiar and business correspondence.

Mathematics.—*Mensuration*—the mensuration of every kind of surface, including the quantity of land cultivated by various machines—the surface occupied by different crops—the measurement of solids, including the contents of tanks, ditches, wells, manure heaps, walls—the material for roads, timber, &c.

B.—First Year.

Department 1.—Agriculture.

(Course of 30 Lectures.)

Breeding, Rearing and Feeding of Animals.—*Horses* suited for agricultural purposes—various breeds—breeding—feeding, and general management; *Cattle*—characteristics of the various breeds—Shorthorns, Herefords, Devons, Ayrshires, &c.—methods of breeding—cross-breeding—in and in breeding—pedigree system—rearing young stock—the fattening process—relation of food to increase—dairy management, butter and cheese management—the factory system—realization; *Sheep*—characteristics of various breeds—long wools—medium wools—short wools—breeding and management of ewe flock—winter and spring feeding—rearing of lambs—relation of feed to increase; wool—texture—quantity and quality—dipping and salving—quantity maintained per acre; *Swine*—characteristics of the various breeds—breeding and management of sows—stores—fattening—relation of food to increase—bacon curing; *Poultry*—characteristics of the various breeds—general management.

Department 2.—Science (1)—Chemistry.

(Course of 50 Lectures.)

Inorganic Chemistry.—Scope of Chemistry—atomic theory—chemical affinity—the *non-metallic* elements—oxygen—hydrogen—water—its nature—occurrence—functions—states, and decomposition—nitrogen—the atmosphere—ammonia—its sources and important uses—oxides of nitrogen—nitric acid and its importance to plants—sulphur and its compounds—sulphuric acid, its manufacture and uses—phosphorus—the agricultural importance of phosphoric acid—carbon—silicon—flint—sand—silicates—chlorine—bromine—iodine, &c.

(2) Natural History.

(Course of 30 Lectures.)

Comparative Anatomy and Physiology.—Nature of life—vital force—difference between animals and plants—difference between different animals—morphology and physiology—definition of species—origin of species—classification—characters of the general classes and orders of *Invertebrates*, with examples. Special study of *Infusoria, Scolecida, Annelida*, and *Insecta*. General character of the *Vertebrates*—the various orders, with morphological and physiological distinctions of each, illustrated by common examples.

Department 3.—Veterinary Science.

(Course of 30 Lectures)

Anatomy and Physiology of the Domestic Animals.—Horse—ox—sheep—pig. Osseous system—muscular system—syndesmology—planitar system—odontology.

Department 4.—English and Mathematics.

English.—*Review of past school work* and completion of English Grammar (common).
Mathematics.—*Arithmetic—Review of past work in arithmetic, with special view to farm accounts*—tables of weights and measures—proportion—interest—discount—partnership—square and cube roots—*Mental Arithmetic.*

As will be seen from the preceding syllabus the whole of the teaching is done by lecturing, so that the text-books are rather used for reference than for anything else. Indeed on the majority of all the applied subjects taught, as well as upon agriculture itself, there exist no text-books, and the lecturer has to consult many for the substance of his teaching. And this fact places a greater importance than usual on

The Library and Reading Room.

In the former, are to be found the majority of the well-known works on Agriculture and Horticulture, and a fair number on scientific subjects, and in the latter are placed on file the leading agricultural periodicals of Canada, Britain, and the United States. A great deal remains yet to be done, ere the library is at all worthy of the only exclusively agricultural educational institution in the Province, whilst four times as many agricultural papers could be placed on file if there were but the room and the means. In close connection with those extraneous aids to study may be mentioned

The Literary Society.

So important an aid has this proven in its educating power, that it deserves almost to be classed as a fifth department of instruction. For five seasons I was its President, and can therefore speak with certainty of the benefits derived by the students from it; and more especially are those to be seen on the class of students that attend the College. In forming a spirit of *esprit de corps*, in furnishing motives for intellectual exertion, in overcoming intellectual habits engendered by comparative isolation, in rubbing off the angles and dogmatic opinionativeness apt to be acquired by farmers, it did lasting service. Under its auspices and at its expense, a

Literary and Dramatic Entertainment

was given by the members during the month of February, and enabled the students to make some slight requital of the many kindnesses of their friends in the town and surrounding country. Many hundreds were present, indeed so many that, as on other occasions during the year, the great want of a hall for such gatherings was made plainly manifest. It is to be hoped that the want may be speedily supplied. The work went steadily on; oral examinations, as the custom was, taking place at the close of the lecture on that of the preceding day, and monthly ones at the close of each month, until the month of March, during the last two weeks of which were held the customary

Examinations of the Scholastic Year.

Papers were given at these on the work of the year commencing on the 16th of April, 1878, and ending at that date. Those papers are inserted as Appendix C, and a thorough examination of the questions given, which are from the ordinary work, will give you a better idea of the subjects taught than all my writing for the last two hours will do. The results of those examinations will be found in Appendix D. As usual, the candidates are arranged in three classes. All obtaining over seventy per cent. of the marks are placed in first class, over fifty in second, and over thirty-five in third. On the 28th of March were held

The Annual Closing Exercises.

At those we were favoured with the presence of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor; the Hon. A. S. Hardy, Provincial Secretary; and yourself. Besides other friends from Toronto, we had them from all parts of the Province, and especially from the town and county. His Honour did us the favour of conferring the prizes upon the first in each subject, and yourself, the Hon. Mr. Hardy, and others, of handing the honour certificates to those in first class honours in each subject. Every one present was highly pleased with the manner in which His Honour showed by his presence and words his apprecia-

tion of the College and its connection with the advancement of agriculture, and all who spoke expressed themselves pleased with the proficiency of the students and the progress of the Institution. At the close of the day's proceedings, the place was declared by yourself closed until the commencement of the summer session on the sixteenth April.

2. The Spring Term of the Summer Session.

During the two weeks of vacation, my time was employed in selecting from amongst the applications on hand and those received in answer to a few advertisements, the new students for the session. As a proportionately large number had taken the special course there were about fifty new students to enter. The selection was made, and the school opened on the 16th. During this term great attention has always been paid to affording the utmost facilities for the acquiring of all the practical details of the course of apprenticeship. Their importance will be seen from the following brief summary of them :

Field Department.—Cleaning, harnessing and management of horses: ploughing—harrowing—cultivating—drilling—subsoiling—sowing broadcast and by drill—planting—hoeing and grubbing—haying by scythe and mower—harvesting by cradle and reaper stoning—threshing—winnowing—marketing—draining—levelling—land measuring—stumping—logging—chopping, &c., &c.

Live Stock Department.—Cutting—pulping—steaming—mixing,—feeding—cleaning—and general management of *cattle*. Feeding—lambing—shearing—castration—dipping—salving—hurdling—and general management of *sheep*. Feeding and general management of other stock and poultry.

Horticultural Department. Digging ploughing—raking—seeding—planting—hoeing—mowing—harvesting—storing—and general management of vegetables, flowers and lawn. Pruning—grafting—budding—mulching cleaning—harvesting and storing—and general management of an orchard. General management of propagating houses, green houses, vinery, nursery, hedges, walks and roads, &c., &c.

Mechanical Department.—Planing—sawing—nailing—grooving—matching—morticing—framing and general use of commoner mechanical tools. Fencing—hurdle making—gate making—and management of general farm improvements. Repairs of all farm buildings, implements, machines, &c., &c.

The better to enable the students deficient in them to become more rapidly acquainted with those operations, a man and a pair of horses were kept continually on a field of five acres during all this term doing nothing but instructing the lads in cleaning, harnessing, driving, ploughing, harrowing, drilling and sowing. This was independent of the regular work, but was counted as one of our classes—the farm instruction class. I say "those whom we knew to be deficient," for I have not yet said that, at the commencement of each session all entrants have to pass a double examination, one on the literary subjects as given in Appendix E, and another on the practical operations above enumerated. So that we know the standing of the student, educationally and technically. In order to give the students every chance, the first year was divided into two divisions, and the lecturers did double work. The following is a very brief summary of the class room work of this term, but the details are given below. In the Department of *Agriculture* there were passed in review the various field crops common to mixed husbandry, and their different modes of cultivation, as well as their various rotations. The improvement of soils and land by manuring and draining also was dwelt upon, and as extensive draining operations and the cultivation of the various crops were going on, and all the students taking part therein, the lessons were receiving daily exemplification. In the department of *Science* the second year students were engaged in practical analysis in the laboratory, and in studying the more useful plants and weeds in their practical chemistry and economic botany. In both, it is needless to say, great interest was taken, and lads wending their way to the laboratory with insects, grasses, and soils was an every-day sight. The students of the first year were laying the foundation for future application by getting the facts of geology, physical geography, chemical physics, and botany. The latter especially could well be illustrated at this season. In the department of *Veterinary Science* the students of both years were engaged in the rather dry task of "getting up" the materia medica, and therapeutics of the veterinary art. As was done last year, some twenty-four lectures were given on *Horticulture*, by the joint efforts of the gardener and myself, so that the students might at least become familiar with all our commoner garden vegetables, their method of cultivation, preservation and marketing. Such is a brief sketch of the class-room work, and as before I give you a syllabus of the lectures delivered in each subject :—

A.—Second Year.

Department 1.—Agriculture (Scientific).

(Course of 24 Lectures.)

Cultivation of Crops.—The various crops: *Cereals*—wheat, oats, barley, &c.: *Leguminous*—peas, beans, &c.; *Roots*—turnip, carrot, potato, &c.: *Forage or Herbage*—tare, Lucerne, clovers, grasses, flax, hemp—cultivation most appropriate for each; *Seeds*—purchasing—testing—preparing—changing; *Sowing*—kind and quality of seed—method of sowing—*After cultivation—harvesting—consumption*, or preparing for market—cost of production—laying land down to grass—management of grass and pasture land.

Improvement of Soils and Lands.—Improvement by thorough ordinary cultivation—subsoiling; *Draining*—its value—principles—various methods of draining—formation—levelling for—materials used in formation—cost and remuneration; *Manuring*—farm-yard manuring; Application, uses and properties of *artificial manures*—lime, plaster, salt, bones, superphosphate, nitrate of soda, &c., &c.

Department 2.—Science—(1) Chemistry, Practical and Analytical.

(Course of 24 Lectures.)

Practical Chemistry.—Chemical manipulation—the practical testing of waters, soils, foods, superphosphates, and other manures, and the preparation of the common gases, and the common acids.

Analytical Chemistry.—Qualitative and quantitative analysis, especially the analysis of soils, manures and farm produce.

(2) Economic Botany.

(Course of 24 Lectures.)

Systematic and Economic Botany.—Special morphology and general classification of plants, flowerless plants—mosses—ferns, fungi, &c.; flowering plants—characters of larger divisions. The orders containing important agricultural and economic plants—the cereals—grasses—roots with geographical distribution—agricultural seeds and fruits.

Department 3.—Veterinary Science.

(Course of 24 Lectures.)

Materia Medica.—Giving the preparation, actions, uses, doses, of over one hundred of the principal medicines used in Veterinary practice. The last fifty with the Therapeutics of all, and lectures on special subjects such as pleuro-pneumonia, the rinderpest, &c., &c.

Department 4.—English and Mathematics.

(Course of 24 Lectures.)

Business correspondence—Business forms—laws relating to farming—farm book-keeping.

B.—First Year.

Department 1.—Agriculture (Practical).

(Course of 24 Lectures.)

Preparation of the Land for Crops.—Ordinary operations of tillage—ploughing, harrowing, cultivating, rolling—subsoiling, levelling—general cultivation most appropriate for the various kinds of soils.

Succession of Crops.—Importance and necessity of rotation—principles thereof—rotations suitable for various soils; crops—root, forage, cereal—treated with reference thereto.

Cultivation of Crops.—The various crops; *Cereals*—wheat, oats, barley, &c.; *Leguminous*—peas, beans, &c.: *Roots*—turnip, carrot, potato, &c.; *Forage or Herbage*—tare, Lucerne, clovers, grasses, flax, hemp—cultivation most appropriate for each; *Seeds*—purchasing—testing—preparing—changing; *Sowing*—kind and quantity of seed—method of sowing; *After cultivation—harvesting—consumption*, or preparing for market—cost of production—laying land down to grass—management of grass and pasture land.

Department 2.—Science—(1) Geology, Physical Geography, and Chemical Physics.

(Course of 40 Lectures.)

Geology.—Geological epochs—classification of rocks—structures—classification—cleavage—foliation, dip, fault—denudation, elevation and depression of land; disintegration of rocks by aqueous and atmospheric agencies—formation of soils—Canadian geology.

Physical Geography and Meteorology.—Connection between physical geography and geology—distribution of land and water—superficial configuration of Ontario—theory of wells and springs.

Chemical Physics.—Force and matter—correlation of force—properties of matter—gravity, cohesion, heat—light—magnetism—electricity; forms of matter—liquids—solids—gases.

(2) Structural and Physiological Botany.

(Course of 32 Lectures.)

Botany.—*Structural and physiological*—internal structure of plants—cells and vessels—construction and development of the external parts of plants—root—stem—leaf—flower—seed—fruit—Physiology of cells and vessels—chlorophyll, starch, gum, sugar, crystals, &c.—movement of fluids and gases—nutrition and respiration—reproduction—methods of fertilization—hybridization—varieties—propagation—budding—division; diseases of plants—smut—rust—mildew, &c.

Department 3.—Veterinary Science.

(Course of 24 Lectures.)

Materia Medica.—Giving the preparation, actions, uses, doses, of over one hundred of the principal medicines used in Veterinary practice. The first fifty taken.

Department 4.—English and Mathematics.

(Course of 32 Lectures.)

English grammar—Farm arithmetic—Farm book-keeping.

The work of the term was brought to a close by a four days' written examination during the third week of June. The results were satisfactory, though as might have been expected, they were scarcely so satisfactory as those of the practical examinations on the operation of the outside departments held at the same time. As there was a lull in the outside work, and no vacation between the terms, we allowed the members of the Ontario Field Battery to go into camp for some twelve days at the end of this term. About a score, a number quite sufficient to do the work, were left. This Field Battery of Artillery continues to wield an influence for good amongst the students, not only from the excellent effects attendant upon steady drill, but from the habit of ready obedience which it inculcates, and the *esprit de corps* it forms. The "camp" terminated on the fifth of July, and the students returned refreshed, and ready for the steady and continuous all-day work of the next term.

3. The Summer Term of the Summer Session.

It has grown to be a custom, and a good one—though not provided for as yet by regulation—to allow those students who are farmers' sons, and can obtain at home the practical instruction which alone is aimed at during this term, to go to their fathers' farms for the summer. About twenty took advantage of the custom, and some fifty-five were left. Those worked for ten hours a day continuously through the summer. So no theoretical instruction was given at all, and the lecturers under my control were allowed vacations alternately. During the term the place was visited by a great many from all parts interested in its welfare. Nothing indeed serves to show more clearly the growing interest taken in the Agricultural College and Experimental Farm than the fact that during the summer session from the fourth April until the first of October, *over nine thousand people* visited the Institution. And as it is a couple of miles from the railway station in Guelph, the majority of those were not casual but intentional visitors. Six hundred yeomen from Elgin and Kent, under the auspices of the Elgin Division Grange, three hundred from Norfolk, under those of the Norfolk one, and four hundred from Northumberland and Durham, under that Division Grange, were the largest parties; but some twenty-seven in all, including Township Councils, Township Agricultural Societies and Farmer's Clubs,

made the place a visit in their "corporate capacity." That such a number of organized bodies of farmers should put themselves to so much trouble and expense in order to see and judge for themselves is certainly an evidence of awakening interest, and their judgment was in all cases favourable. Many hints and much valuable advice were received by the management, and all expressed themselves as highly pleased with the location, with what was being done, and all could see that what was being done was only an earnest of what might yet be accomplished. And to show that the interest was not simply a mere passing one, it is but necessary to state that when the Dominion Grange held its annual meeting in this city during this month, the following resolutions were unanimously passed :—"Resolved, that whereas seven-tenths of the population of Ontario are producers from the soil, and form by far the greater proportion of the ratepayers of the Province, and, whereas the general and technical education of their immediate successors is a matter of paramount importance, inasmuch as upon their success depends to a large extent the national wealth, and for the next two decades, in the competition with other countries where the cost of agricultural production is less, and labour and capital more easily procured, that success, with a soil of diminishing fertility, can only be obtained by bringing to bear the greatest amount of skill, knowledge, and intelligence ; and, whereas they are unable, from force of circumstances, for their sons intending to follow their own profession to take advantage of the higher general education existing in the Province—an education assisted materially out of the public funds, or out of a capitalized revenue arising from the purchase-money of a portion of their own lands—or, if they do take advantage thereof, find it too extensively general and not even approximately technical ; and, whereas, they have not, nor desire in the country's interest to have, the necessary legislation which, by making their profession a monopoly, would enable them to maintain of themselves schools wherein such technical subjects could be taught ; and, whereas, a great portion of the requisite knowledge for such an education can only be obtained by a long, continued, and extensive series of experiments, under peculiar climatic conditions, for which no single individual under the system of landed proprietorship existing in Ontario, has the necessary capital :—Therefore, we, the Dominion Grange, representing a large portion of the agricultural population of Ontario—the only portion thereof formally organized into a body—having placed education as one of the foundation stones of our Order, desire again to express our high gratification at the establishment, by the Province, of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, and our great pleasure at its continued progress ; and we would respectfully suggest to the Government and Legislature the propriety of speedily taking such steps as may place it, like all other educational institutions, outside the pale of party conflict, and obviate the loss of any other trained men, and the adoption of such means as, in their wisdom, may seem best for its continued permanence and security, and its affiliation with our other educational institutions, and with every organized body of agriculturists throughout the Province ; and they feel assured that were those suggestions carried into practical effect, the result would be to give the institution a higher status, to assist greatly in enabling it to fulfil the ends of its establishment, and to increase and intensify the appreciation thereof by the whole of the agricultural population of Ontario.

"And be it further resolved that the Executive be instructed to appoint a committee to wait upon the Premier, the Minister of Agriculture, and the Minister of Education, and present the foregoing resolution, and explain, if necessary, its statements."

The work of the term was closed by the *Annual Athletic Sports and Harvest Home*, which has now become a standing institution at the Agricultural College, and a most fitting and pleasing termination to the season of arduous toil. Some fifteen or sixteen hundred of friends were present, and the students shewed that whilst obtaining the intellectual and technical training the place affords they had not been unmindful of the manly exercises which are so keenly enjoyed by young men at their time of life. On the following day the College was closed and the month of September given as a period of vacation. During this month I was busily engaged in attending to many alterations and repairs, and in corresponding with parents regarding pupils. The number of applications far exceeded accommodation, and selections had inevitably to be made. Those outside of Ontario, to the number of about sixty, were rejected and many from the Province as well.

Some few of the former who had been admitted at the commencement of the spring session were allowed to complete their course on payment of a tuition fee of twenty dollars per session. Ninety-two in all were admitted. The name and address of each of the ninety-two is given in the second part of Appendix A, and the following table will show the sects and sections of the Province from which they come :—

Counties, &c.	*Students.*	*Counties, &c.*	*Students.*
Bruce	1	Middlesex	1
Brant	2	Nova Scotia	1
Bothwell	1	Ontario	1
Cardwell	1	Oxford	6
Carlton	5	Ottawa City	4
Durham	1	Prince Edward	4
Elgin	1	Prescott	1
England	2	Perth	2
Frontenac	2	Quebec P	3
Glengarry	1	Simcoe	1
Grey	4	Toronto City	6
Hamilton City	3	Waterloo	3
Halton	2	Wellington	9
Huron	4	Wentworth	2
Lanark	5	York	5
Lincoln	2		
Montreal City	6	Total	92

Religious Denominations.

Episcopalian	31
Presbyterian	31
Canada Methodist	16
Canada Baptist	5
Congregationalist	4
Primitive Methodist	3
Roman Catholic	1
Quaker	1
Total	92

For the selection of those pupils, I alone am responsible. My successor simply received them. I mention the fact because the applications were so numerous that favoritism was openly charged, whereas the rule of priority was, in all the cases I admitted, strictly followed, with the exception of those nominated by township councils, who had in all cases the preference. I remained for some time after the opening of the fall term, received and arranged the students, drew up the time tables, and did my best to render the work of my successor, who had been with us, off and on, for some four or five weeks, certain of success, and from his high reputation as an efficient and successful teacher, there is every probability thereof. To him I must leave the description of the work of *the Fall Term of the Winter Session*

Such is a summary of the theoretical instruction given during the first nine months of this year. Regarding that instruction I have nothing further to say, except that it was faithfully given and in most cases assiduously received. After four years' experience I am fully convinced that it is along the line of a correct course, and requires nothing to make it

complete but expansion in the branches of agriculture and horticulture. Indeed the latter requires complete organization, and the appointment of a teacher upon the subject. But the appliances are altogether too meagre. The library is too small, the reading room poorly stocked; a room for the museum is awanting, and the laboratory is painfully insufficient. There are no private rooms for teachers, no ante-rooms for pupils. It may indeed be safely asserted that the teachers and students of very few schools or colleges for higher education in the Province have to put up with so many inconveniences, and such poor appliances as those of the Agricultural College. I know that these have not existed with your will, and no doubt, when now you are certain that the country supports it, those disadvantages will be remedied. The number of applications received amounted to 247 during my regime, and some 50 or 60 I believe since my departure. The number of pupils in attendance during the year has been 162, and the following table shews the sects and sections of the Province from which they came:—

Counties, &c.	*Students.*
Algoma	1
Brant	5
Bruce	2
Durham	2
Elgin	2
England	3
Essex	1
Frontenac	4
Glengarry	1
Grey	7
Hamilton City	7
Halton	4
Haldimand	1
Huron	6
Kent	1
Kingston	2
Lanark	6
Lambton	1
Lincoln	3
London City	3

Counties, &c.	*Students,*
Montreal City	11
Norfolk	2
Nova Scotia	3
New Brunswick	1
Ottawa City	10
Ontario Co	3
Oxford	9
Perth	4
Prescott	1
Prince Edward	4
Quebec Province	3
Simcoe	4
Toronto City	12
Victoria	1
Waterloo	3
Wellington	14
Wentworth	4
York	11
Total	162

Religious Denominations.

Episcopalian	54
Presbyterian	53
Canada Methodist	28
Canada Baptist	13
Congregationalist	5
Roman Catholic	4
Primitive Methodists	3
Quakers	2

In conclusion, besides giving the nature of the instruction, and a summary of those engaged in it, I would fail in my duty were I to omit to state that all those engaged in communicating this theoretical instruction have performed their duty with a single eye to the thorough and efficient education of the students under them. In the department of agriculture, Mr. Brown has been continually growing more and more accustomed to the work of lecturing—a species of intellectual labour which was altogether new to him and must be to every man of his previous occupation—and every year will but add to his value in this most important department of instruction. In that of veterinary science, I can but repeat what I have always said, that it was a most fortunate choice which secured for the students of the Institution so accomplished, careful, and systematic a lecturer as Dr. Grange. During the past year, as always before, no department was more

thoroughly taught than this. In that of science, Mr. Panton has more than fulfilled the expectations I, last year, expressed of him. As one of the best graduates in science in the University of Toronto, as a successful high and public school teacher of many years' standing, and as an enthusiastic devotee of science, we expected great things of him, and were not disappointed. His students caught his enthusiasm, and even in the first year, when the elements of the sciences—the driest part of the work—are acquired, zeal and energy permeated all the classes, and with characteristic vigour he has gone far in mastering the special subjects of this department, so that his services will soon be invaluable. When we obtained the services of Mr. Wm. Nattrass as Mathematical and Assistant Resident Master, I was afraid that five hundred dollars per annum would not retain the services of a gentleman with a first-class "A." provincial certificate, and his departure after a year's residence has verified my fears. But during that time, Mr. Nattrass proved himself an able, assiduous, and efficient teacher, and he especially did good service in the department of applied mathematics. And, though not strictly lying within my sphere of responsibility, for a year or two past, yet as actually touching it at all points, and as entering it at many, I may be allowed, especially as this is my last opportunity, to say that if the instructors inside displayed conscientious energy and zeal in the performance of their part of the educational training of the students attending the Agricultural College, equal energy and equal zeal were shewn by the instructors outside in doing theirs. As foreman of the field and live stock department, Mr. James Stirton had during five years' occupancy, acquired such an experience of the various classes of students that the instruction of each class in the details of his department was by him reduced to a system, administered in such a way as to enable each to acquire them thoroughly in the shortest time. And he had obtained such an extensive knowledge of all the breeders of the principal herds and flocks in Canada, of the characteristics of the different breeds of every individual of them on the farm, and the most approved methods of breeding, feeding and fattening of animals, that not only were his instructions to his students in this department especially valuable, but his services to the Institution outside of the ordinary routine were great, and by none more appreciated than by the breeders of the Province, who will all inform you that the institution sustained a severe loss by his resignation in March last. His successor has yet to win his spurs. As foreman of the horticultural department, Mr. John F. Barron has always proved himself a valuable instructor. His intimate acquaintance with almost everything belonging to his profession as a gardener, his experience in Britain in training apprentices, and twenty years of the business in this country all combined to render him an efficient trainer, and, to those of his students preferring that department, his enthusiastic zeal has always proved contagious. The complete change in the appearance of the front of the place, and the formation of the kitchen garden of six acres, the borders, shrubberies, grounds, drives, green-houses, hot-houses and propagating-houses have given ample scope for the display of his great energy and professional ability, and have enabled him to give a thorough training to each successive race of students. And the institution has no more careful, painstaking, conscientious and efficient instructor than Mr. James McIntosh, foreman of the mechanical department, and none whom the students have more universally respected and cheerfully obeyed. The main importance of the instruction lies in the knowledge of tools and skill in handling them, and ample opportunity has so far been given for both in the construction of the many permanent improvements in fences and buildings that have taken place in bringing everything into shape. In such construction all students have taken part, and under Mr. McIntosh's supervision those of each session have obtained a good knowledge of the permanent repairs on the farm while acquiring skill in handling tools; and his intimate acquaintance with machinery has enabled the second division of the department to be conducted in a way that with many other instructors would have been impossible.

And, whether it were the instructors outside or the teachers in the class-room, all have performed their duties with the conscientious desire to promote to the utmost of their ability the educational advancement of the students placed under their care, with an earnest and zealous devotion to the progress and efficiency of the College, whilst not a jar occurred to mar the pleasant harmony which should always exist between those striving, though in different spheres, toward the attainment of a common end.

II.—The Boarding-House and College Buildings.

With regard to the College buildings I last year said, "they are shewn in the cut which accompanies this, and which as it is already made and paid for, may as well be used here. (Frontispiece.) Of the range of the buildings, the right centre and the top storey of the main building have yet to be built. The wing to the right forms the School proper —two storeys and a mansard. The remainder is what is called the boarding-house, with the exception of the ground and second floor of the wing to the left, which forms a residence for the Professor of Agriculture—Mr. Brown. In this boarding-house we have in all sixty rooms—a reception room, an office, three rooms for myself and the other resident officers, thirty-four for the students, seven for the matron and her servants, a sickroom, a linen-room, two washrooms, a bathroom (only one), linen-room, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, scullery, laundry, engine-room, reading-room and library."

This year there has been added a store-room, a servant's dining-room, a pantry, an addition to the kitchen, a parlour and bedroom for the matron, three bedrooms for servants, two bathrooms, and a sickroom. Besides this, the portion of the building used by the matron and her servants has been completely shut off from the rest, to the great advantage of all concerned in the discipline of the boarding-house. Taking charge of these was myself as Resident Master, assisted by the mathematical master as assistant resident master. In order to give you a clear understanding of the duties, allow me to sketch the routine of a day's work during any of the three scholastic terms. The students rise at fifteen minutes to six, dress, arrange their rooms, and proceed to prayers at fifteen minutes past six, breakfast at half-past six, and at seven one division proceeds to work, and the other goes to the class-rooms, where, as will be seen by the time table in Appendix B, they remain either at work or study until twelve. At that hour they return to the boarding-house, wash and dress for dinner, which is at half-past twelve ; and at half-past one they again return to work and study, the division working in the forenoon studying in the afternoon, and *vice versa*. Except in winter, when the afternoon is an hour shorter, they remain either at work or study until six, when they return to the boarding-house, and from that time are under the charge of the boarding-house authorities. Tea is at half-past six, and at half-past seven—seven in winter—all proceed to the class room, where one of the resident masters presides until nine, when they proceed to prayers, after which all return to their rooms, the lights of which are out by fifteen minutes to ten. From this brief sketch you will the more readily understand what is meant by "taking charge of the students when not engaged in their field or class-room duties." You will see that it means being in charge from six to seven in the morning, from twelve to half-past one at noon, and from six to ten in the evening—six and a half hours a day, and all of Sabbath as well. Such then are the duties of the Resident Master in the boarding-house. Therein, during the nine months, there were accommodated the students whose names are found in Appendix A. Their conduct has upon the whole been excellent. Difficulties to be settled by tact, or even by severe measures, there have been, and always in such a place there will be, but violation of rules and regulations were few and far between. Discipline was maintained rather by striving to cultivate a high sense of honour and manliness, which would scorn anything mean, low, impure or untruthful, and thus enlist the great majority of the students on the side of order, regularity and virtue. And I am happy to say that we were very largely successful. With regard to the higher part of what is included under the term "moral oversight," I can but say again that though we cannot from our non-sectarian character give a religious education, technically so called, yet all our students have been regularly present at family worship, morning and evening; a Bible class has been conducted every Sabbath afternoon, and all the residents have been constant attendants at the churches of the denominations to which they respectively belong, while the clergymen of those denominations were afforded every facility for visiting, becoming acquainted with, and spiritually caring for the young men who had placed themselves under their pastoral charge. And, before leaving this subject of moral oversight, allow

me to remind you, in view of any arrangements you may make regarding it, that of all portions of the work of the Institution this is the most serious. The conscientious or non-conscientious performance of the duties of Resident Master carries with it the most important consequences. None but the president, or his moral equal, should be allowed to supervise that work. He who undertakes the moral responsibility of guiding, controlling, and counselling a hundred young men at the period of life when their characters, as diverse as their faces, are developing, must, in order that he may turn out noble manhood, be possessed of all the strength and force of character that will mark him as emphatically a man. His students are no longer boys, but the most of them are not as yet men; they are under his charge not for a few school hours, but day and night for months and years. He must intimately know each, the circumstances of each, the tendencies of each, the formative elements in the character of each, and he must so arrange them in their rooms, their classes, their work, that the strong shall blend with the weak, the sensitive with the robust, the impulsive with the cautious, the decisive with the vacillating. He must live with and in his students, his influence everywhere and yet imperceptible. He must have firmness without harshness, determination without obstinacy, sympathy without weakness, tact without finesse. He must create a high sense of honour, persuade, counsel, advise; and yet, withal, his force of character must be such that it commands by his very presence, and strength of will so great that he crushes with an iron heel the first symptoms of insubordination, and casts out with seemingly tyrannical despotism, the moral leprosy of profanity, impurity or untruthfulness. His ideal of life must rise above comfort and rest in service; he must remorselessly strike from its woof, at least, the love of pleasure and ease, and glory in sacrifice. The characters of a hundred men are in the process of formation before his eyes and under his hands; the lives of a hundred citizens may be made or marred by his care or neglect. Such is the moral responsibility that rests upon your Resident Master, and such the character of the man that alone should be allowed to undertake it. If you have got such a man keep him, put up with many other deficiencies, let no lack of reasonable remuneration—and such men never work only for money—allow his services to be lost. But a truce to such warmth! I am forgetting that advice unsought is impertinence, but you will excuse me in thus emphasizing my opinion of the duties and responsibilities of the Resident Master.

The second part of his duties is to look after the College Buildings, keep them intact, and see to all necessary repairs and alterations. I have made it an imperative rule to inspect all the buildings at least twice a day. In connection with them, a good many alterations had to be made at our cost, for the purpose of affording suitable communication between the new buildings and parts of the old ones, affected by the erection. All the rooms in the addition were also furnished by us either with furniture already on hand, or by new purchases. As is customary with all additions and alterations a good deal of inconvenience had to be borne during the process, but that was cheerfully done in anticipation of the greater ease and comfort to be derived from the conveniences given by the structure. Perhaps one of the greatest boons is a new sickroom, which is altogether away from every other part of the building where there could be the least noise or where there would be any danger of contagion. True, it faces the north, and the sun only comes in during the afternoon, but those are disadvantages not much felt in a place where it is very seldom that any serious disease occurs, requiring a long state of convalescence. Not only, however, is the sickroom a boon but there is no room in the addition that is not fully appreciated, for the matron and her servants were very much crowded before. Not to be continually grumbling would, I suppose, you think be impossible, but despite the possibility of such an accusation you must allow me to refer to three very important requisites with regard to the buildings. In the first place, a complete heating apparatus is a necessity. The old farm-house and the additions that were first made are the only portions that are heated by steam, and the cost of that heating is proportionally very great, owing to the imperfection of the boilers, the pipes, their laying, and the shape of the building. Three-fourths of the whole pile is heated by eighteen large coal stoves, which require constant attendance, and operate against security. In the second place, the system of lighting is scarcely safe. It is done by lamps, a large proportion of which are of course in the hands of the students, by whom I must bear testimony great precautions have been

taken, but yet, no matter what care may be taken, the danger attending this use is great. The same machinery that is used for heating could be employed in making gasolene. In the last place, there is too little security against fire. Last year I asked for money to erect a tank in an elevated part of the building, and money was granted, but the additions, and that too, could not be taken out of it, and the former only were begun. A few of the little fire extinguishers, buckets of water, and the students trained into a fire brigade, may do something, but with an insufficient supply of water and appliances, would not be enough to stay the progress of a serious conflagration. I will take the liberty of pointing out what ought to be done farther on. In the meantime, allow me here to say that the students took wonderfully good care of the buildings and the sum of money appearing against repairs and alterations has been spent largely on new work. In connection with this, the heating, lighting and general care of the building,—I would not fail to mention the care, assiduity and attention that has been rendered by the engineer, Mr. John A. Angell, who has proved himself during five years' service capable and trustworthy, and who is only anxious to be put in charge of a complete system of steam-heating, and have a place on the staff as is the custom in the other public institutions.

In the last department of these duties—the supplies—I can only say that the institution never received better during any year of its existence, and that too when the contractors were supplying during a large portion of the year at a loss. But though supplies of ever so excellent a character be brought in they must be well and economically used, and this brings me, in the last place, to say that of all persons in this department of work, by far the most important is the matron. Her duties are very extensive, keeping her actively engaged from morning to night. The institution was fortunate in the choice you made three years ago of Miss Dunn for that position. Well qualified by experience, she has performed all its duties conscientiously, carefully and thoroughly. Cleanliness, order and regularity have reigned in dormitories, halls, laundry and dining-room, whilst the excellent virtue of economy was added in storeroom, pantry and kitchen, and at the same time her lady-like tact and courtesy have commanded the utmost respect and consideration alike from servants, students and officers. Of all those composing the staff, none is more thoroughly competent, or more worthily fills any position than the matron. In conclusion, I would but mention that it will be impossible for the matron and her servants to wait upon so many parties of visitors as was done this summer. They have done so with the utmost willingness, and would doubtless do so again, but experience has shewn it to be impossible; for the regular work of the boarding-house has to go on all the time and extraneous assistance should be procured in future on such occasions.

III.—The Business Department.

The first matter that falls to be considered under this heading is one that belongs to the duties of the President, who is also the Secretary, and that is:—

(a) The Correspondence.

Its dimensions are not very great, but will compare favourably with those of any other single institution, and exceed that of the most of them, because the place is a college, a breeding establishment, a seed-growing farm, and an experimental station amalgamated into one. During the first nine months which the report alone covers, there went out of my office, almost all the letters written by myself, 2,749 letters, about 6,500 circulars, and 3,250 reports. Circulars were sent to each Township Council, each Township and Electoral Division Society, and each Subordinate and Division Grange; whilst reports were placed in the hands of the same, except the Township Councils. It must be remembered, however, that all this work, and a great portion of my correspondence, was voluntary, and was

taken up simply to give information regarding the Institution to those presumably interested therein.

(b) The Business.

This is a wide term, but is used here, however, rather to include the financial business than anything else. It is the business done by the Bursar, and includes the book-keeping done by him. He keeps five sets of books, the description of which is in last year's report, but that of the fifth which is interesting I may quote:—"Printed sheets containing the names of all the students are furnished each foreman daily, who fills in the blanks with the descriptions of work done that day by the students in his department, the number of hours each has worked, and the estimated value of such work. These are filed daily in the office, and journalized weekly. At the end of the financial month these sums are posted to the credit side of each student's account in the ledger, whilst on the debit side is placed the exact cost of the board and washing for that month, obtained from the books of the store-room and the laundry. At the end of the session those sheets are bound together and make the day-book for that session."

There will be of course, one hundred and sixty-two ledger accounts in it this year. Besides this, the Bursar sees after all supplies, and acts as storekeeper. This is, however, but of the college or boarding-house, for, outside, the farm superintendent does all the business of the farm, and each foreman acts as storekeeper in his own department. The bursar keeps the inventories, as given him, but in all else acts only as treasurer to the farm. Bordering on all these are some matters that require placing. Besides inventories, which may be counted stock-books, and hence fall into the province of the Bursar, there are stock-register books, service books, garden produce and farm produce books—indeed ramified almost as far as the farm superintendent pleases. With all those I should say the Bursar has nothing to do; and the more so as his regular duties, as defined, have been found quite sufficient to keep one man faithfully employed for more than the time specified in the regulations referred to. During the nine months spoken of, the Bursar, who is a trained accountant, did his work faithfully and well. He is thoroughly accustomed to its routine and should form a pillar of strength to my successor, who is exceedingly fortunate here, as in all the departments, in having trained and competent assistants. In the next place, we may pass from a description of the business to its marrow and substance:—

(c) The Finances.

A statement of these will be found in the various tables of Appendix F. The first table contains the details of the expenditure for the whole year up until to-day, as furnished by the Bursar; the second is inserted by the present President, Mr. Mills, as his estimate of the expenditure for next year under both maintenance and capital accounts, and Mr. Brown's estimate is included as well; the third relates simply to the income and expenditure of the farm as a farm; and the fourth contains an estimate of its income and expenditure for the year about to open. Allow me to consider those tables *seriatim*, and in detail.

By reference to the first table, it will be seen that the amount spent on maintenance account for the whole year was $19,817.97. To this has to be added the sum of $250 advanced to farm maintenance, and almost $1,000 paid directly from the treasury. When those are added there remains only a few dollars to the credit of the place, out of the $21,060 appropriated. The sum of $1,500 which was granted in the supplementary estimates for drainage, fencing and other permanent improvements, has been exceeded by about twenty dollars. There is nothing in the table requiring comment, as on comparison with the estimates it will be found that the detailed sums have been closely followed in almost all instances, and the total falls slightly below the estimate. The income from payments by students amounts this year to $1,260; and as this is but a commencement it may be expected to increase yearly until it reaches the maximum I set in the last aragraph. It is not included in any of the tables.

The second table contains an estimate of the expenditure to be made for 1880. With it I have had, of course, nothing to do,—it is the joint production of the Bursar, my suc-

cessor, and Mr. Brown, and the two latter gentlemen will doubtless fully explain all matters pertaining to it in their reports. Out of it, I see there must be a sum of $20,000 omitted in Capital Account for new buildings. I presume they ask for them, but leave the amount requisite to build them to your own judgment.

The statement in the third table of the income and expenditure of the farm, as a farm, it will be noticed, is for fourteen months, as the farm year which formerly closed on the 31st of October, will hereafter terminate at the same sime as that of the College, viz., the 31st December. The table shews that the total value of the produce of the farm and the stock thereon was $11,920.58. Of this amount, there was again consumed by the stock, by the farm, or by the boarding-house, $5,543.90. Stripped of all these matters which must enter into a full statement, the cash balance sheet stands as follows :—

Cash Receipts.

Balance from 1878, including notes	$1231	62
Sales of farm produce during 1879	1203	52
Sales of stock " "	3347	23
Miscellaneous " "	594	31
	6,376	68

Cash Expenditures.

Items, per table 4, Appendix F	$6024	68
Balance in notes	352	00

The fourth table contains the estimated revenue and expenditure of the farm, as a farm, for 1880, and as it is similar in classification and details to number 3, it is unnecessary to make any explanation.

Allow me now to finish this matter of business by a quotation from my last report. "And now, in conclusion, before leaving the subject of finances, allow me to sketch what I conceive ought to be the state of those finances. When we are fully established we will then have, say, one hundred and twenty resident pupils, and forty non-resident. Our experimental fields will be all fully laid out, and the experimental station separated from the school. The farm will be fully equipped, and the herds and flocks bred up to the maximum. This state of affairs should be reached during 1880. Then the total cost, irrespective of any casual revenue, should be as follows :—

Salaries of a full staff	$12,000
Board and washing	12,000
Fuel and light	2,000
General repairs	600
School contingencies	600
Business expenses	800
	$28,000

And against this, as casual revenue, should be received the following sums :—

Farm, in all its departments	$2,000
Students, in payment of tuition, board and washing, above value of labour in all departments	6,000
	$8,000

"This will be found to be an impartial estimate, and one that can be easily worked up to. In other words, the carrying on of the Ontario Agricultural College, when it is fairly established upon its permanent basis, may be expected to cost the Province the sum of $20,000 for maintenance annually. And, in the meantime, every expenditure outside of

what I have indicated should be gradually eliminated. It will greatly assist matters if my recommendation as to the endowment of the Institution be carried into practical effect; for then the larger portion of the maintenance could be met in some other way than from the fixed Provincial income, which will have so many demands in future upon it, that the carrying on of many of our educational institutions may ultimately be considered a burden upon the people too great to be contentedly borne."

IV. Recommendations.

I have been accustomed in previous years to give under this heading, various reasons why certain sums included in the estimates should be granted. That duty I must this year leave to my successor, Mr. Mills, and to my late colleague, Mr. Brown. But though it would be out of place for me to enter into details, yet I may be allowed to make a few general recommendations, and repeat some of those which I have already had the honour to make. Taking the last first, I would in the first place repeat what I have said regarding

(1) Endowment.

"Again, it is advisable to look forward to the time when the Institution can stand on its own footing. It is easily conceivable that when well established, the students will be readily willing to pay for board and washing if tuition is free, and thus a great part of your maintenance account may be abolished. And it is positively certain that when put into shape, the farm will pay its own expenses. When these branches of expenditure are struck off, there remains but the salaries of the staff. In order for ever hereafter to meet this charge, I think it would be highly advisable to set apart six townships on the proposed line of the Canada Pacific Railway through Ontario, as a land endowment for the benefit of this Institution. From the time the Railway was under way, these townships would pay the salaries of the staff. This would be but following the practice of the United States, as land scrip there forms a large part of the revenue of each Agricultural College. Were this carried out, at the end of the first ten years of the existence of the College, it would, with the exception of the cost of experiments and permanent improvements in the shape of buildings, be self-supporting." I am not so certain as when I first penned these lines, whether land on this railway would form a profitable endowment, but the idea remains the same, namely, an endowment in land.

The second suggestion I have already made has reference to

(2) Affiliation.

"The second suggestion that I would make regarding the school is, that it should be affiliated to the University of Toronto. In offering such a suggestion I would disclaim any intention of making the Institution a department of any university. As the term is usually understood, that could only be effected in this instance by using the teaching of University College. With that educational institution the proposal has nothing to do. It is with the University of Toronto, as an examining body, that I would desire you to deal. In the first place, then, it is highly advisable that the students who complete their course with us, should receive not only a certificate of attendance, but a certificate or diploma which would testify that they had studied successfully the various subjects embraced in the curriculum. Such a certificate, diploma, or degree, is given in every similar institution. Now the more weight this certificate can carry, the greater value will it be to the graduates, and the greater will be the ultimate advantage to the Institution. But that has been too recently established, and is too little known for any certification by its masters to carry the weight, the value, or the influence, that a similar certificate from such a body as the Senate of the University of Toronto could command. Again, whilst this Institution might be called a 'Public Institution,' it is, unlike all other public

institutions, essentially an educational one. But it stands outside of our present educational system, for its ends are special and its training technical. The more, however, all our educational institutions are brought into harmony, the better will it be for the success and stability of each. To this rule we are no exception. We have at present no status in educational circles, and are consequently without the reflex influence which the possession of it commands amongst the classes we more especially desire to reach. Such a status would be obtained, and our Institution placed in harmony with our whole educational system, by affiliation with the University of Toronto. Still further, it is a well-established rule that certificates of qualification should never issue on the results of examinations conducted by the teachers. That rule will be followed in the event of the course suggested being adopted. And lastly, in order to give us the power to grant diplomas or degrees, we would require a charter from Parliament. The time may come when this Institution, standing at the head of affiliated agricultural schools in the Province, would have a legitimate right to make such a request. But that time has not yet arrived, and there are slight signs of its dawning on the horizon. Instead of Parliament increasing the number, its true policy is to buy up existing charters, and make one degree-granting body for the Province. In view of the soundness of that policy, it would be an evidence of legislative folly to ask for this place such a power; and a sign of legislative wisdom to put it in affiliation with that body, which under whatever name—University of Toronto, or University of Ontario—is destined to be the only degree-granting body in the Province. Many other arguments might be adduced, but these will be sufficient to shew the reason for, and the ends to attained by, affiliation with the University of Toronto." But it is not only thus that the Institution should be affiliated, but on the other hand its curriculum should be in harmony with those of all the Public, High, and Collegiate Schools of the Province. This could be accomplished in many ways that might be mentioned. And lastly, it should be also affiliated with every organized body of farmers in Ontario. The means by which those changes could be brought about so as to raise the educational and agricultural status of the Institution, include legislative and administrative action of a nature that I would have pleasure in detailing if necessary, and of attempting to carry out had I remained.

The last measure which I had previously urged, and shall repeat here, was

(3) Permanent Establishment.

Regarding it I last year said:—"It must not be forgotten that when the place was established, it was on the recommendation that there should be a preparatory term extending over a few years, during which the farm should be placed in order and the school thoroughly organized. Allow me to recall to your mind the circumstances. A committee of agriculturists, gardeners, and educationalists, known as the Provincial Farm Commission, was appointed to report on the best means of making the Guelph Farm, then purchased, suitable for the purposes intended. The committee reported, and upon that report as a basis the Institution was organized. The main features of that report may be thus stated. The name of the Institution was given, and its objects defined; a sketch-plan of the place as finally organized was given, the staff of officers detailed and their duties given, and a recommendation was made that until such time as the farm was in order—that is until it was made a model and experimental farm—there should for a few years be a preparatory stage, during which the plan sketched should be reached. That plan has been followed, and that stage ends next year. It is expected that at the end of that year our farm will be in a condition to enable the work upon it to be carried on permanently, and our experience in farm and school such as to enable a fully matured plan to be drawn up, upon which the whole Institution may be for many years based. In order that such a plan may be fully matured, I would make the following recommendations:—Let some individual be commissioned to bring down a full report upon the subject of agricultural education in general, showing its aims and objects, and its necessity in the peculiar circumstances of our Province; the manner in which it is carried out, especially in Germany and the United States, giving in connection his own practical observation of some few of the leading colleges in each. Having thus prefaced the matter, the report should

proceed to consider this Institution as already established, and draw out a definite scheme for its future. A plan of the farm should be submitted, showing the portions to be used for the horticultural department, the experimental farm department, and the model farm department. Each of those should again be further arranged, giving the general outline of each It should show what the farm buildings ought to be, and how the present ones could be gradually worked up to that standard. It should contain a plan of the College buildings when completed, and again indicate the manner in which our present structures are to be worked thereinto. And the cost of all should be carefully estimated and accompany this part of the report. Drawing then on our five years' experience, it should contain full particulars regarding the course of study and the course of apprenticeship. In other words, a complete curriculum should be given, and rules and regulations for the government of the institution, drawn likewise from previous experience, should accompany this part. The complete staff of the institution should be recommended, and a general outline of the duties of each man thereof be given. And finally, the external relations of the institution to all the other educational and public institutions, as well as to the agricultural class of the community should be clearly indicated. This report should be in the hands of the Government not later than the month of October, 1879; and framed upon it a bill should be introduced into the House during the Session of 1880, stating the name and objects of the institution, and containing in the remaining clauses the general manner of accomplishing them. When the Bill becomes an Act, a revised calendar or circular, and a completely new set of by-laws should be prepared, giving detailed effect by rules, regulations, and Orders in Council, to the more general provisions of the Act."

And now in the last place I proceed to consider,

(4) The Line of Further Progress.

If the place be established by statute during the coming session, and the various circulars, regulations and by-laws that I have made during the last few years thus legalized by this action, there will be opened for the institution, now that the people of the country are beginning fully to understand its aims and objects, a future of great and increasing promise. To keep up therewith, progress, continued and varied, must be maintained. It would be comparatively easy for me to sketch minutely the line along which, in my judgment, progress must be made, but that would now, in my case, be out of place. And yet, as it will take a year, at least, for my successor, even with faithful assistants, to become trained for his office, I may be allowed to state, in a general way, a few of the things irrespective of departments that must be immediately proceeded with. Among them, in the first place, I would mention,

(a) Additional College Buildings.—As I have already stated, during my term of office this year, there were received some two hundred and forty-seven applications, so that counting the students already in attendance, and the applications since received together with those mentioned, the whole number of applications for the year amounts to three hundred and forty-two. Of these only one hundred and sixty-two could be admitted. The buildings will, therefore, need to be enlarged. And before they are touched, I would advise that a complete plan be drawn up, and all additions or alterations be made according thereto. I shall have much pleasure in giving your architect my plan, in accordance with which all alterations and additions have as yet been made. By it, there would be built now—the south centre wing, containing on its ground floor, a class room; on the first floor, the reading-room and library, and on the second floor, ten dormitories for two pupils each. The centre would be raised one storey, giving accommodation for twenty additional pupils and improving the appearance of the pile. The old two-storey farm-house back wing, now connecting the back range of buildings with the front, would be torn down, and only a covered passage-way left. On its site would be placed the boiler-house and engines, thus in the very centre of the building, and by extending the centre in an oval shape, so as to place the stairways at back of the corridor, running for the whole two hundred and forty feet, the chimney could be so run up with the four-storey wall as to add rather than detract from the appearance. A tower would replace the present porch, and a railing would run around the whole of the roof, whilst turrets placed at the four angles would relieve the monotony and stamp the

place as having some pretensions to architecture. The present reading-room would be extended over the whole of the back buildings with a mansard roof so as to make a dining-hall, whilst the present wash-room would likewise be extended to the back so as to give ample space for wash-rooms and bath-rooms. The present wing for the matron and her servants would also be increased by an additional storey, the front stairway removed to the rear of the corridor, and the first ceiling of the hall taken out, making thus an entrance suitable for a public building. A new building should be erected on the grounds for the farm superintendent—a double one that two families might occupy—the cost being proportionately far less than two separate houses. All that I have sketched should be done this year, and as soon thereafter as possible should be erected the completion of the greenhouse, the gardener's house, two lodges, and three cottages for the working men. Besides that, there will be needed a laboratory, a convocation hall, complete new farm buildings, the various shops of the mechanical department, and all the necessary buildings of an experimental dairy station. So that you see you have just begun building at the Agricultural College, though what I have first spoken of should constitute this year's work, and will cost in the neighbourhood of twenty-five thousand dollars.

(*b*) *Complete Establishment of the Horticultural Department.*—This should be dealt with this year by the appointment of a horticultural director, and the complete organization of a new department of instruction to be called the "department of horticulture," in the same way as the "department of agriculture," is detailed in the circular constituting Appendix B. In any case, the greenhouses should be completed, at a cost of three thousand dollars, and the commencement of an orchard and a nursery made. And, in connection with this department, should be commenced this year a series of small plantations to grow by and by into the "department of arboriculture."

(*c*) *Extension of the Farm Department.*—This cannot be attempted this year, but should be looked forward to by such improvements on fields and additions to flocks and herds as will soon allow of the appointment of a "field director" and a "live stock director." The farm,too, should be divided, say into six portions, five undergoing different rotations, and the sixth being used as a soiling farm for the cows of the experimental dairy station. The grain grown on its fields should be the successful new varieties of the experimental department and the stock in its yards should be of the very best. And if this department be carried on and progress, the properties of Hamilton and Gibson will eventually require to be purchased.

(*d*) *Extension of the Experimental Department.*—Mr. Brown will undoubtedly have told you what is this year needed, but I would remind you that only a commencement has been made in this, almost the most important part of the institution—the experimental station. A wing of the new farm buildings should hold and include the experiments on stock, a portion of garden, nursery, orchard and greenhouses, those on horticultural products, the experimental dairy station, those on dairy products, and the portion of the farm from the College buildings to the east forty-five acres, should all be laid out in experimental plots. And experts should, after these are arranged, be sent to Germany, Russia, and Asia to buy seeds. The Ontario Experimental Farm, like the Ontario Agricultural College, is only in its infancy, yet energy and perseverance will, step by step, scale the steepest mountain. I have perhaps indicated sufficiently the line of further progress.

V. Summary.

And now, before concluding, it may be well to give a summary of the work that has been accomplished during the five years of what was called in the Report on which the place was established—the preparatory stage. In doing so, I shall follow the order last year adopted. When established it was expressly stated that the objects were "the training of young men in the theory and practice of improved husbandry," and "conducting experiments tending to the solution of questions of material interest to the agriculturists

of the Province." In order to accomplish these objects the Stone farm was to be made suitable for the purposes indicated during the preparatory stage by the labour of the students, who were to be organized, during that time, into a school. Let us glance at what that implied. In order to make the farm a model and experimental farm, a large amount of wet, uncultivated pasture land, covered often with underbrush and logs had to be broken up; a large portion of the farm required to be drained ere it could be worked; the part already cultivated had to be cleared of weeds; the whole of the fields needed to be remodelled, re-fenced, put into right shape, and all placed under definite rotation; all the farm buildings had to be improved, and many new ones, consequent upon the peculiar necessities, had to be erected; a complete horticultural department, with orchards, lawns and gardens, was to separate, lay out, and plant; the College buildings were to plan and be added to the old farm-house; and the College itself, in all the departments of instruction, was to be thoroughly organized. Such was the work to be done in this preparatory term. During its five years, one hundred and eight-four acres of uncultivated pasture land have been reclaimed or brought under the plough; one hundred and sixty-two have been cleared; over two hundred and ninety-two, have been laid twelve thousand one hundred rods of drains, until few wet spots exist; a plan of the farm has been drawn up, and the fields, remodelled according to it, have assumed a regular rectangular shape; eighteen hundred and eighty rods of various kinds of fencing have been built to accomplish the readjustment; many improvements and alterations have been made on the outbuildings to suit them for their peculiar purposes, and by those improvements they have been made more convenient of access, economical for feeding, and suitable for general use; whilst, of the buildings necessary, there have been erected a carpenter's shop and experimental barn, a gardener's shop, greenhouses, and forcing-houses, a poultry-house and pig-pen; the thirty acres in front have been laid out, and put into orchards, lawns, gardens and shrubberies; through them drives and walks have been cut, graded and gravelled; shade and experimental forest trees have been planted, and the foundation of a complete horticultural department well and thoroughly laid; forty acres have been cleared and laid aside as an experimental farm, and seventeen of them already used for that purpose, besides ten cut up into some one hundred plots; the old farm-house has gradually assumed the outline of a college building, for on it has been placed a mansard roof, and to its north side have been added two wings, fifty-three by forty-two and fifty by forty respectively, and to the south side one wing fifty by forty; so that it only requires one additional wing to that side to make the whole a fine range of college buildings, two hundred and forty feet in length and forty-two feet in width, capable of accommodating within its walls one hundred and twenty resident pupils, besides the necessary class-rooms, sitting-rooms, reading-rooms, library and museum. On this farm, during the five years, not only have the improvements sketched been accomplished, but there have been grown the usual cereals, grasses and roots, and those so cultivated that the land has proved a profitable investment, and at the same time an invaluable lesson for students. In the yards they have been gradually breeding from small beginnings into six breeds of cattle, five of sheep, three of pigs, and two of poultry, until now the flocks are acknowledged to be amongst the best in the Province, and the herds are obtaining considerable proportions, and, in the opinions of the best judges, commendable excellence. In the orchard and gardens, the lawn and shrubberies, there have been planted, or annually sown or grown, for the purposes of use, beauty, or instruction, some seventy-six varieties of standard and forty-two of small fruits, sixty-four of shrubs, eighty of plants and flowers, and twenty-four of vegetables, whilst at the same time the varied methods of cultivation have been acquired with constant practice by all the students. On the experimental fields and plots there have been carried on during the last three years, some four hundred and twenty distinct experiments with varieties of fall wheat and spring wheat; of barley and oats; of peas and corn; of grasses and clovers; of potatoes and carrots; of mangolds and turnips; of different modes of cultivation and different manures; of various kinds of fodder, and different breeds of cattle, sheep and pigs. And in all those departments of work, the practical instruction of the pupils has been going on. And this leads naturally to the last remark, that in the College buildings mentioned there has constantly, during the five years, been a full quota of students, and the course of study pursued by them has been completely drawn up, and the intellectual

work founded thereon thoroughly organized. Around the subject of agriculture have been grouped the various sciences which treat of the plant, the soil, and the animal; all that explains the structure and diseases of the latter; and all the practical studies that will be required to be applied by the students in performing their own business, or sustaining their varied relations as citizens in the general community. And in order to carry out that course of study a staff has been appointed, thoroughly arranged, and the duties of each member of the body clearly defined. The facilities at hand for successful teaching are not what they ought to be, but their number is constantly increasing. The library and reading-room, the laboratory and dissecting-room, the class-rooms and museum are being gradually filled with books and periodicals, furniture and appliances, implements and apparatus, grains and grasses, insects and plants, fossils and minerals; whilst the farm itself, with its six breeds of cattle, five of sheep, three of pigs, and ten of poultry, its latest implements, and its varied departments, all furnish a series of appliances which, in the hands of able and conscientious masters, are capable of being used with effect in the intellectual development of any number of students in the general and technical knowledge and skill requisite for success in their chosen profession. And the number of students is constantly increasing; in our first year it was thirty-one; this year it was one hundred and sixty-two. During those five years the names of three hundred and thirty students have been entered upon the roll. There have left the halls after remaining a shorter or longer time, two hundred and thirty-eight, and of that number one hundred and seventy-two are known to be following agriculture, horticulture, or the veterinary profession, besides others of whom we have no trace, who may be doing so as well. On the model farm, on the experimental farm, in the horticultural, mechanical and live stock departments, on the College buildings, and in the College itself, progress, continued and marked progress, has been the rule throughout this preparatory stage of the existence of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm.

Such is a sketch of the work done during the last five years, a work that is being fairly appreciated by the country which will sustain you in bringing down an Act of statutory establishment during the forthcoming Session. But the majority of the Institution has only been reached; the real work of life lies ever onward. That work is to lead the van in all the education, literary and technical, of the future producers from the soil; to assist them in training their minds, beautifying their homes, raising their social status, ennobling their profession and enriching their country by becoming so thoroughly qualified in their business as greatly to increase the amount of its agricultural produce. It is so to experiment on the different varieties of seeds, plants, trees, shrubs, soils, manures, and modes of cultivation; the various breeds and crosses of cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry; that to all the farmers of the Province the best of their raw materials that the world can produce, and the latest modes of handling them that it uses, may always be placed within their reach, that Ontario may ever occupy a prominent place in the forefront of the march of agricultural improvement. And, just as in the life of the individual, continual self-culture is absolutely necessary to success, so in the life of the Institution, in order to accomplish those ends, must there be steady and continued internal progress. The subjects and course of study must be lengthened, widened and specialized, the staff increased by the appointment of directors to subdivided departments; the farm steadings reorganized and largely rebuilt; the stock kept up; the gardens, orchards, nurseries, grounds and garden buildings so perfected as to make a complete horticultural department; shops erected, and machinery, implements, tools and appliances increased, to ensure the perfection of the mechanical one; and the world put under tribute to make the experimental station a success. And its external relations with all the agricultural and educational institutions of the Province must be closer, clearer, and better defined. It should be the head of a series of self-sustaining agricultural schools, established in scores of districts, drawing their supply from the public schools, whose higher courses of study should contain an agricultural course: a great portion of its subjects should be placed on the curriculum of our high and collegiate schools, and the results of the whole determined by the examinations of our national University. And, on the other hand, in order to ensure the suitability of its experiments, it should be in constant communication with every organized body of farmers, have an

army of correspondents, and hundreds of voluntary experimentalists throughout the whole Province. Such should be the future work, the future progress, and the future relations of the Agricultural College. To the accomplishment of that life work, there will be needed the moral and material support of the people, especially the farmers, expressed through the Legislature, the vigorous action of the Government in charge, and the services of a well-educated man, of at least average ability, knowing all portions of the Canadian community, especially the agricultural and educational, who will for a dozen years to come throw himself heart and soul into the work described. I have decided not to be that man, and have resigned at the commencement of what may properly be termed the beginning of the Institution, at the close of the preparatory stage, under its permanent foundation that such a man may be procured. The reasons for my decision have been entrusted to you, that at the proper time and place they may be made known; but I may be allowed to say here to the thousands of farmers whose acquaintance I have had the pleasure of making during the last five years, that they arise in no wise from want of faith in the institution or of belief in the great importance of its aims and objects. My work has been to assist in laying the foundation; others must rear the superstructure. In doing it I have made many mistakes, but can truthfully avow that I have done what I could faithfully and conscientiously, my main motive my country's good, and have spared neither time, labour, or personal expense, that the work, small as it is, might be complete. In conclusion, asking you to excuse the personal allusions, allow me, as in the concluding sentence of my letter of resignation, "to thank you for the uniform kindness and courtesy which I have ever experienced at your hands, and the forbearance shown towards my numerous faults and failings, and to assure you that if any advice or assistance, based on the technical experience gained in the course of my five years' labours in your institution, can at any time be of service to the Government of Ontario, it will, so far as the circumstances of a citizen may permit, be always placed unreservedly at their disposal and command."

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Wm. Johnston.

APPENDIX A.

1.—COLLEGE ROLL FOR THE YEAR 1879.
2.—COLLEGE ROLL FOR THE SESSION 1879-80.

1.—COLLEGE ROLL FOR THE YEAR 1879.

Name.	P. O. Address.	County, &c.
Allan, David M.	Elora	Wellington
Anderson, John	Guelph	Wellington
Ash, George E.	Thorold	Lincoln
Anderson, Henry F.	London	London
Barclay, James T.	Listowel	Perth
Batty, James	Meaford.	Grey
Bell, Andrew	Guelph	Wellington
Belt, Andrew J.	Ancaster	Wentworth
Bill, Ingram E.	Billtown	King's
Bonnard, Louis E.	Hamilton	Hamilton
Burnet, Russel M.	London	London
Ballantyne, Wm. Wallace	Stratford	Perth
Broad, George E. S.	Hull	England
Baker, Charles J.	Yarmouth	Yarmouth
Carey, Oswald F.	Goderich	Huron
Carry, George H	Homer	Lincoln
Carney, Richard	Sault St. Marie	Algoma
Clark, James	Montagne	Lanark
Clark, George F.	Downsview	York
Clark, George E.	Fairbank	York
Clark, Frederick W.	Fairbank	York
Chapman, Richard K.	Plymouth	England
Clinton, Nelson.	Windsor	Essex
Clutton, Alexander	Millburn	Huron
Craig, William	Abbotsford	Ranville
Campbell, Donald	Vankleek Hill	Prescott
Comport, Christopher	Woodstock	Oxford
Cross, Alfred E.	Montreal	Montreal
Condell, George	Yorkville	York
Chipman, Percy H.	Ayton	Grey
Charlton, George A.	St. George	Brant
Cushing, George	Kenilworth	Wellington
Clarke, Donald	Braemar	Oxford
Cuppage, Alexander	Orillia	Simcoe
Dawes, Mark A.	Montreal	Montreal
Devenny, John	Buckingham	Ottawa
Duff, Charles J.	Ancaster	Wentworth
Duncombe, Orlando H.	Waterford	Norfolk
Dickenson, Charles J.	Seaforth	Huron
Duthie, James	Guelph	Wellington
Dickenson, Samuel	Zion	Durham
Denman, Arthur W.	Cranbrook	Huron
Dunne, Peter	Ottawa	Ottawa
Dick, Daniel I.	Invermay	Bruce
Elliott, John	Onondaga	Brant
Fergusson, John	Onondaga	Brant
File, John	York	Haldimand
Firth, William	Norwich	Oxford
Flanagan, Michael	Kingston	Kingston
Fleming, William	Glenmorris	Brant

1.—COLLEGE ROLL FOR THE YEAR, 1879—*Continued.*

Name.	P. O. Address.	County, &c.
Fyfe, Alexander	Guelph	Wellington
Fleming, Francis A	Ottawa	Ottawa
Fotheringham, James	St. Mary's	Perth
Fuller, Francis D	Meaford	Grey
Fenton, James	Rochdale	England
Gillespie, George H	Hamilton	Hamilton
Glass, William	East Zorra	Oxford
Greig, George H	Toronto	Toronto
Goldie, John	Corunna	Lambton
Grant, Robert H.	Ottawa	Ottawa
Gibson, William J	Ottawa	Ottawa
Gordon, William	Guelph	Wellington
Grindley, Arthur W	Wolfe's Island	Frontenac
Hartshorne, Lawrence	London	London
Hay, Alvin R	Toronto	Toronto
Herring, Robert W	Montreal	Montreal
Higgins, James D	Toronto	York
Hoeterman, Richard F.	Toronto	York
Hill, James L	Ottawa	Ottawa
Horne, William H	North Keppel	Grey
Hermon, Ernest B	Rednersville	Prince Edward
Hogarth, George	Hespeler	Waterloo
Irving, Christopher H	Hamilton	Hamilton
Jopling, William	Avonbank	Perth
Joyce, Henry G.	Toronto	Toronto
Jones, George F. B	Hillier	Prince Edward
Jackson, Charles	Brantford	Brant
Jarvis, Colborne D	Toronto	Toronto
Jarvis, William R	Toronto	Toronto
Kerns, Ernest C	Burlington	Halton
Laidlaw, John	Acton	Halton
Lawson, Bruce A	Kingston	Kingston
Lomas, Joseph	Yorkville	York
Lowe, Albert J	Toronto	Toronto
Leask, John	Pinkerton	Bruce
Landsborough, John	Clinton	Huron
Lang, William A	Ottawa	Ottawa
Lindsay, William D	Woodstock	Oxford
Lindsay, Samuel G	Woodstock	Oxford
Macaulay, Herbert	Hamilton	Wentworth
Moore, Murray A	Norwich	Oxford
Miller, James	Goderich	Huron
McGibbon, William A	Montreal	Montreal
McClelland, Henry	Hornby	Halton
McLean, Malcolm	Ridgetown	Kent
McFarlane, David	Montreal	Montreal
McLaren, Henry	Montreal	Montreal
McNaughton, James	Laggan	Glengarry
McIlquham, John J	Lanark	Lanark
McIlquham, William	Lanark	Lanark
McLachlan, Daniel	Toronto	Toronto
Maguire, Alexander	Sheldon	Simcoe
Milloy, Hugh	Erin	Wellington
Motherwell, William R	Perth	Lanark
Minard, James H	Sparta	Elgin
Mylne, Robert C.	Smith's Falls	Lanark
Newman, John	Guelph	Wellington
Nelson, James R.	Sorel	Richelieu
Nicol, Arthur	Cataraqui	Frontenac
Noble, Frederick	Toronto	Toronto
Nurse, Francis J	Hamilton	Hamilton
Nicol, George	Cataraqui	Frontenac
Newton, John	Weston	York
O'Reilly, James R	Kingston	Frontenac
Patton, Thomas	Hamilton	Wentworth
Presgrave, William F	Montreal	Montreal
Powers, Samuel S	Port Hope	Durham
Patton, William N	Montreal	Montreal
Phin, William E	Hespeler	Waterloo
Phin, Richard J	Hespeler	Waterloo

1.—COLLEGE ROLL FOR THE YEAR 1879—*Continued.*

Name.	P. O. Address.	County, &c.
Pope, Albert J.	Sarawak	Grey
Pope, Herbert	Sarawak	Grey
Perry, Herbert E	Halton	Wellington
Randall, Joseph R	Newmarket	York
Raymond, Andrew	Ottawa	Carlton
Robertson, John	Montreal	Montreal
Robinson, Charles B	Middlemarch	Elgin
Roberts, Percy	Toronto	Toronto
Rastrick, Ernest	Hamilton	Hamilton
Ross, William J	Smith's Falls	Lanark
Ross, James G	Montreal	Montreal
Robinson, William H	St. John's	St. John's
Robins, William P	Beamsville	Lincoln
Shand, Charles H	Port Dover	Norfolk
Stubbs, William H	Bosworth	Wellington
Switzer, William G	Palermo	Halton
Skaife, John	Hamilton	Wentworth
Shutt, Robert A	Yorkville	York
Surtees, William S.	Ottawa	Ottawa
Stinson, Lewis A	Bloomfield	Prince Edward
Small, Alexander F	Ottawa	Ottawa
Sutherland, Alexander	Bennington	Oxford
Segsworth, Frederick	Monck	Wellington
Snyder, Elias	Burgessville	Oxford
Toole, Lewis	Mount Albert	York
Turner, John T	Hamilton	Hamilton
Torrance, Frederick	Montreal	Montreal
Torrance, William P.	Guelph	Guelph
Willis, John	Whitby	Ontario
Willis, James	Whitby	Ontario
Wilson, Thomas C.	Barrie	Simcoe
Wilson, Samuel J.	Bosworth	Wellington
Warnica, Augus W.	Painswick	Simcoe
Webster, Lindsay	Yarmouth	Yarmouth
White, George P	Clarksburg	Grey
Wilkinson, Peter J	Cambray	Victoria
Ward, Thomas M	Stanhope	Quebec
Watt, James M	Montreal	Montreal
Woodley, Francis E.	Hamilton	Hamilton
Wilson, William A.	Ottawa	Ottawa
Willis, Thomas	Whitby	Ontario
Yarwood, Edward B	Cherry Valley	Prince Edward
Total		162

2.—COLLEGE ROLL FOR THE SESSION 1879-80.

Name.	P. O. Address.	County, &c.
Anderson, John	Guelph	Wellington
Ash, George E.	Thorold	Lincoln
Anderson, Henry F.	London	London
Ballantyne, Wm. Wallace	Stratford	Perth
Chapman, Richard K	Plymouth	England
Clutton, Alexander	Millburn	Huron
Craig, William	Abbotsford	Ranville
Campbell, Donald	Vankleek Hill	Prescott
Cross, Alfred E	Montreal	Montreal
Condell, George	Yorkville	York
Chipman, Percy H	Ayton	Grey
Charlton, Geo. A	St. George	Brant
Cushing, George	Kenilworth	Wellington
Clarke, Donald	Braemar	Oxford
Cuppage, Alexander	Orillia	Simcoe
Dawes, Mark A	Montreal	Montreal
Dickenson, Charles S	Seaforth	Huron
Duthie, James	Guelph	Wellington
Dickenson, Samuel	Zion	Durham
Denman, Arthur W	Cranbrook	Huron
Dunne, Peter	Ottawa	Ottawa
Fotheringham, James	St. Mary's	Perth
Fenton, James	Rochdale	England
Glass, William	East Zorra	Oxford
Grant, Robert H	Ottawa	Ottawa
Gibson, William I	Ottawa	Ottawa
Gordon, William	Guelph	Wellington
Grindley, Arthur W	Wolfe's Island	Frontenac
Holterman, Richard F	Toronto	York
Hill, James L	Ottawa	Ottawa
Horne, William H	North Keppel	Grey
Hermon, Ernest B	Rednersville	Prince Edward
Hogarth, George	Hespeler	Waterloo
Irving, Christopher	Hamilton	Hamilton
Joyce, Henry G	Toronto	Toronto
Jones, George F	Hillier	Prince Edward
Jackson, Charles J	Brantford	Brant
Jarvis, Colborne D	Toronto	Toronto
Jarvis, William R	Toronto	Toronto
Lomas, Joseph	Yorkville	York
Leask, John	Pinkerton	Bruce
Landsborough, John	Clinton	Huron
Lang, William A	Ottawa	Ottawa
Lindsay, William D	Woodstock	Oxford
Lindsay, Samuel G.	Woodstock	Oxford
Macaulay, Herbert R.	Hamilton	Wentworth
McClelland, Henry	Hornby	Halton
McFarlane, David	Montreal	Montreal
McLaren, Henry	Montreal	Montreal
McNaughton, James M.	Laffon	Glengarry
McIlquham, John J.	Lanark	Lanark
McIlquham, William	Lanark	Lanark
McLachlan, Daniel	Toronto	Toronto
McGuire, Alexander	Sheldon	Simcoe
Motherwell, William R	Perth	Lanark
Minard, James H.	Sparta	Elgin
Mylne, Robert C	Smith's Falls	Lanark
Nelson, James R	Sorel	Richelieu
Noble, Frederick	Toronto	Toronto
Nurse, Francis	Hamilton	Hamilton
Nicol, George	Cataraqui	Frontenac
Newton, John	Weston	York
Patton, William	Montreal	Montreal
Phin, William E	Hespeler	Waterloo
Phin, Richard J.	Hespeler	Waterloo
Pope, Albert J.	Sarawak	Grey
Pope, Herbert	Sarawak	Grey
Perry, Herbert E.	Holten	Wellington
Raymond, Andrew	Ottawa	Carleton
Roberts, Percy	Toronto	Toronto

2.—COLLEGE ROLL FOR THE SESSION 1879-80—*Continued.*

Name.	P. O. Address.	County, &c.
Ross, William J	Smith's Falls	Lanark
Ross, James G	Montreal	Montreal
Robinson, William H.	St. John's	St. John's
Robins, William P	Beamsville	Lincoln
Stubbs, William H	Bosworth	Wellington
Switzer, William G.	Palermo	Halton
Skaife, John	Hamilton	Wentworth
Shutt, Robert A	Yorkville	York
Surtees, William S	Ottawa	Ottawa
Stinson, Lewis A.	Bloomfield	Prince Edward
Small, Alexander F.	Ottawa	Ottawa
Sutherland, Alexander	Bennington	Oxford
Segsworth, Frederick	Monck	Wellington
Snyder, Elias	Burgessville	Oxford
Torrance, William P	Guelph	Guelph
Wilson, Samuel J.	Bosworth	Wellington
Webster, John L.	Yarmouth	Yarmouth
Ward, Thomas, M	Stanhope	Quebec
Watt, James M	Montreal	Montreal
Woodley, Francis E	Hamilton	Hamilton
Wilson, William A	Ottawa	Ottawa
Willis, Thomas	Whitby	Ontario
Total		92

APPENDIX B.

1. Circular for the Scholastic Year, 1879.
2. Prospectus: September, 1879.
3. Time Table for Winter of 1879.

CIRCULAR OF THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

FOR THE

SCHOLASTIC YEAR, 1879.

Staff.

(*a*) William Johnston, M.A., *President, Secretary and Bursar.*
(*b*) William Brown, Esq., *Professor of Agriculture.*
(*c*) James Hoyes Panton, M.A., *Professor of Chemistry.*
(*d*) E. A. A. Grange, V.S., *Professor of Veterinary Science.*
Peter Mahon, *Instructor in Farm Department.*
John F. Barron, *Instructor in Horticultural Department.*
James Mackintosh, *Instructor in Mechanical Department.*

Introduction.

The Institution known as the "Ontario School of Agriculture and Experimental Farm," is situated about a mile to the south of the Town of Guelph. The Farm consists of 550 acres, about 400 of which are cleared, and is composed of almost every variety of soil. It is in the centre of an extensive agricultural district—one unrivalled in the Province for the raising of stock. Readily accessible by rail from all parts of the Province, in close proximity to a town at once one of the finest grain and stock markets of Ontario —noted besides for the strong moral and religious tendencies of its people—no site could have been found more eminently suited for the establishment thereon of such an Institution.

Immediately upon taking possession, the Government appointed a Commission to inquire and report regarding "the manner of adapting the said farm and management and control thereof to the purpose of a Model and Experimental Farm." A few extracts from the Report of this Provincial Farm Commission will show clearly the basis upon which the Institution is at present established.

"The name of the Institution should be 'The Ontario School of Agriculture and "'Experimental Farm.'

"The objects of the Institution should be—First, to give a thorough mastery of the

(*a*) Gold Medalist of the University of Toronto.
(*b*) Gold Medalist of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.
(*c*) Medalist in Science of the University of Toronto, and McMurrich Medalist.
(*d*) Formerly Lecturer on Anatomy in the Ontario Veterinary College.

"practice and theory of husbandry to young men of the Province engaged in Agricultural "or Horticultural pursuits, or intending to engage in such; and second, to conduct experi- "ments tending to the solution of questions of material interest to the Agriculturists of the "Province, and publish the results from time to time.

"That the Farm should be separated into five distinct departments, namely :

"1. Field Department.
"2. Horticultural Department.
"3. Live Stock Department.
"4. Poultry, Bird and Bee Department.
"5. Mechanical Department.

"All permanent improvements on the Farm should be carried out on a gradually "developed system, and in such a manner as to exhibit and test the comparative value of "the most approved method of executing the several works; and to test the cost, conveni- "ence and durability of the several appliances from time to time recommended for adop- "tion on the farms of the Province."

In order to carry out the suggestion of the Provincial Farm Commission, the Government made such improvements on the residence found on the place as would best utilize it for present purposes. Accommodation was provided for about twenty-five pupils; a Principal and a Rector were appointed, and a foreman for each of the following four departments engaged, viz. :

1. Farm Department.
2. Live Stock Department.
3. Horticultural Department.
4. Mechanical Department.

The Institution was opened in May, 1874. Since that time many improvements have been made on the Farm, and the facilities at hand for the purposes of education greatly increased. The nucleus of a breeding stock, consisting of six different breeds of cattle, five of sheep, three of pigs and eight of poultry, has been secured, and the latest and most improved implements bought.

A mansard story, giving accommodation for eighteen additional students, has been placed on the main building; and a three-story structure, with Veterinary and other class rooms, to be used entirely for school purposes, has been put up. An addition to the north has increased the accommodation to eighty.

The experience gained during the last two years has enabled the following course of study, rules and regulations, to be drawn up. These are published in order that the people and especially the farmers of the Province, may see at a glance the terms of admission to, the subjects taught in, and the benefits to be conferred on its pupils by "The Ontario School of Agriculture and Experimental Farm."

1.—TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Before admission to the School as a pupil, each candidate, being at the full age of fifteen years, will produce the following certificates :—

1. As to moral conduct.
2. As to physical health and strength.
3. As to the assent of his parents or guardians for admission.
4. As to his intention to follow agriculture or horticulture as an occupation.

The standard of education necessary for admission as a pupil, will be as follows, about equal as will be seen, to the fifth class of a good Public School :—

1. Reading, writing, spelling.
2. English grammar—analysis and parsing of simple sentences.
3. Arithmetic—to Proportion.
4. Outlines of General Geography, and Geography of Canada.

Those who can produce certificates of entrance into any High School, those who hold Teachers' Certificates, or are graduates or undergraduates of any University in Her Majesty's Dominions, are considered to possess the literary qualification requisite for admission.

Those who, by residing in parts of the country not furnished with good schools, or through other unfavourable circumstances, cannot pass the entrance examinations, but who nevertheless are fairly skilled in farm operations, will be allowed to enter the preparatory year, which year will be by them largely spent in the school. Those who know nothing of farm operations will likewise be allowed to enter the preparatory year, which, in their case, will be mainly spent on the farm.

Farmers' sons or others following the occupation of farming, will be allowed to attend classes during the Winter Session, which shall count as a year, under conditions hereinafter specified.

II.—COURSE OF STUDY.

The instruction given at the Institution is divided into two parts:—

1. Course of Study.
2. Course of Apprenticeship.

The former has reference to the theoretical, and the latter to the practical instruction. The regular course of study for matriculated students is one of two years. There is a special course for those attending only during the Winter Session, whereby no apprenticeship being undertaken in that time, additional studies are possible, and the whole field covered likewise in two Winter Sessions—called two years.

The course of study is as follows:—

First Year.

SUBJECTS:

Practical Agriculture.
Veterinary Anatomy.
Veterinary Materia Medica.
Physical Geography.
English.
Chemistry.
Botany.
Zoology.
Geology.
Mathematics.

Second Year.

SUBJECTS:

Agriculture.
Veterinary Pathology.
Veterinary Surgery and Practice.
Book-keeping.
Levelling and Surveying.
Agricultural Chemistry.
Economic Botany.
Entomology.
Meteorology.
English Literature, and
Political Economy.

PREPARATORY YEAR

For those with poor education, but with skill in farm operations.

SUBJECTS:

Arithmetic.
Grammar.
Geography.
History.
Reading and Spelling.
Writing and Correspondence.

PREPARATORY YEAR

For those with fair education, but with no knowledge of farm operations.

SUBJECTS:

English.
Farm Apprenticeship.
Garden Apprenticeship.
Mathematics.
School instructions on Farm Operations.

III.—DEPARTMENTS OF INSTRUCTION.

I.—AGRICULTURE.

INTRODUCTION.—*History of Agriculture*—Ancient, mediæval, modern; *Literature*—standard works—reports of Societies—periodicals; *Varieties of farming*—dairy—stock—ordinary mixed husbandry.

SOILS.—Origin, distribution, physical properties and classification of soils; *Reclamation of lands*—forest clearing—stumping, stoning, fallowing, &c.

PREPARATION OF THE LAND FOR CROPS.—Ordinary operations of tillage—ploughing, harrowing, cultivating, rolling—subsoiling, levelling—general cultivation most appropriate for the various kinds of soils.

SUCCESSION OF CROPS.—Importance and necessity of rotation—principles thereof—rotations suitable for various soils; crops—root, forage, cereal—treated with reference thereto.

CULTIVATION OF CROPS.—The various crops; *Cereals*—wheat, oats, barley, &c.; *Leguminous*—peas, beans, &c.; *Roots*—turnip, carrot, potato, &c.; *Forage or Herbage*—tare, lucerne, clovers, grasses, flax, hemp—cultivation most appropriate for each; *Seeds*—purchasing—testing—preparing—changing; *Sowing*—kind and quantity of seed—method of sowing; *After cultivation—harvesting—consumption*, or preparing for market—cost of production—laying land down to grass—management of grass and pasture land.

IMPROVEMENT OF SOILS AND LANDS.—Improvements by thorough ordinary cultivation—subsoiling; *Draining*—its value—principles—various methods of draining—formation—levelling for—materials used in formation—cost and remmneration; *Manuring*—farm-yard manuring; application, uses and properties of *artificial manures*—lime, plaster, salt, bones, superphosphate, nitrate of soda, &c., &c.

BREEDING, REARING AND FEEDING OF ANIMALS.—*Horses* suited for agricultural purposes—various breeds—breeding—feeding, and general management; *Cattle*—characteristics of the various breeds—Shorthorns, Herefords, Devons, Ayrshires, &c.—methods of breeding—cross breeding—in and in breeding—pedigree system—rearing young stock—the fattening process—relation of food to increase—dairy management, butter and cheese management—the factory system—realization; *Sheep*—characteristics of various breeds—long wools—medium wools—short wools—breeding and management of ewe flock—winter and spring feeding—rearing of lambs—relation of food to increase; wool—texture—quantity and quality—dipping and salving—quantity maintained per acre; *Swine*—characteristics of the various breeds—breeding and management of sows—stores—fattening—relation of food to increase—bacon curing; *Poultry*—characteristics of the various breeds—general management.

IMPLEMENTS OF THE FARM.—Mechanical principles entering into their construction; ploughs—harrows—cultivators—other tillage implements—sowing machines—grass seed and manure distributors; mowing and reaping machines; hay making and harvesting machines—threshing and dressing machines; barn implements; waggons—sleighs—carts; straw cutters—turnip cutters and pulpers; implements used in stock feeding—common—steaming; implements of less general use.

GENERAL ECONOMY OF THE FARM.—Laying out a farm—formation and management of roads and lanes; *Fences*—varieties—position—mode of construction—materials—moveable fences—hurdles; *Hedges*—varieties—methods of planting—after cultivation; *Buildings*—dwellings, out-buildings, stables, barns, sheds—principles of construction—plans and specifications.

GENERAL BUSINESS OF THE FARM.—Capital necessary—value and prices of land, stock, implements and improvements—value of all kinds of labour—making of inventories—keeping of stock and produce registers; *Markets*—economical laws regulating them—customs affecting them—modes of buying and selling—common laws relating to agriculture—relation of agriculture to the other industries.

Arboriculture.—Application to the American continent—different kinds of trees—occurrence, habits, uses, values—value of timber as a crop—raising of trees from the seed bed—what parts of the country should be planted—planting operations—transplanting large trees—enclosing and draining planted ground—management of trees with a view to shelter and economy.

Miscellaneous Subjects.

II.—SCIENCE.

I.—CHEMISTRY.

Chemical Physics.—Force and matter—correlation of forces—properties of matter—gravity, cohesion, heat—light—magnetism—electricity; forms of matter—liquids—solids—gases.

Inorganic Chemistry.—Scope of chemistry—atomic theory—chemical affinity—the *non-metallic* elements—oxygen—hydrogen—water, its nature—occurrence—functions—states, and decomposition—nitrogen—the atmosphere—ammonia—its sources and important uses—oxides of nitrogen—nitric acid and its importance to plants—sulphur and its compounds—sulphuric acid, its manufacture and uses—phosphorus—the agricultural importance of phosphoric acid—carbon—silicon—flint—sand—silicates—chlorine—bromine—iodine—&c.; *The metals*—the alkalies—sodium—potassium—soda—salt; calcium—lime—plaster; lead and its compounds; iron—its ores and manufactures; arsenic—its compounds and detection—gold, silver, platinum, tin, &c., &c.—occurrence and uses—alloys.

Organic Chemistry.—Scope of the division of the science—organic compounds derived directly or indirectly from plants and animals—artificial formation of organic compounds—classification of organic bodies and their complexity—determination of the empirical and rational formulæ of organic bodies; *Wood spirit* and its derivatives—methyl compounds—chloroform—acetic acid and its compounds—alcohol and the process of fermentation—constitution of oils and fats—manufacture of soap and candles; *starch and sugar*, and the other amyloids and glucoids—manufacture of sugar—tartaric, lactic, citric and mallic acids. The flesh-formers or albuminoids and their congeners; *Essential oils and resins*—varnishes—petroleum; *Vegetable Alkaloids*—quinine—strychynia; aniline dyes; urea and uric acid; *Animal Chemistry. Vegetable Chemistry.*

Agricultural Chemistry.—History of the connection between agriculture and chemistry—the food of plants—the origin and nature of soils—analysis of soils—relation of different plants to the soil—composition of different crops—chemical changes during the growth of different plants—rotation of crops—manures, special and general—the composition of farm-yard manure—nature and analysis of guanos and superphosphates—other manures—feeding of animals—foods—ingredients of food—relation of increase to composition of food—economy of food.

Practical Chemistry.—Chemical manipulation—the practical testing of waters, soils, foods, superphosphates, and other manures, and the preparation of the common gases, and the common acids.

Analytical Chemistry.—Qualitative and quantitative analysis, especially the analysis of soils, manures and farm produce.

(a) *Throughout all the courses, both of laboratory and experimental lectures, a constant endeavour is made to illustrate the principles of the pure science of Chemistry, on which the whole teaching is based by agricultural examples.*

II.—NATURAL HISTORY AND ENTOMOLOGY.

Botany.—*Structural and physiological*—internal structure of plants—cells and vessels—construction and development of the external parts of plants—root—stem—leaf—flower—seed—fruit; Physiology of cells and vessels—chlorophyll, starch, gum, sugar, crystals, &c.—movement of fluids and gases—nutrition and respiration—reproduction—methods of fertilization—hybridization—varieties—propagation—budding—division; diseases of plants—smut—rust—mildew, &c.

Systematic and Economic Botany.—Special morphology and general classification of plants—flowerless plants—mosses—ferns—fungi, &c.; flowering plants—characters of larger divisions. The orders containing important agricultural and economic plants—the cereals—grasses—roots with geographical distribution—agricultural seeds and fruits.

Zoology.—Nature of life—vital force—differences between animals and plants—differences between different animals—morphology and physiology—definition of species—origin of species—classification—characters of the general classes and orders of the *Invertebrates*, with examples. Special study of *Infusoria, Scolecida, Annelida*, and *Insecta*. General characters of the *Vertebrates*—the various orders, with morphological and physiological distinctions of each, illustrated by common examples. Special study of the families of the *Aves*, containing the insectivorous birds, and the families of the *Mammalia*, containing all the various farm animals. Comparative anatomy and physiology of farm animals.

Entomology.—Structure and physiology of insects—metamorphoses of insects—senses of insects—insects injurious to vegetation—to growing plants—to fruits—the apple, plum, peach, small fruits, &c.

III.—GEOLOGY, PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND METEOROLOGY.

Geology.—Geological epochs—classification of rocks—structures—stratification—cleavage—foliation, dip, fault—denudation; elevation and depression of land; degradation of rocks by aqueous and atmospheric agencies—formation of soils—Canadian geology.

Physical Geography and Meteorology.—Connection between physical geography and geology—distribution of land and water—superficial configuration of Ontario—theory of wells and springs. *History and scope of meteorology*—weight of atmosphere—how ascertained—*barometer*—various kinds—manipulation. *Temperature*—how observed and calculated—*thermometer*—varieties, Fahrenheit, centigrade, &c.—use of each—manipulation; solar and terrestrial radiation—moisture of the atmosphere; mists—fogs—clouds; rain—snow—hail—winds and storms; miscellaneous—causes affecting the climate—influence of climate on vegetation.

III.—ENGLISH AND MATHEMATICS.

English.—*Review of past school work*—study of the etymological, syntactical, and rhetorical forms of the English language—history of its formation—elements entering into it—its connection with other languages. Analytical study of one of Shakespeare's plays, and of extracts from some of the other English classics each year. *English composition*—the sentence—the paragraph—rhetorical figures—their use and abuse—species of composition—qualities of style—varieties of style. Essay writing—familiar and business correspondence. *Political Economy*—wealth—labour—capital. Production—distribution—exchange—government—and the position that agriculture holds in each : relation of agriculture to all the other industries of a nation.

Mathematics.—*Arithmetic.—Review of past work in arithmetic, with special view to farm accounts*—tables of weights and measures—proportion—interest—discount—partnership—square and cube roots—*Mental Arithmetic, Mensuration*—the mensuration of every kind of surface, including the quantity of land cultivated by various machines—the surface occupied by different crops—the measurement of solids, including the contents of tanks, ditches, wells, manure heaps—walls—the materials for roads—timber, &c. *Surveying* in its commoner branches—fields surveyed with the chain and cross-staff—heights and distances found by the use of the theodolite—levelling practised. *Mechanics*—methods for calculating the weights of different materials—the units of work performed by various agents in the execution of particular works—the strength of materials—the mechanical powers—friction—the steam engine, &c. Those parts of dynamics which have reference to agricultural machinery, such as centrifugal force—accumulated work.

IV.—VETERINARY SCIENCE.

Anatomy and Physiology of the Domestic Animals.—Horse—ox—sheep—pig. Osseous system—muscular system—syndesmology—planitar system—odontology—digestive system—circulatory system—respiratory system—urinary system—nervous system—sensitive system—generative system—tegumental system.

Veterinary Pathology.—Osseous system—giving the nature, causes, symptoms, and treatment of the various diseases of bone as splint—spavin—ringbone, &c.

Muscular system—nature—causes—symptoms—and treatment of flesh wounds, &c.

Syndesmology—nature—causes—symptoms—and treatment of bog spavin—curb, and other diseases of joints.

Planitar system—nature—causes—symptoms—and treatment of corns—sand crack and other diseases of the foot.

Odontology—describing the diseases of the teeth ; also the mode of determining the age of the animals by the same.

Digestive system—nature—causes—symptoms and treatment of spasmodic and flatulent colic—inflammation of bowels—acute indigestion—tympanitis in cattle—impaction of the rumen, and many other common diseases.

Circulatory system—describing the diseases of the heart and blood vessels.

Respiratory system—nature—causes—symptoms—and treatment of catarrh—nasal gleet—roaring—bronchitis—pleurisy—inflammation of the lungs, &c.

Urinary system—nature—causes—symptoms—and treatment of inflammation of the kidneys, &c.

Nervous system—nature—causes—symptoms—and treatment of lock-jaw—string-halt, &c.

Sensitive system—nature—causes—symptoms—and treatment of the diseases of the eye and ear.

Generative system—nature—causes—symptoms—and treatment of abortion—parturition—milk fever, &c.

Tegumental system—nature—causes—symptoms—and treatment of scratches—sallenders—mallenders—parasites—and other diseases of the skin.

Materia Medica.—Giving the prepartions, actions, uses, doses, of over one hundred of the principal medicines used in Veterinary practice.

General Subjects.—The external form of the horse—thorough-breds—half-bred hunters—harness animals—draught animals. The external forms of stock—breeding—selection of animals—crosses—transmission of hereditary diseases; spavin—splints, side bones—ring bones—grease—blindness—roaring, &c., and their remedies—sterility—abortion—general management to produce successful gestation—parturition—natural and preternatural presentations—their treatment. The management of young stock—weaning—feeding methods of preventing blood diseases. The feeding of animals—ventilation—water—stabling. The influence of climate upon animals.

Demonstration of Anatomy in the Dissecting Room.

A.—HORTICULTURE.

Occasional lectures are all that as yet are given on this important subject.

IV.—COURSE OF APPENTICESHIP.

The pupils will be daily distributed to each of the following departments:—

1. The Live Stock Department.
2. The Field Department.
3. The Horticultural Department.
4. The Mechanical Department.

They will be taught the manner of performing the various operations in each department by the Instructor or his Assistants in that department; and being distributed alternately to each, it is expected that at the end of two years a thorough apprenticeship will have been served.

The instruction received in the class-room will, as far as possible, be illustrated and exemplified in the fields, yards and shops. The following may be taken as a few of the operations, in the performance of which apprenticeship will be served:

Field Department.—Cleaning, harnessing and management of horses, ploughing—harrowing—cultivating—drilling—subsoiling—sowing broadcast and by drill—planting—hoeing and grubbing—haying by scythe and mower—harvesting by cradle and reaper—stoning—threshing—winnowing—marketing—draining—levelling—land measuring—stumping—logging—chopping, &c., &c.

Live Stock Department.—Cutting—pulping—steaming—mixing—feeding—cleaning—and general management of *cattle*. Feeding—lambing—shearing—castration—dipping—salving—hurdling—and general management of *sheep*. Feeding and general management of other stock and poultry.

Horticultural Department—Digging—ploughing—raking—seeding—planting—hoeing—mowing—harvesting—storing—and general management of vegetables, flowers and lawn. Pruning—grafting—budding—mulching—cleaning—harvesting and storing—and general management of an orchard. General management of propagating-houses, green-houses, vinery, nursery, hedges, walks and roads, &c., &c.

Mechanical Department.—Planing—sawing—nailing—grooving—matching—morticing—framing and general use of commoner mechanical tools. Fencing—hurdle making—gate making—and management of general farm improvements. Repairs of all farm buildings, implements, machines, &c. &c.

V.—SESSIONS AND EXAMINATIONS.

For those taking the regular course there will be two Sessions in each year, a winter and a summer one. The former will commence on or about the first of October, the latter about the middle of April.

There will be a vacation at the end of each Session.

Examinations, which every student is required to pass, will be held at the close of the Session—in each inside Department, on the subject of Lectures in that Department for that Session; and in each outside Department, on the work of that Department for the Session.

For those taking the special course there will be but one Session—the Winter Session—extending from the first of October to the end of March. To those who pass the requisite examinations, not only on the regular studies, but on the special ones likewise, this Session shall count as a year, and shall be so designated.

VI.—DIPLOMAS AND DEGREES.

A diploma will be given to each student who completes his course of study, and passes satisfactorily all examinations, both on the subjects contained in the curriculum, and on the operations in the course of apprenticeship. Arrangements are being made, whereby diplomas or degrees so gained, will be issued by the University of Toronto.

VII.—RESIDENCE—LABOUR—FEES—REMUNERATION.

It is desirable that all students taking the regular course should reside in the building. As the town, however, is distant but a mile and a half, they may board in the town, and attend the Lectures, or go through the usual routine.

The number of hours of labour for regular students will vary with the seasons, but the arrangements will be such that an annual daily average of not more than five hours will be obtained and enforced, in the case of all matriculated students.

Tuition will be free.

Board and washing will be charged at cost.

For skilled work faithfully and zealously performed, payment at the rate of ten cents an hour will be made—for all other in proportion.

By this arrangement the cost of education will be reduced to a minimum. To a farmer's son, able and willing, with moderate experience in farm work, the cost should be little or nothing, and in no case should it be more than fifty dollars per annum.

Farmers' sons intending to be farmers, or others engaged in that occupation, who take the special course, will attend during the Winter Session only, and will reside either in the building or in the town, as circumstances may permit. For such students, tuition will be free. Board and washing will be charged at cost rates. No opportunity of defraying the expenses can be promised to those taking the special course, but if work should require to be done, the same rates of payment will be observed as have been previously mentioned.

VIII.—GENERAL RULES.

I.—STUDENTS ARE REQUIRED

1. To render cheerful and willing obedience to orders.
2. To conduct themselves in a gentlemanly and orderly manner at all times.
3. To avoid all noisy or boisterous conduct in or about the building.
4. To observe neatness of dress at prayers, meals and lectures, and tidiness in their rooms.

II.—THE FOLLOWING PRACTICES ARE ABSOLUTELY FORBIDDEN:

1. Profane swearing, improper language, and gambling.
2. Use of intoxicating liquors, cards, or fire-arms.
3. Use of tobacco while on detail, in or about the building, or in any place except in the smoking room.
4. Entering the domestic apartments without permission.
5. Absence without leave.

B.—GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The students who reside in the building will be under the charge of the President.
2. Each student, upon entrance, shall sign a declaration that he will conform to the rules and regulations of the students.
3. A register shall be kept of the attendance of students at prayers, work and lectures.
4. All students shall attend morning and evening prayers, unless exempted from doing so, in consequence of the objection of their parents or guardians.
5. They shall regularly attend their respective places of worship on Sabbath forenoon.
6. No student shall be absent from the Institution after the time of evening prayers, except by permission of the President.
7. Students will be furnished with everything in the shape of furniture, bedding, towels, &c., that may be requisite, but each will be accountable for every such article placed at his disposal.
8. A deposit of five dollars will be required on entrance, to meet everything in the way of breakage.
9. Every student damaging or breaking anything is required to report the same, that the value of the repairs may be charged to his account.
10. The morning bell shall be rung at 5.30 a.m.; bell for morning prayers, at 6 a.m.: breakfast, at 6.30 a.m.; farm bell at 7 a.m.; school bell, at 9 a.m.; farm bell, at 12 noon; dinner, at 12.30 p.m.; farm and school bells, 1.30 p.m.; farm and school bells, at 4.30 p.m.; tea, at 5 p.m.; school bell at 7.30 p.m.; bell for evening prayers, at 9 p.m.; lights out and doors closed at 9.30 p.m.

11. The President is authorized to impose fines and other penalties, for the infraction of rules and regulations.

12. No student whose moral conduct, industrial or intellectual progress is unsatisfactory to the staff, will be allowed to remain at the Institution.

IX.—GENERAL REMARKS.

A few general remarks on the appliances and advantages possessed by this Institution for training young men for agricultural pursuits, may, in conclusion, be given.

CLASSES OF STUDENTS.

There are in our Province, as a general rule, at least three classes of young men whom an Institution of this kind can benefit. The first class are those who, from our cities and towns, or from other countries, with or without a small capital at their command, desire to obtain the necessary apprenticeship. The second class is farmers' sons, or the sons of those closely connected with that occupation, who wish to complete their education before commencing their life-work. Both of these are provided for in our regular course. And lastly, there are farmers' sons or others engaged in farming, who cannot possibly remain during the summer months, but desire to obtain an agricultural education. These are provided for in the special course. By taking that course they can overtake the studies of the Institution, and be back on their own farms to commence their spring work, returning again in the fall.

TEACHING APPLIANCES ON THE FARM.

The farm itself is being gradually laid out, cleaned and drained, and the students assist in those operations. The best and most improved of the various farm implements and machinery are used. The possession of six breeds of cattle, five of sheep, three of swine, and ten of poultry, is in itself an important advantage for the purpose of instruction. Besides this, there are in the immediate neighbourhood over a score of different herds, and they are regularly visited. In the adjacent town, monthly fairs, fat cattle shows, and a central exhibition are held. All of those are visited by the students, who regularly report. It is expected that this summer a cheese factory and dairy, on a small but complete scale, will be furnished. The appliances speak for themselves.

EXPERIMENTS

A portion of the farm has been laid out in experimental fields and plots, and regular systematic experiments, with varieties of grasses, cereals and roots, with different manures and different modes of cultivation, are being carried on. In these the second year students, as far as practicable, are engaged. Besides these field experiments, others in the feeding of live stock, to test the various kind and preparation of food, are, during the winter season, engaged in. The value of such experiments to the agricultural interest in the Province need not be pointed out. The discovery of one or two thoroughly successful varieties of wheat, oats and peas would not only cover all expenses, but pay for the place itself in a couple of years by their value to the country. Without mentioning this, however, it will be seen that the second years' students are trained in the modes of carrying out experiments.

TEACHING APPLIANCES IN THE SCHOOL.

These are constantly being added to, although in the meantime they are not so numerous as might be desired. Especially is the want felt in the Department of the Professor of Chemistry, for as yet there is but a small working laboratory in connection with the Institution. Appliances are usually in a school the growth of years, and with four teachers —masters of their subjects—the College may be said to be fairly equipped.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

This most important department has been fairly started. A class-room and a dissecting-room have been built, and are in operation, and it is expected that during the present year an infirmary will be fitted up. Arrangements are being made whereby the course of this Institution will be accepted as equivalent to a year's attendance at the Ontario Veterinary College.

LIBRARY, MUSEUM, AND READING ROOM.

The Library is well selected, and, though small, is being constantly augmented. A museum is being established. Already it contains some fifteen hundred samples of grains, grasses, woods, wools, flax and hemp, together with between three and four hundred specimens of insects injurious to vegetation. And it is continually increasing. The reading-room is furnished with daily and weekly newspapers, with some half-dozen general, and the leading agricultural periodicals, of Canada, the United States and Great Britain. A few additions are likewise made by the Literary Society.

ADVANTAGES OF THE COURSE.

Besides becoming fairly skilled in the various operations of a farm, the student takes part in the cultivation of a garden, and learns all garden operations. He acquires likewise skill and knowledge in the use of tools, so that he is not only able afterwards to make his own repairs, but knows well when any such work is properly done. He sees for himself the thorough working of a farm, the effects of various rotations and different modes of cultivation, and becomes acquainted on the experimental ground, and in the class-room, with many varieties of grasses, grains, roots and manures. The different breeds of cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry, of common use in Canada, become familiar to him from daily contact with them; and the excellencies and defects of each he learns by lectures in the class-room, and reference in the yards. He is taught the method of keeping live stock registers, accounts of field cropping, and regular farm accounts. By personal observation he learns the routine of auction sales of farm stock and produce, of ordinary fairs and stock markets, and of the common grain market. He becomes acquainted with the prices of stock, implements, produce, building and improvements, and is prepared to perform the *business* of a farm. He obtains in the Veterinary department a knowledge of the structure and functions of farm animals, and the most approved methods of preventing and treating the ordinary diseases to which such animals are liable. And the study of the relations of the plant, the soil, and the animal to each other, and to his profession under the names of Botany and Chemistry, &c., not only opens out to him the reasons for the rules of the best farm practice, and enables him afterwards to discover other such rules, but it likewise forms in him intellectual habits of reasoning correctly, systematically and thoroughly, which cannot fail in after life to make him as well a better citizen as a better farmer. And lastly, by this as well as by the teaching in the class-room, by reading the standard works in the library, and the newspapers and periodicals in the reading-room, by contact with his fellow students, and by discussions carried on with them in their Literary Society, his mind will be sharpened, strengthened and widened, his power of thinking, and ability to express his thoughts greatly increased; and, learning the true relation of his business to all the other industries of the country, he will be enabled in after life to take that influential position which the importance of his occupation imperatively demands. If the student be careless, thoughtless, or lazy, few of those advantages will be reaped; but if he be attentive, energetic and diligent, the majority of them will undoubtedly be appropriated.

BRIEF PROSPECTUS

OF THE

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

I.—GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

This Institution, technically called the "*Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm,*" is situated about a mile to the south of the City of Guelph, in the County of Wellington. The Farm consists of 550 acres, about 475 of which are under cultivation. On it is situated the necessary barns, stables, sheds, shops and greenhouses, together with the college buildings. The latter at present give ample accommodation, besides the necessary class-rooms, etc., for eighty resident students; and, when fully completed, one hundred and twenty are expected to reside within the walls.

II.—OBJECTS OF THE INSTITUTION.

The objects aimed at by its establishment are:

First.—To give a thorough mastery of the theory and practice of husbandry to young men of the Province engaged in Agricultural or Horticultural pursuits, or intending to engage in such.

Second.—To conduct experiments tending to the solutions of questions of material interest to the Agriculturists of the Province, and publish the results.

III.—TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Any ratepayer, or the son of any ratepayer, in Ontario, has the right of admission on the following conditions:—

1. He must be of the full age of fifteen years, and must produce certificates—as to moral character; as to physical health; as to educational attainments; as to the assent of his parents or guardians; and as to his own intention to follow Agriculture or Horticulture as an occupation.

2. He must pass an entrance examination on the following subjects:—Reading; Writing; Spelling; English Grammar (analysis and parsing of simple sentences); Arithmetic (to Proportion); Outlines of General Geography, and Geography of the Dominion of Canada. If he has entered a High Shool or the fifth class of a good Public School, no examination will be exacted.

3. The candidate should have, at least, either passed the entrance examination to some High School, or to have been in the fifth class of a good Public School before applying. Those who are skilled in farm operations, but very much behind in elementary education, will be allowed to enter the School Preparatory Year. Those who have a fair education, but are unskilled in farm operations, will be allowed to enter the Farm Preparatory Year. Farmers' sons, or others engaged in farming, are allowed to enter for six months, which counts a year, as hereinafter explained.

IV.—COURSE OF STUDY.

The regular course for matriculated students is one of two years, although there is a special course of two Winter Sessions. The following are the subjects of study :—

First Year.—Practical Agriculture, Veterinary Anatomy, Veterinary Materia Medica, Physical Geography, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Geology, English and Mathematics.

Second Year.—Agriculture and Horticulture, Veterinary Pathology, Veterinary Surgery and Practice, Agricultural Chemistry, Economic Botany, Entomology, Meteorology, Book-keeping, Levelling and Surveying, English Literature.

School Preparatory Year.—Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Reading, Spelling, Writing and Correspondence.

Farm Preparatory Year.—English and Mathematics, Farm and Garden Apprenticeship, School Instruction on Farm Operations.

V.—COURSE OF APPRENTICESHIP.

This is gained by the students doing the work of the Farm, in all departments; and being taught the various operations by the Instructor or his Assistants in each. These departments are four in number, viz. :—

Field Department, Live Stock Department, Horticultural Department, and Mechanical Department.

VI.—SESSIONS—EXAMINATIONS—DIPLOMAS—DEGREES.

There are two Sessions in each year, and two terms in each Session. The Winter Session opens on the 1st of October, and closes on the 31st of March; the Summer Session opens on the 15th of April, and closes on the 31st of August.

Written Examinations are held at the end of each month, and final ones at the close of each Session.

A Diploma will be given to each Student who completes his course of study, and passes satisfactorily all examinations outside and in. Arrangements are being made, whereby this College may be affiliated to the University of Toronto, and all Diplomas and Degrees therefore issued by the latter.

VII.—RESIDENCE—FEES—LABOUR—COST—INCIDENTAL.

Students may board in town, but it is desirable that all, if possible, should reside in the College Boarding House.

An annual daily average of five hours of labour will be obtained and enforced in the case of regular Students. For skilled work, faithfully and zealously performed, payment at the rate of ten cents an hour will be made; for all other in proportion.

The cost for a Session or a year can not be expressly given, as will be understood when the system pursued in considered. Tuition is free; and board and washing are charged at cost. A regular ledger account is kept with each Student. He is debited with his board and washing at cost, and credited with his labour at so much an hour. Over three years' experience has shewn us that board will average about $2.15 a week, and washing about thirty cents a dozen; and that a year's education will cost, according to the skill of the pupil, from $12 to $60 per annum. Indeed under the present arrangement, a farmer's son, vigorous and energetic, will almost pay his way.

The Student is furnished with everything in the shape of furniture, bedding, towels, etc.—everything in fact, but his personal clothing and books. A deposit fee of $5, returnable, is required on entrance to cover everything in the way of breakage.

The rules and regulations, which are very strict, will be furnished on application.

VIII.—TEACHING APPLIANCES OF SCHOOL AND FARM.

These consist of a farm of 550 acres with the necessary buildings thereon, the latest and most improved implements, experiments of all kinds, six breeds of cattle, five of sheep, three of swine, and ten of poultry, together with gardens, shrubberies, greenhouses, shops and yards. In the College Building are the necessary class-rooms, laboratory, dissecting room, museum, library and reading-rooms.

The Staff is as follows:—W. Johnston, M.A., *President and Professor of Natural History, English and Mathematics;* W. Brown, Esq., *Professor of Agriculture and Farm Superintendent;* J. H. Panton, M.A., *Professor of Chemistry;* W. Nattress (1st A. Prov.), *Assistant English Master;* E. A. A. Grange, V.S., *Professor of Veterinary Science and Practice;* Peter Mahon, *Instructor in Farm Department;* John F. Barron, *Instructor in Horticultural Department;* and James McIntosh, *Instructor in Mechanical Department.*

A.—SPECIAL COURSE FOR FARMERS' SONS.

Farmers' sons working on their fathers' farms, or others engaged in farming, desiring to improve their education without remaining the whole year, can enter upon a special course. They can attend during the Winter Session only, and by constant study overtake the year's school work. Being thus away only from the 1st of October until the 31st of March, they can overtake the spring, summer, and most of the fall work at home, and yet obtain a thoroughly good education. Or if they desire it they can remain from the 1st of October until the 30th June, returning home for the harvest months. The total cost for the six months will be between $25 and $40; for the nine months between $20 and $30, and this includes tuition, board, washing and incidentals. In either case, if the examinations are successfully passed, the time will be counted as a regular year for the Diploma or Degree.

CONCLUSION.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the times in the year for entering Students are two in number—at the beginning of the Winter Session, on the 1st of October; and at the commencement of the Summer Session on the 15th of April. The next Session opens on the 3rd of October. For full information, and for forms of application, address

W. Johnston,
President, Agricultural College, Guelph.

Agricultural College,
Guelph, Ontario, August 1st, 1879.

3. TIME TABLE FOR WINTER OF 1879.

The following will be the order of Lectures and work for the Winter Session of 1879.

SECOND YEAR (Regular and Special Divisions).

Hours.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
7-9	Study or Drill.	Study or Drill.	Study or Drill.	Study or Drill.	Study or Drill.	Half Holiday.
9-10	Agricultural Chemistry.	Entomology.	Agricultural Chemistry.	Entomology.	Agricutural Chemistry.	
10-11	Mathematics.	English.	Mathematics.	English.	Agriculture or Book-keeping.	
11-12	Vet. Pathology.	Agriculture.	Vet. Pathology.	Agriculture.	Vet. Pathology	

SECOND YEAR (Regular Division).

Hours.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
1.30-2	Work.	Work.	Work.	Work.	Work.	Work.
2-3	Work.	Work.	Work.	Work.	Work.	Work.
3-4	Work.	Work.	Work.	Work.	Work.	Work.
4-5	Work.	Work.	Work.	Work.	Work.	Work.

SECOND YEAR (Special Division).

Hours.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
1.30-2	Study.	Study.	Study.	Study.	Study.	Study.
2-3	Study.	Study.	Study.	Study.	Study.	Study.
3-4	Ec. Botany and Prac. Chem.	Ec. Botany and Prac. Chem.	Study.	Study.	Ec. Botany and Prac. Chem.	Study.
4-5	English and Mathematics.	English and Mathematics.	Mat. Medica.	Agriculture.	English and Mathematics.	Study.

SECOND YEAR (Regular and Special Division).

P. M. 7.9	Study in class-room under charge of Resident Master.

(a) Special Division works from 6 to 7.30 a.m., and from 5 to 5.30 p.m.

FIRST YEAR (Regular Division).

Hours.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
7-9	Work.	Work.	Work.	Work.	Work.	Work.
9-10	Work.	Work.	Work.	Work.	Work.	Work.
10-11	Work.	Work.	Work.	Work.	Work.	Work.
11-12	Work.	Work.	Work.	Work.	Work.	Work.

FIRST YEAR (Special Division).

Hours.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
7.30-9	Study.	Study.	Study.	Study.	Study.	Study.
9-10	Study.	Study.	Study.	Study.	Study.	Study.
10-12	Study.	Study.	Geology.	Geology.	Geology.	Study.
11-12	Agriculture.	Materia Medica.	English & Mathematics.	English & Mathematics.	English & Mathematics.	Study.

FIRST YEAR (Regular and Special Divisions).

Hours.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
1.30-2	Study.	Study.	Study.	Study.	Study.	Half-Holiday.
2-3	Chemistry.	Chemistry.	Chemistry.	Chemistry.	Chemistry.	
3-4	Zoology.	English.	Zoology.	Mathematics.	Book-keeping.	
4-5	Agriculture.	Vet. Anatomy.	Agriculture.	Vet. Anatomy.	Agriculture.	

FIRST YEAR (Regular and Special Divisions).

P.M. 7-9	Study in class-room under charge of Resident Master.

(*a*) Special Division works from 6 to 7.30 a.m., and from 5 to 5.30 p.m.

(Signed) WM. JOHNSTON,
President.

APPENDIX C.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

EASTER, 1879.

Second Year.

PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.

(First Paper.)

Examiner: W. BROWN, ESQ.

1. Explain the position of our farm as regards the plan of improvements by a system of cropping.
2. What should guide you in the purchase of a farm in Canada as regards suitability for (1) grain; (2) live stock feeding, or (3) for dairy purposes?
3. Characterize the season of 1878 as regards suitability for growth of cereals, roots, fodders and pasture, and application of manures.
4. Sketch the special management and result of root cultivation in field 14.
5. How would you arrange the cultivation of red clover, rye, tares and oats, corn and rape, as green fodder, to suit for soiling, from April to October inclusive.
6. Give (1) the condition of the fields of spring wheat last year; (2) their management, and (3) result of the two best varieties.
7. On the accompanying plan of our farm mark the cultivated pastures and hay of 1878, specifying the manner in which the various animals were grazed.
8. Tell what you know about the laying down of land to permanent pasture.
9. In what form are fertilizers best presented to crops in general, and mention some exceptions.
10. If you got posession of a farm near Guelph, having a soil of clay loam in good condition, what particular form of mixed husbandry would you adopt in order to realize the largest profits at the present time?

SECOND YEAR.

PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.

(Second Paper.)

Examiner: W. BROWN, ESQ.

1. On 1st November you receive $1,000 to purchase and fatten fifteen two-year old Durham grade steers upon Canadian products, to be ready for market on 1st May following. Give daily quantities of food and estimate total cost and financial results by the best management.
2. Trace the management of a ewe flock from birth to first lambing.
3. Give your opinion regarding the character of our various wools last season.
4. Which of our breeds of sheep have succeeded best—specifying particulars.
5. Take the pure breeds of cattle here, and shew what crosses would be profitable for particular purposes.

6. Give the results of our experience in breeding with the various classes of cattle, and the financial position of each at present date.

7. By what would you be guided in the choice of the sort of Swede turnips for cultivation?

8. Give your ideas as to the best modes of managing farm-yard dung.

9. What were the general results of the application of various fertilizers in our experimental plots last season?

FIRST YEAR.

PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.

(First Paper.)

Examiner: W. Brown, Esq.

1. Name the different systems of farming, and what chiefly characterizes each.

2. Classify soils, and shew how this question is related to the previous one.

3. Give a rotation of cropping for heavy land, and shew how it should be varied in the event of exhaustion.

4. How would you arrange buildings for mixed farming on 200 acres? Give sketch and name of subdivisions.

5. Give a description of various kinds of fences.

6. What should guide us in establishing roads through an agricultural district?

7. In the drainage of land, what should regulate in regard to depth, distance apart, size of tiles, and method of laying off?

8. Sketch field 17, and shew how it should be drained, giving reasons for your proposals, and probable cost per acre.

9. Classify manures, and name the soils and nature of climate for which they are best adapted.

10. Detail the best mode of making and preserving farm-yard dung, and applying it to various crops on land of average character in this Province.

FIRST YEAR.

PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.

(Second Paper.)

Examiner: W. Brown, Esq.

1. On the accompanying Judging Paper give an accurate view of all the points of the Short Horn, Hereford, Devon, Ayrshire and Aberdeen Polled breeds of Cattle, using such words as full, light, coarse, fine, &c., as may be required, in place of the figures, and adopt the Short Horn as a standard for comparison.

2. In adjoining columns, give in detail the characteristics of (1) an animal best adapted for fattening, and (2) of another distinguished for milking properties.

3. Construct an ideal Pedigree of a bull to the fourth sire.

4. Sketch the history and breeding of the Leicester, Cotswold, South Down and Oxford Down Sheep.

5. Make a table for points for sheep generally, and shew in adjacent columns wherein lies the difference of the breeds above named.

6. Classify wool, specify its qualities, and apply both results to the several breeds on this farm.

7. Describe a general purpose horse, and give your reasons for choosing a certain standard of points for this class.

8. Give the characteristics of the Clydesdale breed of horses.

9. What should we look for in any breed of pigs, and give the present guide for Berks?

10. What is our winter practice in the use of straw, hay, corn fodder, pea straw, oats, barley, peas, turnips, mangolds, carrots and bran?

SECOND YEAR.

CATTLE PATHOLOGY.

Examiner: E. A. A. Grange, V.S.

1. Describe the nature, causes, symptoms and treatment of Osteo Sarcoma.
2. Name the diseases of the Rumen.
3. Describe the nature, causes, symptoms and treatment of Tympanites.
4. Describe the nature, causes, symptoms and treatment of Sturdy in sheep.
5. Describe the symptoms of Parturient Paralysis.
6. Describe the treatment and retention of the Placenta.
7. Describe the nature, causes and treatment of White Scour in calves.
8. Name the causes of Splenic Apoplexy.
9. Describe the symptoms of Tuberculosis.
10. Describe the nature, causes, symptoms and treatment of Foot Rot in sheep.

SEECOND YEAR.

VETERINARY PATHOLOGY (HORSE).

Examiner: E. A. A. Grange, V.S.

1. Give a definition for disease.
2. Name the symptoms and terminations of Inflammation.
3. Give a definition for Exostosis, and name three diseases which are examples of it.
4. Give a definition for a fracture, and name the various kinds of fracture.
5. Name the diseases of the digestive organs.
6. " " " Respiratory.
7. Give a definition for Pneumonia.
8. " " " Pleurisy.
9. " " " Bronchitis.
10. Name the causes of Laminitis or chest founder.
11. Give the nature, causes, symptoms and treatment of Enteritis.
12. " " " " " Lymphangitis.

FIRST AND SECOND YEARS.

VETERINARY MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner: E. A. A. Grange, V.S.

1. Mention the circumstances which modify the actions of medicines.
2. Describe the various modes of exhibition of medicines.
3. Describe the various forms of administration of medicines.
4. Give a definition for an Anodyne.
5. " " " Antispasmodic.
6. " " " a Sedative.
7. Mention the actions, uses and doses of Aloes.
8. " " " " Aconite.
9. " " " " Belladonna.
10. " " " " Chloroform.
11. Describe the external uses of Carbolic Acid.
12. " " " Biniodide of Mercury.
13. " " " Acetate of Lead.
14. " " " Oil of Turpentine.
15. Mention the actions, uses and doses of Sulphate of Magnesia.
16. " " " " Tincture of Opium.
17. " " " " Linseed Oil.
18. " " " " Castor Oil.
19. " " " " Sulphate of Iron.
20. " " " " Cinchona.

FIRST YEAR.

VETERINARY ANATOMY.

Examiner: E. A. A. Grange, V.S.

1. Give a definition for a bone.
2. What classes are bones divided into, and where is each class found?
3. Name the bones of the trunk of the ox.
4. Name the bones of the hind leg of the horse.
5. Describe the various processes of digestion.
6. " stomach of the ox and sheep.
7. Mention the structures entering into the formation of a joint.
8. What organs carry on the circulation of the blood?
9. Describe the course of the blood through the heart and lungs.
10. What parts is the heart divided into?
11. Mention the organs contained in the Thorax.
12. " " " " Abdomen.
13. " " of Respiration.
14. " " composing the Nervous system.
15. " " " Urinary system.
16. What classes are nerves divided into?
17. What is the function of the Lymphatic system?
18. What are the layers entering into the formation of the skin?
19. What classes are the teeth divided into?
20. What is the difference between the Incisor teeth of the ox and horse?

SECOND YEAR.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

Examiner: J. Hoyes Panton, M.A.

1. Name the principal elements which enter into the composition of plants. From what sources are these derived?

2. What are the functions of the root. Contrast the action of the roots of clover with that of wheat roots in enriching the soil. Explain the terms dormant and active, as applied to the constituents of soil.

3. Describe experiments, shewing how
   (*a*) Carbonic Acid acts upon limestone.
   (*b*) Ammonia is conveyed to the plant through the agency of rain.

4. Plants are sometimes spoken of as phosphate, lime and potash plants. Name some in each division, and give reasons for the application of these terms.

5. Account for the luxuriant growth of plants on virgin soil. What course would you pursue to preserve its fertility, and give reasons for your answer?

6. Classify manures. Explain the term superphosphate. Upon what does its value depend, and how can this be ascertained?

7. Give the formula for tricalcic phosphate. Shew how it is acted upon chemically when used in bone manure, and state what change takes place when $H_2 S O_4$ is added to bones?

8. Explain the action of quicklime on soil. Under what conditions would you consider it advisable to apply it?

9. What chemical changes take place during the fermentation of manure? Why do these require attention, if the strength of the manure is to be preserved?

10. Contrast linseed-cake, beans, potatoes, turnips and hay for feeding purposes. State which you think most suitable for the formation of fat and muscle.

11. Name the principal constituents of soils in the neighborhood of Guelph. Whence have they been derived?

12. What data are required before you can give an opinion as regards the proper manure to be put upon any field.

SECOND YEAR.

ORGANIC AND ANIMAL CHEMISTRY.

Examiner: J. Hoyes Panton, M.A.

1. Name some of the most important Organic Compounds found in animals. Describe any two of them.
2. What chemical changes take place in the food before it is absorbed by the Lacteal vessels? Where and by what re-agents are these changes effected?
3. Contrast the compounds of Organic Chemistry with those of Animal.
4. Name the chief constituents in milk, blood and urine. How can they be obtained from these liquids?
5. Name five Hydrocarbons. Give their formulas, and name the Alcohols and Organic Acids derived from them. Define an Alcohol.
6. What is Paraffin? How is it obtained, and of what use?
7. Write notes on Aniline, Glycerine and Carbolic Acid.
8. Classify the Alkaloids. Give the properties and uses of two.
9. Distinguish between cane sugar and grape. Give their sources. How would you detect the presence of grape sugar in urine?
10. Define an Amine and an Amide. Give examples of each. Give the formula, preparation and properties of Urea. Shew by formulas the relation of Urea to Carbonate of Ammonia.
11. What is meant by fermentation? Name the different kinds and the compounds which result in each case.
12. Name the constituents of "Methylated Spirit," and give the formulas of each. For what purpose is it used?
13. Give the preparation of Acetic Acid, Gun Cotton and Nytroglycerine.
14. Explain the action of soap when used in washing with hard water. Distinguish between a hard and a soft soap.

SECOND YEAR.

ANALYTICAL AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Examiner: J. Hoyes Panton, M.A.

1. Distinguish between Quantitative and Qualitative Analysis. Give an example of each.
2. A white powder is given you to analyze. How would you proceed to ascertain its composition?
3. Name the adulterations frequently found in White Lead and Paris Green. How would you detect the percentage present?
4. What impurities occur in water? How would you detect them? Name those that are injurious to health.
5. Three salts are given you, one nitrate, and two sulphates. How can you distinguish them?
6. Outline the analysis of a portion of linseed-cake.
7. Give tests for Lead, Copper, Arsenic and Potassium.
8. How much lime in 120 lbs. of ordinary limestone (Ca = 40)?
9. Give dry tests for Gypsum, Galena, Iron Pyrites and Carbonate of Lime.
10. Name the metals which precipitate from their compounds when Carbonate of Soda is added to a solution.
11. Three vessels containing in solution $N H_3$, $H N O_3$, $K N O_3$, respectively; how would you detect what each contains?
12. Give a qualitative analysis of the substances placed before you.

FIRST YEAR.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Examiner: J. Hoyes Panton, M.A.

1. What is meant by Chemical Affinity? Give examples. Distinguish between a mechanical mixture and a chemical compound.

2. Name the different ways by which heat can be transmitted. Describe an experiment, showing that liquids are bad conductors of heat.

3. How can light be decomposed? Name the different parts of a ray of light, and give the properties of each.

4. What is meant by the boiling point in liquids? By what is it affected?

5. Name the elements which are liquid at ordinary temperatures.

6. What plan would you recommend to get rid of Carbonic Acid in a well.

7. Three bottles containing Co_2, H N O_3, H_2 S O_4, respectively are placed before you; how would you detect what acid each contains?

8. Describe the preparation of H N O_3, O, Na_2 C O_3.

9. Name the metals belonging to the groups—Alkalis, Alkaline earths. Give the properties of any two.

10. Describe any experiment which shews that matter is never destroyed.

11. Explain the following symbols, Ca S O_4—Na H C O_3—K N O_3—Na Cl—H_3 P O_4.

12. Illustrate by example what is meant by Analysis and Synthesis.

13. Phosphorus requires to be kept in water. Account for this, since we know water contains more O than the air.

14. Name the different methods by which Electricity can be generated. What are the essential points to be observed in the erection of a lightning-rod?

15. Explain the terms Disinfectant and Antiseptic. Name some.

16. How do Lead, Silica, Lime, Carbon and Alumina occur in nature? Name the elements which enter largely into the composition of the soil.

FIRST YEAR.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Examiner: J. Hoyes Panton, M.A.

1. Give the chief characteristics of the Organic Compounds. How can the percentage of Carbon present in a compound be obtained.

2. What is meant by an Alcohol, an Aldehyde, and an Amine? Name and give the formulas of four Alcohols, and the Organic Acids derived from them.

3. What is an Homologous series? Give an example containing six Hydrocarbons.

4. Define a soap. Show by formulas the changes which take place in its preparation.

5. What is Petroleum? Give the products derived from it. Distinguish between the Benzine of coal-oil, and that derived from coal-tar oil.

6. Explain the symbols C_{12} H_{22} O_{11}, C_2 H_4 O_2, C H Cl_3, C_2 H_6 O, and describe how any one of them is made.

7. Classify Oils. How would you distinguish a fixed from a volatile oil?

8. How is Glycerine obtained? What effect has the action of Nitric Acid upon it? Give the formula and properties of the compound formed.

9. Name some of the most important Cyanogen Compounds. How is Prussian blue obtained from these?

10. Give the preparation and properties of Urea.

11. What is meant by Isomeric Compounds? Give some examples and describe any two of them.

12. Classify Saccharine Compounds, and give the formula of each. Name the sources from which they are principally derived.

SECOND YEAR.

ENTOMOLOGY.

Examiner: J. Hoyes Panton, M.A.

1. Name the parts of an insect's mouth. State how these are sometimes modified, and give examples in each case.

2. Write notes on Parthenogenesis, and the Metamorphosis of insects.

3. Describe the digestive system of an insect. What organs in the higher animals are found here in a rudimentary condition?

4. To what orders do the following insects belong:—The tent caterpillar, midge, plant louse, "borer," codling worm, curculio, measuring worm, Hessian fly, grasshopper and the Chinch bug? Name the plants they injure.

5. Give the life history of *Saperda Bivittata*. What part of the tree does it affect? Give remedies to prevent its ravages.

6. Give remedies to prevent the increase of the "bark-louse" *(Aspidiotus conchiformis)*.

7. Name the most successful artificial remedies to prevent the increase of the potato-beetle. What are the natural remedies?

8. Describe the larva of the wheat midge *(Cecidomyia tritici)*. What precautions would you adopt to prevent its increase?

9. Describe the imago of the plum Curculio *(Conotrachelus nenuphar)*. Give the best remedies.

10. Write notes on *Phylloxera vastatrix*, *Aphis mali*, *Pieris rapae* and *Macrosila quinque maculata*.

11. Identify the specimens placed before you. Name the plants affected by them, and state how their increase may be prevented.

SECOND YEAR.

ECONOMIC BOTANY.

Examiner: J. Hoyes Panton, M.A.

1. Give a classification of plants, and arrange the following in their proper classes:—Lichens, roses, mosses, mushrooms, palms, ferns, liverworts, sea-weeds and pines.

2. Distinguish between Exogenous and Endogenous plants. Represent by diagrams a horizontal section of the stem of each.

3. Give the life history of a fern. Explain the terms spore, mycelium, prothallium and protonema.

4. Draw diagrams of at least four modes of inflorescence. Name them, and give examples.

5. What peculiarity in the flowers of the strawberry and Indian corn? Name two plants in which the same peculiarity exists.

6. Classify simple fruits, and give an example of each kind.

7. Give the characteristics of the orders *Vitaceæ*, *Rosaceæ* and *Compositæ*. Name two genera in each.

8. To what orders do the following common plants belong:—potato, turnip, asparagus, wheat, pea, clover, and cabbage?

9. Write notes on *Peronospora infestans*. Under what conditions does it seem to flourish?

10. Name plants valuable for their medicinal properties—for feeding purposes—and for the manufacture of cloth. State the orders to which they belong.

11. What is meant by the distribution of plants in space and time? Give it of the fern, pine, palm, rose, clubmoss, maple and the grasses.

12. Identify the specimens before you.

SECOND YEAR.

METEOROLOGY.

Examiner: J. Hoyes Panton, M.A.

1. Name five instruments used for meteorological purposes, and describe any two.
2. What is meant by reducing the reading of a barometer to sea level? Why is this done?
3. In the graduation of a thermometer, why is the freezing point taken first? Name the different kinds of thermometers according to their graduation. Reduce 40° F to C—58° C to F—20° C to R.
4. Give notes on the exposure, reading and corrections of thermometers.
5. Describe the minimum thermometer. What precautions require to be observed in setting it?
6. Distinguish between the radiation and conduction of heat. Account for the formation of dew, and state conditions which affect its deposition.
7. In what way does the presence of forests affect the temperature of a place?
8. Describe the dry and wet bulb thermometers. Find the Dewpoint from the following data: Dry-bulb 64°, Wet-bulb 50°, factor 1.83.
9. What is meant by the rainfall of a place? How is it ascertained? By what is it affected? Give it for Guelph.
10. Describe Robinson's Anemometer. What is the rule for its use?
11. Compare the northern and southern hemispheres with respect to their mean annual temperatures, and account for the difference.
12. How does a lofty range of mountains, situated along the sea coast of a country, affect the climate of the interior.
13. Read the instruments before you.

FIRST AND SECOND YEARS.

GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner: J. Hoyes Panton, M.A.

1. Classify rocks. Distinguish Granite, Gneiss and Limestone from each other, and state to which division of your classification each belongs.
2. Name the different periods in Geological history, and describe the deposits of three. How is the relative age of a deposit ascertained?
3. What is a fossil? How are fossils formed, and what inferences can be drawn from their presence in rocks?
4. Name the formations of the Silurian period as represented in Ontario, and mention places situated upon each.
5. Contrast the tracks found on the Connecticut Sandstone with those found upon deposits of the same period in Europe. What animals are supposed to have made the footprints?
6. Name formations characterized by deposits of salt, chalk, coal and petroleum.
7. Describe a Trilobite, an Orthoceros and a Graptolite. Name rocks in which these fossils are found.
8. How do sedimentary deposits become hardened? What changes may they undergo after consolidation?
9. Name the characteristic fossils of the Carboniferous period. Give theories for the origin of coal and petroleum.
10. What proofs can be adduced to shew that glaciers have existed in Canada?
11. Identify the fossils before you.
12. Name some important deltas, and account for their absence at the mouths of some rivers.

13. Classify ocean currents, and give the cause of the equatorial current.
14. What conditions are necessary for the formation of springs?
15. Name areas situated below the sea-level.
16. What affects the climate of a place? Name the different kinds of climate. Name four rainless districts, and account for the absence of rain in such places.

FIRST AND SECOND YEARS.

STRUCTURAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL BOTANY.

Examiner: W. Johnston, M.A.

1 (*a*). What is meant by the term "Natural Sciences?"
(*b*). Shew the relation of Botany to the others.
(*c*). Give its divisions, and define Structural and Physiological Botany.
2 (*a*). Explain the term "Microscopic structure of plants," and name the vegetable tissues.
(*b*). Describe the structure and physiology of a cell.
(*c*). Distinguish between cells and vessels, and enumerate the varieties of each.
3 (*a*). Distinguish between the structure and growth of a stem and a root.
(*b*). Name the parts of the Exogenous stem, and the different varieties of stems.
(*c*). "The bud is the foundation of the stem as the cell is of the plant." Explain the assertion, and shew thereby what is meant by budding and grafting.
4 (*a*). Describe the structure of a leaf, and explain the modes of venation.
(*b*). State the law for the various arrangements of leaves on a stem or branch.
(*c*). Name the varieties of the simple leaf, taking as a basis the shape of the margin.
5 (*a*). Describe the general structure of a flower.
(*b*). Give the structure of stamen and pistil.
(*c*). Explain the term "inflorescence," and shew the commoner ways in which flowers are arranged on the axis.
6 (*a*). "The seed is the perfected flower." Explain, enumerating the parts of the seed, and shewing in which are found the phosphates, and in which the germ.
(*b*). What is a fruit, and how is it produced from the flower?
(*c*). Give a list of simple fruits.
7 (*a*). Give a classification of the proximate organic constituents of a plant, and enumerate the cellulose group.
(*b*). State the form in which the inorganic elements are found in the cells and vessels and shew why they take that form.
(*c*). Explain how both organic and inorganic elements are derived from the soil.
8 (*a*). Shew what part, root, stem, and leaf, play in nourishing the plant—in other words describe thoroughly the physiology of nutrition.
(*b*). Shew by a diagram the route of the ascending and descending sap through the plant.
(*c*). Explain the difference in chemical composition between the two.
9. Describe the physiology of reproduction.

FIRST YEAR.

ZOOLOGY: COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner: W. Johnston, M.A.

1 (*a*). In the study of nature, limit clearly the field of Zoology.
(*b*). In the lowest forms of each, distinguished between a plant and an animal.
(*c*). Explain the basis on which animals are classified.
2 (*a*). Name the six great classes of animals.
(*b*). Give the leading characters of the second and fourth.
(*c*). Compare the third and the fifth.

3 (*a*). Describe the structure and physiology of an amœba.
(*b*). Explain the mode of reproduction of a hidden-eyed medusae.
(*c*). Describe the "test" of a sea-urchin, and the shell of an oyster.
4 (*a*). Compare the gastro-vascular, water vascular and pseudo-hæmal system of circulations.
(*b*). Compare the structure of a lobster and an insect.
(*c*). Name the orders of the *Insecta*, giving examples of each order.
5 (*a*). Point out the differences of structure in the skeleton of fishes, reptiles and birds.
(*b*). Compare the organs of locomotion in the three.
6 (*a*). Explain the blood-vascular system of circulation, (1) of a man, (2) of a bird, and (3) of a fish.
(*b*). Compare the organs of respiration in birds and fishes.
7 (*a*). Give a list of amphibians and reptiles.
(*b*). Name the orders of the birds, with full examples of each.
(*c*). Give examples of the various families and species of the *Carnivora*.
8 (*a*). State the characteristics of the "hoofed quadrupeds."
(*b*). Give a list of them.
(*c*). Describe the digestive system of the Ruminants, taking for example the ox.
9. Trace the development of the nervous system through all the forms of animal life.
10. Give an outline of the classification of the animal kingdom.

SECOND YEAR.

APPLIED MECHANICS.

Examiner : W. Nattress, 1st A. (Prov.)

1. Define a force. What particulars are required to be known in order to specify a force? What are the conditions of equilibrium of two forces acting at a point? What of three forces acting at a point?

2. Enunciate the "Parallelogram of Forces." Explain the meaning of the term *resultant*. Can the resultant of two forces in any case exceed the sum of the forces?

3. Name the six Mechanical Powers. What is meant by the term "Mechanical Advantage?" If the arm of a horse-power be twelve feet long, and radius of the driving-wheel four feet, what is the mechanical advantage?

4. Name the three kinds of levers, and give examples of each from any of the machines or implements we have examined. If the radius of the circle described by the handle of a Fanning Mill be twelve inches, and of the spur wheel eight inches, what power will be applied to the cogs of the pinion by a force of 30 lbs. at the handle, friction being equal to 1-15 of the force?

5. Name the different kinds of cogged wheels. Of what elementary power are they a modification? Explain the term "hunting-cog." What are mitre wheels? What are boxings? Give the composition and use of Babbit metal.

6. Describe the gearing of a Threshing Machine. What two purposes does the cylinder of a machine serve? How would you balance a cylinder?

7. What are parallel forces? Shew by diagram how the side draught of a Mowing Machine is compensated. Explain the advantage of a long pitman-rod in a Mowing Machine, and name the different parts of the cutting-bar and knife. What do you mean by the *travel*, and what should be the length of the travel with reference to the *guards?*

8. Name the mechanical powers that enter into the construction of the common Swing Plough. Why is it called a *swing* plough?

9. Draw a diagram of the Second System of pulleys, having two pulleys in the movable block. Give the ratio of the power to the weight in such a system.

10. Name the different parts of the Common Suction Pump. What is the limit to the height of the valve on top of the suction-pipe above the surface of water in the well?

11. Explain the following :—Hydrometer, Hydrostatic Press, and Siphon.

SECOND YEAR.

MENSURATION.

Examiner: W. NATTRESS, 1st A (PROV.)

1. Calculate the storage capacity in a barn 100 feet long, 48 feet wide and 18 feet high, ridge 10 feet, having two driving floors each 12 feet wide.

2. A tank 18 feet 9 inches long and 13 feet 4 inches broad is floored with water to a depth of 2 inches; find the weight of water*.

3. How would you find the solidity of a tree?

What is the largest joist, whose dimensions are as 1 : $\sqrt{3}$, that can be sawn from a round stick 18 inches in diameter?

4. Distinguish between the Winchester and the Imperial Bushel. Which is the standard measure in Canada?

How many bushels (Winchester) of wheat will a pyramidal hopper contain whose dimensions are 10 feet 6 inches by 8 feet 9 inches, and perpendicular depth 5 feet?

5. How many bushels of potatoes will a root cellar of the following dimensions contain: length 40 feet, breadth 30 feet, height of wall 6 feet, and height of ridge from the bottom 10 feet?

6. How many loads, each 54 cubic feet in a conical heap of manure, the diameter of its base being 18 feet and height 10 feet?

7. How many tons of earth must be removed to form a circular cistern whose diameter is 8 feet and depth 10 feet?

8. In the above cistern is placed a wall 6 inches thick; how many gallons of water will it contain*?

9. How many bunches of shingles (laid 5 inches to the weather) will be required for the roof of a barn, the rafters being 18 feet long, and whole length of roof 82 feet?

10. The rain which fell on a retangular building 120 feet long, 85 feet wide, filled a cistern 8 feet long, 6 feet deep, and 4 feet wide; how many cubic feet of water fell during that shower on an adjoining field of six acres*?

* 1 cubic foot of water = $62\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
1 gallon = 10 lbs.

SECOND YEAR.

LAND SURVEYING AND LEVELLING.

Examiner: W. NATTRESS, 1st A (PROV.)

1. Explain fully *Gunter's chain, cross-staff, levelling staff, surveyor's compass, and spirit level.*

2. Find the area of field No. 4 from the measurements in subjoined field-book and plan the same on a scale of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to one chain, giving the relative position of the gravel pit.

LEFT OFFSETS.	CHAIN LINE.	RIGHT OFFSETS.
	2270 to W. corner	
	1850	848 to N. Corner of field.
	1560	300 to W. point of gravel pit.
	1276.....	175 to gravel pit, and 310 along line to extremity of same.
To S. corner of field, 900	414 diagonal of field from E. corner.....	

3. The length of one side of a triangular field is 1,280 links. and the perpendicular on it from the opposite corner 1,500 links; cut off a triangular portion from it by a line drawn from the same angle to the side so that its contents shall be 2.4 acres.

4. The following is a running level from stack in No. 14 field to bottom of drain, in North corner of same field :—

	Back Sight.	Fore Sight.		
Centre of Stack,	4.23	3.13	Peg 1	Distance, 100 feet.
"	3.55	1.91	" 2	" 100 "
"	4.34	3.95	" 3	" 100 "
"	3.34	3.92	" 4	" 100 "
"	1.66	2.48	" 5	" 100 "
"	2.96	2.82	" 6	" 100 "
"	3.28	3.14	" 7	" 100 "
"	3.90	3.36	" 8	" 100 "
"	4.43	4.47	" 9	" 100 "
"	3.09	4.89	" 10	" 100 "
"	4.00	7.42	foot of drain.	" 92 "

Complete the field-book, and make a section on a scale of 1 inch to each 100 feet horizontal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to one foot vertical.

FIRST YEAR.

ARITHMETIC.

Examiner: W. Nattress, 1st A (Prov.)

1. A farmer sold a load of barley (76 bush. 32 lbs), at 84c. per bush., and purchased 4 bush. 35 lbs. of seed wheat at $1.75 per bush.; 2 bush. 17 lbs. of seed oats at 60c.; 1 bush. 18 lbs. of clover seed at $5.50; 40 lbs. timothy seed at $2.25; and 20 bush. 14 lbs. of Indian corn at 30c. How much has he left out of the proceeds of the load?

2. Find the total cost of the following :—Cutting a pile of wood 8 feet long, 6 feet high and 4 feet wide, at 60c. per cord; digging a cellar 44 feet long, 30 feet wide and 8 feet deep, at 18c. per cubic yard; plastering a room 24 feet long, 16 feet wide and 10 feet high, at 15c. square yard; sawing 6,800 shingles at 40c. per 1,000.

3. A rectangular field 43 per., 3½ yards long by 73½ yards wide is to be fenced, what will it cost at $1.50 per rod?

4. Give examples (with their names) of the different kinds of fractions.

Simplify $\frac{3\frac{1}{2} - 2\frac{1}{6}}{\frac{1}{4} \text{ of } (1\text{-}5 + 1\text{-}7)} \div \frac{\cdot}{\cdot}$ 15 5-9.

5. Explain the terms, Days of Grace, Bank Discount, Present Worth. Find the cash price of an animal which sold for $421 on 9 months' credit, money being worth 7 per cent.

6. A and B deposit $801.63 7-10 and $800 respectively at 5 per cent. per annum; what will each draw out at the end of two years, if A is allowed simple interest and B compound?

7. Having 150 shares (each $100) of 7 per cent. Stock, I sell out at 96 and buy Bank of Montreal Stock (which gives 10 per cent. dividends) at 120. Find: (*a*) How much less Stock I hold; (*b*) The increase in my income.

8. Two persons are in partnership for two years. A at first put in $2,500 and B $3,000; at the end of the 9 months, A took out $800 and B put in $500; they gained at the end of the two years $3,825. What was each one's share of the gain?

9. A farmer rents an adjoining field of thirty acres, the cash value of which is $2,400, and which is kept in repair by the owner at an annual outlay of $20, paid at the end of the year. He pays, in advance, an annual rent of $200; how much a year would he save by buying the field and paying for it in cash, money being worth 7 per cent. per annum?

10. Extract the square root of 2,368 4-9 and the cube root of 17,576.

FIRST YEAR.

MENSURATION.

Examiner: W. Nattress, 1st A (Prov.)

1. What is the area of a rectangular field whose length is 16 chains 75 links, and breadth 11 chains 50 links?

2. What is the distance between the opposite corners of a square field whose area is 10 acres?

3. Find the area of a triangular field whose sides are 600, 800, and 1000 links, respectively, in as many ways as you can.

4. Find the area of a quadrilateral field, one diagonal being 14 chains 60 links, and perpendicular offsets to opposite corners 600 and 800 links, respectively.

5. Required the area of an equilateral triangle whose base is 240 yards.

6. Trees are planted 12 feet apart around the sides of a rectangular field 40 rods long, containing 2 acres. Find the number of trees.

7. The length of the two parallel sides of a quadrilateral field is 1,300 and 1,500 links, respectively, and perpendicular distance between them 900 links. Find the area.

8. Having given the circumference of a circle, tell in how many ways you can find its area. What is the area of a circle whose circumference is 785.4 yards?

9. Two stakes are placed in a meadow 50 yards apart; a horse being tethered to each by certain lengths of rope can approach each other to a distance of 14 yards; the shorter rope is 12 yards. How much can one horse graze more than the other?

FIRST AND SECOND YEARS.

BOOK-KEEPING.

Examiner: W. Johnston, M.A.

1. Give an inventory, with values of stock and implements necessary for a farm of one hundred acres.

2. State the books which you consider necessary for a farmer's business, and give specimens of each, properly ruled.

3. Enumerate the ledger accounts probably requisite in the ledger of an average farmer in Ontario, and give an example of a completed imaginary ledger account, say with a wheat field.

4. Place in your books the following memoranda:—*April* 6, 1878: Two teams and two men ploughing in Field No. 12; sowed with drill on Field No. 10, 12½ bushels of spring wheat, worth $1.12 per bushel. Boy drove wife into town in afternoon and she sold James Brown, grocer, 29 lbs. of butter at 22½ cts. per lb., and 13 doz. of eggs at 18 cts. per doz., buying groceries amounting to $12.42 (Invoice Book, p. 17). Called on James Burns this evening, and paid my note for $240 at six months, given at his sale on the 2nd, and he allowed me the discount of eight per cent. per annum. Bought from him two fat steers for $146. Gave $18 to my hired man, William Smith, on account of wages.

5. Give different forms for a Stock Register, and draw up the usual forms of registration or record of a Short Horn and Ayrshire cow, a Cotswold ewe, and a Berkshire sow.

6. Write an account, a receipt for rent, a bank cheque, an endorsed note, an accepted time draft, and a joint note.

7. What are bills payable, and bills receivable? Shew, by examples, how each are posted in the ledger.

SECOND YEAR.

POLITICAL ECONOMY AND ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Examiner: W. Johnston, M.A.

1. *(a).* Define the terms "Political Economy" and "Wealth."
   (b). In what do individual and national wealth agree and differ?
   (c). Sketch the history of the various forms of wealth during the different stages of civilization.

2. (*a*). Distinguish between (1) production and distribution, (2) producer and consumer, (3) productive and unproductive labour.
   (*b*). Enumerate the various kinds of labour that are instrumental in production.
   (*c*). What is capital, and what fixed and circulating capital?
3. (*a*). Specify a number of the causes that enable one nation to surpass another in Production.
   (*b*). Shew the advantage of the last cause—division of labour—as it applies to manufactures over simple co-operation of labour which applies to agriculture.
4. (*a*). Balance the advantages and disadvantages of a large system of production, (1) in manufactures, and (2) in agriculture.
   (*b*). State the conditions necessary to a large system of production.
   (*c*). Do they exist in Canada? Give reasons for your answer.
5. "The law of the increase of production depends on those of its three elements —labour, capital and land."
   (*a*). State the law for the increase of each of the three.
   (*b*). Shew the importance of the last—the law of diminishing return from land—and state what agencies should be employed to counteract the results of its operation.
6. (*a*). What is property? Shew how the idea thereof forms the foundation of distribution.
   (*b*). Explain the various classes of Society amongst whom the results of production may be held as property, and the various types of civilization that may spring therefrom.
   (*c*). In this connection explain Communism and Socialism.
7. (*a*). Define wages, profits and rent.
   (*b*). Specify the causes for the difference of wages and profits in different employments.
   (*c*). "High prices make high wages." Discuss the truth of this assertion.
8. (*a*). Distinguish between "exchange value," and "necessary value;" and state the two conditions of value.
   (*b*). What commodities have, as the law of their value, the cost of production?
   (*c*). Is this true of agricultural production? Give reasons for your answer.
9. (*a*). What is money? Shew how credit is a substitute for money.
   (*b*). Explain the cause and phenomena of a commercial crisis.
   (*c*). Give reasons for and against the issue of an inconvertible paper currency.
10. (*a*). Explain the direct and indirect benefits of international trade.
    (*b*). State the law of international values, and shew on what the values of imported commodities depend.
    (*c*). Explain the terms "equation of international demand," and the "balance of trade."

II. ENGLISH LITERATURE.

1. Give a classification of languages and shew thereby the proper position of our English tongue.
2. Sketch the growth of Modern English from Anglo-Saxon.
3. (*a*). Give the four principal elements in our language.
   (*b*). Give examples of (1) Anglo-Saxon pronominal elements, (2), Latin root words, and (3) Greek primary derivatives.

"'*Tis* now the *very* witching time of night
When churchyards yawn and hell itself breathes out
Contagion to this world: now could I drink hot blood
And do such bitter business as the day
Would quake to look on. *Soft!*' now to my mother,
O *heart*, lose not thy nature; let not *ever*
The *soul* of Nero *enter* this firm bosom;
Let me be cruel, not *unnatural;*
I will speak daggers to her, but *use* none;

My tongue and *soul* in this be hypocrites;
How in my words soever she be shent
To give them seals never my soul consent!"

—*Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

4. (*a*). Point out all figures of euphony, syntax and rhetoric in the extract.
(*b*). Explain all allusions.
5. (*a*). Analyze the first sentence and parse the italicised words.
(*b*). Paraphrase the last two lines.
6. Analyze the character of Hamlet.

FIRST YEAR.

ENGLISH.

Examiner: W. Johnston, M.A.

1. (*a*). Give a classification of the Aryan tongues.
(*b*). Shew the relation of the English to the Welsh on the one hand, and the French on the other.
2. Sketch the growth of modern English from Anglo-Saxon, and shew by the history of the English people at what time, and under what circumstances the Norse and Latin elements were introduced.
3. (*a*). Explain what is meant by the term "study of the English language."
(*b*). Shew the part which Grammar plays in that study.
(*c*). Give and define the four divisions of English Grammar.
4. (*a*). Give the classes of words in English, with their characteristics.
(*b*). What is inflection? Name the inflections of each of those classes of words that have any.
(*c*). Define, with examples, *gender*, *number*, *degree*, *mood* and *tense*, and give the varieties of each.
5. Write the declension of the personal pronoun, and the indicative mood, passive voice, of the verb "command."
6. (*a*). Give the rules of syntax for the nominative case.
(*b*). Define the term "figure," and distinguish between figures of *euphony*, *syntax* and *rhetoric*.
(*c*). Define, with examples, eight figures of rhetoric.

"If thou *beest* he; but O, how *fall'n!* how changed
"From him *who* in the happy realms of light
"*Clothed* with transcendent brightness, didst outshine
"Myriads though *bright!* If he whom mutual league
"United thoughts and *counsels*, equal hope
"And hazard in the glorious enterprise
"Join'd with me once, now misery hath join'd
"In equal ruin: *into* what pit thou seest
"From what *height fall'n*, so much the *stronger* proved
"*He* with his thunder; and *till* then who knew
"The force of those dire arms? Yet not for those
"Nor *what* the potent Victor in his rage
"Can *else* inflict do I repent or change."

Milton's Paradise Lost—Book I.

7. (*a*). Point out all figures of *euphony*, *syntax* and *rhetoric* in the extract.
(*b*). Re-write it in prose, supplying every ellipsis.
(*c*). Give the historical analysis of each word in the third and fourth lines, shewing clearly from what language each came into the English.
8. (*a*). Analyze the sentence beginning with "If he," and ending with "arms."
(*b*). Parse the italicised words.
9. (*a*). Analyze the character of Satan as drawn by Milton.
(*b*). Sketch the biography of the poet.

APPENDIX D.

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

CLASS LISTS.

Easter Examinations: Scholastic Year, 1878-9.

SECOND YEAR.

CLASSES.		AGRICULTURE.	VETERINARY PATHOLOGY.	VETERINARY MATERIA MEDICA.	AGRICULTUR'L CHEMISTRY.	ORGANIC AND ANIMAL CHEMISTRY.	ENTOMOLOGY.	ANALYTIC'L AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.
HONOURS.	I. (Over 70 per cent.)	1 Bonnard, E. L. 2 Toole, L. 3 Nicol, A. 4 Jopling, W. 5 Clark, J.	1 Torrance. 2 Nicol. 3 Robertson 4 Wilkinson 5 Robinson. 6 Randall.	1 Torrance. 2 Jopling. 3 Nicol.	1 Wilkinson 2 Nicol. 3 Randall. 4 Robinson. 5 Jopling. Torrance 7 Clinton. 8 Robertson 9 Toole. 10 Gillespie.	1 Randall. 2 Wilkinson. 3 Bonnard. 4 Robinson. 5 Gillespie.	1 Nicol. 2 Randall. 3 Jopling. 4 Gillespie. 5 Wilkinson 6 Greig. 7 Elliott. 8 Torrance. 9 Robertson	1 Robinson 2 Randall.
	II. (From 50 to 75 p. c.)	1 Randall, J. R. Robinson, C.B. 3 Clinton, N. J. 4 Fyfe, A. Wilkinson, P. J 6 Barclay, J. L. 7 Robertson, J. 8 Warnica, A.	1 Willis. Bonnard 3 Fyfe. 4 White. 5 Gillespie. 6 Warnica. 7 Clinton.	1 Robinson. 2 Wilkinson 3 Robertson 4 Randall. 5 Fyfe. 6 Willis. 7 Elliott.	1 Willis. 2 Clark. Bonnard. 4 White. 5 Fyfe. Greig. 7 Elliott. 8 Warnica. 9 Fergusson 10 Barclay. 11 Carney.	1 Jopling. 2 Toole. 3 Clinton. 4 Warnica. Torrance 6 Robertson. 7 Fergusson. 8 Nicol.	1 Warnica. 2 Fergusson 3 Robinson. 4 White. 5 Fyfe. 6 Bonnard. 7 Clinton. 8 Toole.	ECONOMIC BOTANY.
PASS.	III. (From 35 to 50 per cent.)	1 White, G. P. 2 Elliott, J. 3 Gillespie, G. H. 4 Greig, G. H. Fergusson, J. 6 Bell, A. 7 Willis, J. 8 Hay, A. Carney.	1 Clark. 2 Elliott. 3 Toole. 4 Carney. 5 Bell. 6 Greig. 7 Fergusson Hay.	1 Fergusson 2 Bonnard. 3 Clark. 4 Toole. 5 White. 6 Bell. 7 Clinton. 8 Warnica. 9 Greig. 10 Gillespie. 11 Barclay. 12 Hay. Carney.	1 Hay. 2 Bell.	1 Greig. Fyfe. 3 Elliott. 4 Clark. 5 Hay. Carney. 6 Carney. 7 Willis. 8 White. Bell.	1 Clark. 2 Willis. 3 Bell. 4 Hay. Carney.	1 Randall. 2 Jopling. 3 Robinson 1 Fyfe. 1 Warnica.

* Names unnumbered are those of Students who fail to pass in the subject. Failure in two subjects is considered total failure.

CLASS LISTS—*Continued.*

SECOND YEAR.

	CLASSES.	METEOROLOGY.	LAND SURVEYING & LEVELLING.	APPLIED MECHANICS.	MENSURATION.	BOOK-KEEPING.	POLITICAL ECONOMY & ENGLISH LITERATURE.
HONOURS.	I. (Over 75 per cent.)	1 Randall, J. R. 2 Nicol, A. 3 Torrance, F. 4 Wilkinson, P.J. 5 Bonnard, E. L. 6 Gillespie, G.H. Robertson, J. 8 Clinton, N. J. 9 Jopling, W.	1 Torrance. 2 Randall. 3 Nicol. 4 White. 5 Clark. Gillespie. 7 Greig. 8 Willis.	1 Randall. 2 Toole. 3 Wilkinson 4 Jopling. 5 Nicol. 6 Barclay. 7 Bonnard. 8 Willis. 9 Gillespie.	1 Randall. 2 Nicol. 3 Clark. 4 Clinton. 5 Gillespie.	1 Nicol. 2 Robertson. 3 Randall. 4 Gillespie. 5 Clinton.	1 Nicol. 2 Wilkinson 3 Randall. 4 Clinton. 5 Gillespie. 6 Toole.
	II. (From 50 to 75 per cent.)	1 Greig, G. H. 2 Robinson, C. B. Fyfe, A. Toole, L. 5 Fergusson, J. 6 Clark, J. 7 Warnica, A. 8 Elliott, J. 9 Carney, R. 10 White, G. P.	1 Warnica. 2 Jopling. 3 Bonnard. 4 Fergusson. 5 Wilkinson. 6 Elliott. 7 Robinson.	1 Clark. 2 Clinton. 3 White. 4 Robinson. 5 Robertson 6 Greig. 7 Fergusson 8 Fyfe.	1 Toole. 2 Wilkinson 3 Greig. 4 Bonnard. 5 White. 6 Warnica. 7 Jopling.	1 Toole. 2 Fyfe. 3 Robinson. 4 Elliott. Wilkinson Fergusson Clark. Jopling.	1 Fyfe. 2 Robertson 3 Bonnard. 4 Robinson. 5 Jopling. 6 Clark.
PASS.	III. (From 35 to 75 per cent.)	1 Hay, A. R. 2 Willis, J. 2 Bell, A.	1 Bell. 2 Fyfe. 3 Toole. 4 Robertson. 5 Hay. 6 Carney.	1 Warnica. 2 Carney. 3 Bell. 4 Hay. 5 Elliott.	1 Willis. 2 Bell. 3 Robinson. 4 Fergusson 5 Fyfe. 6 Hay. 7 Robertson 8 Elliott. Carney.	1 Warnica. 2 White. 3 Bonnard. 4 Greig. Bell. Willis. 7 Hay. Carney.	1 Elliott. 2 White. 3 Willis. 4 Warnica. 5 Greig. 6 Hay. Carney. Bell. Fergusson

*Names unnumbered are those of Students who fail to pass in the subject. Failure in two subjects is counted to be total failure.

CLASS LISTS—*Continued.*

FIRST YEAR.

CLASSES.	AGRICULTURE.	VETERINARY ANATOMY.	VET. MATERIA MEDICA.	ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.	INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.	ZOOLOGY: COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.
HONOURS. I. (Over 75 per cent.)	1 File, A. 2 Dawes, M. A. 3 Fleming, W. 4 Herring, W. 5 Wilson, T. E.	1 File. 2 Lomas. 3 Chapman. 4 Carey.	1 Chapman. 2 File.	1 Webster. 2 Macaulay. 3 Lomas. 4 Carey. 5 Allan. 6 File. 7 Holterman.	1 Webster. 2 Holterman. 3 Macanlay. 4 Carey. 5 Chapman. 6 File. 7 Lomas. 8 Patton. Allan. 10 Wilson, T. 11 Fleming.	1 Holterman. 2 Chapman. 3 Webster. 4 File. 5 Macaulay. *6 Carey. 7 Patton. Lomas. ....
II. (From 50 to 75 p. c.)	1 Patton, T. 2 Holterman, R. T. 3 Presgrave, W. F. 4 McGibbon, W. A. 5 Allan, D. M. Anderson, J. 7 Webster, J. L. 8 Reymond, A. 9 Macaulay, H. A.	1 Holterman. 2 Dawes. 3 Macaulay. 4 Belt. 5 Presgrave. 6 Clutton. 7 Webster. 8 Campbell. 9 Wilson, T. 10 Patton.	1 Allan. 2 Dawes. 3 Reymond. 4 Presgrave. 5 Fleming.	1 Fleming. 2 Patton. 3 Stubbs. 4 Campbell. Herring. 6 Reymond. 7 Chapman. 8 Clutton.	1 Herring. Reymond. 3 Campbell. 4 Clutton. 5 Wilson, S.J. 6 Kerns. 7 Dawes. 8 Stubbs. Newman. 10 Belt.	1 Fleming. 2 Reymond. Clutton. 4 Belt. 5 Presgrave. 6 Newman. 7 Allan. 8 Dawes. 9 Herring. ....
PASS. III. (From 35 to 50 per cent.)	1 Chapman, R. K. 2 Campbell, D. P. L. 3 Lomas, S. J. 4 Clutton, A. 5 Craig, W. 6 Belt, A. J. 7 Newman, J. 8 Stubbs, W. 9 Willis, Jas. 10 Carey, O. F. 11 McLelland, H. J. 12 Clarke, G. F. 13 Wilson, S. J. 14 Kerns, Nelson, Burnet,	1 Reymond. 2 Allan. 3 Herring. 4 Stubbs. 5 Fleming. 6 Anderson. 7 Clarke. 8 Craig. 9 Willis. 10 Wilson, S.J. 11 McGibbon. 12 McLelland. 13 Burnet. 14 Kerns. 15 Nelson. 16 Newman.	1 Clarke. 2 Wilson, T. 3 McGibbon. 4 Craig. 5 Campbell.	1 Belt. 2 Anderson. 3 Wilson, S.J. 4 Dawes. 5 Presgrave. Wilson, T. 7 Craig, W. 8 Newman. 9 McLelland. 10 Kerns. 11 Burnet. 12 Nelson. 13 McGibbon. 14 Willis. 15 Clarke.	1 Anderson. 2 McLelland. 3 Burnet. 4 McGibbon. 5 Craig. 6 Clarke. 7 Nelson. 8 Presgrave. 9 Willis, Jas.	1 Campbell. 2 Clarke. 3 Wilson, S.J. 4 Stubbs. Wilson, T. 6 Anderson. 7 Burnet. 8 Willis. M'Lelland 10 Kerns. 11 McGibbon. 12 Craig. ....

* Names unnumbered are those of Students who fail to pass in the subject. Failure in two subjects is counted total failure.

CLASS LISTS—*Continued.*

FIRST YEAR.

CLASSES.	STRUCTURAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL BOTANY.	GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.	MENSURATION.	ARITHMETIC.	BOOK-KEEPING.	ENGLISH.
HONOURS. I. (Over 75 p. c.)	1 Bonnard. 2 Wilkinson. 3 Robertson. Fleming. 5 Barclay. 6 Gillespie. 7 File.	1 Allan. 2 File.	1 Patton. 2 Holterman. 3 Macaulay. 4 File. Wilson, S. J. 6 Campbell.	1 Holterman. 2 Patton. 3 Campbell. 4 Wilson, S. J.	1 Patton. 2 Presgrave. 3 File. 4 Holterman.	1 Webster. 2 Macaulay. 3 Patton. 4 Chapman.
II (From 50 to 75 p. c.)	1 Clinton. Campbell. 3 Chapman. 4 Dawes. 5 Allan. 6 Reymond. 7 Presgrave.	1 Bonnard. 2 Wilson. 3 Campbell. 4 Robertson. 5 Chapman.	1 Webster. 2 Dawes. 3 Allan. 4 Chapman. Reymond. 6 Kerns. 7 Clutton. 8 Stubbs.	1 Macaulay. 2 Webster. 3 Fleming. 4 Belt. 5 File. 6 Dawes. 7 Allan. 8 Reymond.	1 Wilson, S. J. 2 Webster. 3 Campbell. 4 Stubbs.	1 Carey. 2 Belt. 3 File. 4 Clutton. 5 Allan.
PASS. III. (From 35 to 50 per cent.)	1 Hay. 2 Elliott. 3 Fergusson. 4 Wilson, T. 5 Bell, A. 6 Greig, G. H. 7 Willis. 8 Clark. 9 Craig. 10 Carney. 11 McGibbon.	1 Gillespie. Wilkinson 3 Dawes. 4 Elliott. 5 Clinton. 6 Hay. 7 Craig. 8 Greig. Fleming. 10 Presgrave. Willis. Bell. Carney. McGibbon.	1 Fleming. 2 Belt. 3 Craig. 4 Lomas. 5 Carey. 6 Willis. 7 Burnet. 8 Presgrave. 9 Anderson. 10 McGibbon. 11 Clark, G. Herring. 13 Wilson, T. 14 Newman. Nelson. McLelland.	1 McLelland. 2 Clutton. 3 Lomas. 4 Newman. 5 Burnet. 6 Carey. 7 Kerns. 8 Stubbs. 9 Nelson. 10 Chapman. McGibbon. 12 Presgrave. 13 Anderson. Willis. 15 Clarke. Wilson, T. Craig. Herring.	1 Fleming. 2 Macaulay. 3 Carey. 4 Kerns. 5 Herring. 6 Nelson. 7 Lomas. 8 McLelland. 9 Wilson, T. 10 McGibbon. 11 Allan. 12 Clarke. 13 Dawes. Willis. 15 Chapman. 16 Clutton. Anderson. 18 Belt. 19 Reymond. Craig. Burnet.	1 Fleming. 2 Holterman. 3 Reymond. 4 Campbell. 5 Anderson. 6 Dawes. 7 Wilson, T. 8 Kerns. 9 Lomas. 10 Wilson, S. J. 11 Newman. 12 Burnet. 13 Clarke. 14 Stubbs. 15 Willis. McLelland. McGibbon. Herring. Nelson. Presgrave. Craig.

* Names unnumbered are those of Students who fail to pass in the subject. Failure in two subjects is counted total failures.

APPENDIX E.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION PAPERS, OCTOBER, 1879.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Examiner: JAMES MILLS, M.A.

1. Name and define the different parts of speech.
2. Explain what is meant by *inflection, case, voice and conjugation.*
3. Give rules for forming the plural of nouns.
4. Decline *me, who* and *what.*
5. Compare *more, last, least,* and *welcome.*
   (*a*) What adjectives do not admit of comparison?
6. Distinguish the different uses of *that* and *but,* giving examples.
7. State the difference between *gender* and *sex.*
8. What is wrong in the following? Give reasons for your answers.
   (*a*). The quality of the apples were good.
   (*b*). It cannot be me you mean.
   (*c*). We shall speedily become as poor as them.
   (*d*). Will I help you to some potatoes?
9. Make one continuous sentence out of the following statements:
   Sir Philip Sidney was wounded.
   He was at a battle.
   It took place near Zutphen.
   The wound was inflicted by a musket ball.
   It broke the bone of his thigh.
   This led to his death.
10. Parse every word of the following sentence:
    "While the earth remaineth, seed time and harvest shall not fail."

11. "Nothing but the *study* of the best writers will enable *us* to decide *what* are the propositions and conjunctions *that* ought to go with certain verbs."

"The rules you *find* in Grammars were not made by the grammarians, *whose* province *it is* to state and explain, *nor* by the writers of books, whose province it is *to obey* them, *but by* the genius of the language."

(*a*). Divide these extracts into propositions, stating the kind and connection of eac hproposition.

(*b*). Parse the italicised words.

ARITHMETIC.

Examiner: WM. NATRESS, 1ST A. (*Prov.*)

1. The quotient is 2275, the divisor five thousand two hundred and eight, and the remainder 1000. What is the dividend?

2. If $3\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of sugar cost $42.63, what would be the cost of 1,475 lbs. at the same rate?

3. Sold 75 bushels 30 lbs. of wheat at $1.12 per bushel, and received one-half in cash and the rest in flour at $4.00 per barrel. How many barrels of flour did he receive?

4. How many drams in 4 tons, 15 cwt., 3 qrs., 17 lbs., 11 oz., 14 drs.? and how many acres, roods, &c., in 340,368 square feet?

5. What will it cost to fence an oblong field 40 rods long by 30 wide, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per foot?

6. What is a fraction? Define Numerator and Denominator.

Arrange in order of magnitude the following fractions:

$$\frac{3}{7} \quad \frac{2}{5} \quad \frac{7}{15} \quad \frac{13}{25} \text{ and } \frac{2}{3} \text{ of } \frac{9}{16}$$

7. Simplify

$$\frac{1\frac{1}{4} - \frac{5}{12}}{1\frac{1}{4} + \frac{5}{12}} + \frac{6}{7} \text{ of } \frac{9 \times 5}{14 \times 3} - 11\frac{1}{15}$$

8. Find the value of 273.29—41.802—7.162—51.386 × .09863 and divide .736644 by 234.6.

9. If 3 2-5ths lbs. of tea cost 15s. 3d., how much can I buy for £4 3s. $10\frac{1}{2}$d?

GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner: J. Hoyes Panton, M.A.

1. Where and what are the following?—Seine, Ganges, Berne, Trinidad, Jersey, Biscay, Clyde, Anticosti, Ceylon and Moscow.

2. Name the Counties bordering upon Lake Ontario, and give the county town of each

3. Name ten of the most important rivers in Europe, and state where five of them empty.

4. Explain the terms *water-shed, delta, estuary, cape, isthmus*, and give two examples of each.

5. Draw an outline map of Ontario, shewing the position of the lakes and rivers.

6. Name the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and give the capital of each.

7. Name the Countries from which the following are largely obtained: Coal, iron, mineral phosphites, tea, pine, gold and cotton.

8. What is meant by the Gulf Stream, and where does it flow?

9. Where are the principal rivers of Africa and South America? Name them.

10. Name the mountain chains of Europe, and state the direction in which they run.

HISTORY.

Examiner: Wm. Nattress 1st A (*Prov.*)

1. What is meant by the "Saxon Heptarchy?" When was it established? When did it end, and how?

2. In whose reign was the "Domesday Book" compiled? What did the book contain?

3. State the circumstances which led to the Crusades, and the general results arising from them.

4. Where and by whom was Magna Charta signed? Mention some of its leading provisions.

5. Name the Kings of the Tudor Dynasty, and mention some of the leading events of the period.

6. Give a brief sketch of the life and character of Cardinal Wolsey.

7. Explain the terms:—Roundheads, Cavaliers, Non-conformists, Puritans and Levellers.

8. What gave rise to the Crimean War? Mention the parties engaged in it.

READING, DICTATION AND COMPOSITION.

Examiner: JAMES MILLS, M.A.

READING.

Fourth Reader, pp. 210 and 211 :—

(*a*) The first paragraph of "The Founding of Aix-la-Chapelle.
(*b*) The first two stanzas of "An Incident at Ratisbon."

DICTATION.

Fourth Reader, page 17,—The last two paragraphs of "The Chinook Indians."

COMPOSITION.

(1) Write a business letter.
(2) Write a letter to a friend, describing how you have spent the summer.

APPENDIX F.

FINANCIAL TABLES.

TABLE 1.—Appropriation Expenditure for 1879.
" 2.—Estimated Appropriation Expenditure for 1880.
" 2.—Farm Income and Expenditure for 1879.
" 4.—Estimated Farm Income and Expenditure for 1880.

TABLE 1.—APPROPRIATION EXPENDITURE FOR 1879

(FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER).

	$ c.	$ c.
A.—*Maintenance Account.*		
I.—*Food.*		
Meat, fish and fowl	2,242 99	
Bread and biscuit	673 89	
Groceries and butter	2,183 95	
II.—*Household Expenses.*		
Fuel	1,117 03	
Light	138 14	
Laundry, soap and cleaning	174 59	
Furniture and furnishing	417 58	
Repairs and alterations	436 73	
Women servants for boarding-house	1,069 30	
III.—*Business.*		
Advertising, postage and stationery	735 60	
IV.—*Miscellaneous.*		
Medicines	23 74	
Maintenance of chemicals	64 33	
Contingencies	917 54	
V.—*Salaries and Wages.*	9,032 12	
VI.—*Experiments*	590 44	
		$19,817 97
B.—*Capital Account.*		
Permanent improvements	1,520 38	
		$1,520 38

TABLE 2.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1880.

(Under Report of Present President.)

	To be Voted in 1880.	Voted in 1879.
Salaries.	$ c.	$ c.
President, Professor of English and Natural History, and Resident Master	2,000 00	2,000 00
Professor of Agriculture and Farm Superintendent	2,000 00	2,000 00
Professor of Chemistry and Practical Chemist	1,200 00	1,000 00
Professor of Veterinary Science	600 00	600 00
Assistant Mathematical and Assistant Resident Master	600 00	500 00

TABLE 2.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1880—*Continued.*

	To be Voted in 1880.	Voted in 1879.
	$ c.	$ c.
Bursar and Storekeeper	600 00	500 00
Physician	300 00	300 00
Field and Live Stock Foreman	600 00	600 00
Horticultural Foreman	600 00	600 00
Mechanical Foreman	600 00	600 00
Matron and Housekeeper	400 00	300 00
Engineer	500 00	400 00
Assistant Engineer for six months	150 00	150 00
Janitor and Messenger	150 00	150 00
Temporary assistance	100 00	100 00
	10,400 00	9,800 00
Expenses (a) of College.		
Meat, fish and fowl	2,800 00	2,150 00
Bread and biscuit	1,300 00	1,000 00
Groceries and Butter	2,900 00	2,150 00
Fuel	1,600 00	1,600 00
Light	300 00	300 00
Laundry, soap and cleaning	200 00	200 00
Furniture and furniture	500 00	400 00
Repairs and alterations	650 00	400 00
Advertising, postage, printing and stationery	800 00	600 00
Unenumerated	600 00	600 00
Maintenance of chemicals	100 00	100 00
Medicines and medical comforts	50 00	50 00
Women servants for Boarding House	1,300 00	1,100 00
	23,500 00	20,460 00
(b) Of Experimental Farm.		
Farm Department.		
Labour	2,420 00	
Feed and fodder	400 00	
Seeds	400 00	
Repairs	550 00	
Public sale expenses	250 00	
Manures	200 00	
Contingencies	100 00	
Horticultural Department.		
Labour	300 00	
Seeds	50 00	
Repairs	25 00	
Manures	25 00	
Mechanical Department	100 00	
Farm Instruction Department	380 00	
Experimental Department	900 00	600 00
	29,600 00	21,060 00
CAPITAL ACCOUNT.		
Library, Laboratory and Museum	1,000 00	
Furnishing of President's House	1,100 00	
Horse and buggy for President's use	300 00	
Live Stock	600 00	
Permanent Improvements:		
Drainage $1000 00		
Fencing 1000 00		
Implement and waggon sheds 700 00		
Garden heating apparatus 350 00		
Vinery 150 00		
Trees and shrubs 250 00		
	3,450 00	1,500 00
	6,450 00	1,500 00

TABLE 3.—Statement of the Income and Expenditure of the Experimental Farm, for 14 months, from 1st November, 1878, to 31st December, 1879.

INCOME.	$ cts.	$ cts.
I.—Farm Produce.		
Wheat..... 913 bushels	1,092 66	
Barley..... 506 "	341 46	
Peas..... 872 "	523 20	
Oats..... 1,042 "	364 70	
Turnips..... 14,200 "	852 00	
Mangolds..... 5,300 "	530 00	
Carrots..... 420 "	84 00	
Potatoes..... 350 "	140 00	
Hay, Straw and Maize	1,200 00	
		5,127 42
II.—Live Stock.		
Fat Stock—Easter, 1879	657 00	
Notes—Sale of 1878	829 05	
Wool—Summer of 1879	264 31	
Service of Stock	80 00	
Public Auction Sale, Fall, 1879 { Cash, $1,509.18 / Notes, 352 00 }	1,861 18	
		3,691 54
III.—Miscellaneous.		
Increase of Stock retained on Farm	600 00	
Manures	700 00	
Milk supplied to Boarding House	320 00	
Advance from Appropriation	250 00	
Balance of advance in 1878	1,231 62	
		3,101 62
		11,920 58

EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
I.—Farm Produce Consumed.		
Barley..... 210 bushels	120 00	
Peas..... 872 "	523 20	
Oats..... 1,042 "	364 70	
Turnips..... 14,200 "	852 00	
Mangolds..... 5,300 "	530 00	
Carrots..... 420 "	84 00	
Hay, Straw and Maize	1,200 00	
		3,673 90
II.—Cash Expenditures.		
Labour	3,099 71	
Feed and Fodder	641 51	
Live Stock	727 98	
Repairs	607 27	
Seeds	471 02	
Manures	337 69	
Contingencies	139 50	
		6,024 68
III.—Placed on Farm or in Boarding House.		
Increase of Stock retained	600 00	
Milk, Wheat and Potatoes supplied to House	570 00	
Manures	700 00	
		1,870 00
IV.—Balance.		
Notes of Sale of 1879	352 00	
		352 00
		11,920 58

TABLE 4.—Estimate of the Income and Expenditure of the Experimental Farm for the year 1880.

INCOME.	$ cts.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
I.—*Farm Produce.*			I.—*Farm Produce to be Consumed.*		
Wheat..... 900 bushels.....	1,050 00		Barley..... 200 bushels.....	120 00	
Barley..... 600 "	350 00		Peas..... 800 "	450 00	
Peas..... 800 "	450 00		Oats..... 1,400 "	500 00	
Oats..... 1,400 "	500 00		Turnips.... 14,000 "	900 00	
Turnips.... 14,000 "	900 00		Mangolds.... 6,000 "	600 00	
Mangolds.... 6,000 "	600 00		Carrots ..... 400 "	80 00	
Carrots ..... 400 "	80 00		Potatoes..... 600 "	250 00	
Potatoes..... 600 "	250 00		Hay, Straw and Maize	1,300 00	
Hay, Straw and Maize.....	1,300 00				4,200 00
		5,480 00	II.—*Cash Expenditures.*		
II.—*Live Stock.*			Labour.....	2,400 00	
Fat Cattle—Easter, 1880.....	375 00		Feed and Fodder	400 00	
Wool—Summer, 1880.....	250 00		Seeds	400 00	
Service—Season, 1880.....	150 00		Manures	200 00	
Public Auction Sale—Fall, 1880.....	2,500 00		Repairs	550 00	
Fat Sheep— "	95 00		Contingencies	100 00	
		3,370 00			4,050 00
III.—*Miscellaneous.*			III.—*Miscellaneous.*		
Increase of Live Stock to be retained.....	500 00		Increase of Live Stock retained on Farm.....	500 00	
Milk supplied to Boarding House.....	300 00		Milk, Wheat and Potatoes supplied to College.....	600 00	
Manure	700 00		Manure placed on Farm.....	700 00	
		1,500 00	Balance on hand on 31st December..	300 00	
					2,100 00
		10,350 00			10,350 00

APPENDIX G.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

(Republished by request from Report of 1878.)

What I desire to do in this very brief Appendix is to give an outline of the manner in which agricultural education is carried out in Germany and the United States. I take those two as examples, although only four European countries are now without similar institutions. I will not rehearse the arguments used by the advocates of this species of education when claiming support for their Colleges from the State, those have already been used here, and acted upon in the establishment and annual support of this institution by our Province.

A.—Germany.

This country is, as usual, ahead of all the rest of the world in this matter of agricultural education. There are four steps in her system, viz.:—

1. Agricultural Farm Schools.
2. Agricultural Middle Schools.
3. Agricultural Colleges.
4. Agricultural Courses in Universities.

The course of instruction in the first two classes embraces even more than is found in the curriculum of our own Agricultural College, including, as it does, a thorough grounding in a continued literary education, in the elements of the sciences, in veterinary lessons, in theoretical and practical agriculture, and in all kinds of farm work, learned on the farms, which are attached to both those classes of schools. Besides those under the charge of some of the old States, there are 156 of the two classes of schools under the direct control of the Empire; though 42 of them are devoted to the study of specialities, such as vine and grape culture, horticulture, bee-keeping, &c. The third step is the Agricultural College, of which there are six in the German Empire, situated at Eldend, Proskau, Popplesdorf, Munich, Thorau and Hohenheim. In these, the elementary scientific education already obtained, is applied directly to agriculture in extensive laboratories and dissecting rooms, fitted up with all the necessary apparatus and appliances, and on large farms of from 800 to 1,500 acres. Besides this practical application, the theoretical instruction is greatly widened, including all the departments of agriculture, agricultural science, veterinary science, agricultural statistics, finance, laws, taxation, &c., &c.—in other words, the curriculum of each is wonderfully complete. Having finished his course, the student is required to enter the ranks of agriculturists and prove himself successful, after which he can attend, thoroughly equipped, agricultural departments of nine of the great National Universities. Besides these schools and colleges, are 43 experimental stations; and the cost of all—schools, colleges and experimental stations—is borne by the State.

B.—United States.

I have in the accompanying table grouped together the facts regarding 32 out of 39 Agricultural Colleges of the neighbouring Republic. During 1877 I placed myself in communication with each of those Colleges, and received the Reports of the numbers mentioned, so that the table is absolutely correct for the year 1876. In 1862, Congress passed what has been usually referred to as the Land Scrip Act, entitled "An Act donating lands to the several States and Territories which may provide Colleges for the benefit of Agricultural and the Mechanic Arts." By this Act, some 9,600,000 acres of the public domain were

set aside for this purpose on the basis of 30,000 acres for every Senator sent by any State or Congress to the Senate, such State or Territory having, of course, the right of acceptance or refusal; but the acceptance bound by the conditions of Sec. 4, which required that the interest of all moneys derived from the sale of lands donated "shall be inviolably appropriated by each State which may take and claim the benefit of this Act to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one College, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes, in the several pursuits and professions in life."

Almost every State has now taken advantage of this liberal offer. The Act evidently contemplated the erection and maintenance in each State of an Agricultural and Mechanical College; but as it did not expressly say so, a contest arose in many of the States between the advocates of existing colleges and those desiring to carry out the spirit of the Act. It has resulted in twenty States, in the endowment of some already existing college or university, which, in order to comply with the conditions, bought a farm, and added to its departments of instruction a well equipped agricultural department. In some nineteen of the States honesty won the day, and separate Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges were erected, and received the endowment, of which I have given in the accompanying table the statistics of sixteen. Only two or three of the former class have been successful, the agricultural department being overshadowed by the other departments of the university—any exception being caused by the noted excellence of the professors in the agricultural department. Of the latter class, the great majority have been successful—many extremely so. Fourteen of the nineteen are as yet quite young, however, having only been fully in operation during the last decade.

The table needs no comment, but is largely self-explanatory. The number of professors in each college is usually six or seven, and of assistants about the same. The average salary of a professor is $2,000—many being above that figure, and only three below it. Of course in the agricultural departments of the universities, the salaries are often double those figures, but these are professors of a regular university, as well. The average salary of the president is about $3,200, many receiving above that sum and none less than $3,000. As before, the presidents of the universities in which there are agricultural departments receive, of course from $4,000 to $6,000; but no precedent can be taken from them. The total number of the professors and assistants in the Agricultural Colleges of the United States, during the year mentioned was 473, and the total number of students 4,211. The former number is a third too large, owing to the universities counting their regular professors with the agricultural department. Turning from the equipment and attendance to the maintenance, it has been found almost impossible for the first class to obtain any assistance from the State, for the rival colleges or universities oppose that on the grounds that their agricultural departments have only been attached to get the endowment; but the second class, have, in all cases, been assisted in most instances very liberally, by yearly grants from the State. The interest on the lands sold by each State will be seen to be very variable, arising partly from the size of the State, but mainly from the favourable or unfavourable location of the lands. The interest received by all the Colleges during 1876 was $525,745, or an average of about $13,500 to each. Many of them have been additionally endowed by individuals, by subscriptions or by counties, and the annual maintenance expenditure of those of them from which I could get a financial statement was for the year given somewhere between $25,000 and $38,000. And that is outside of any expenditure on capital account. And lastly, turning from equipment, attendance and maintenance, to a consideration of the several courses of study, it may simply be said that neither our space nor our time would allow even a synopsis of them. The great faults of the majority of them are the attempt to teach too many subjects superficially, to give too many optional courses, to leave out a course of farm apprenticeship, and to make their curriculum too literary, and not sufficiently technical.

W. J

The following table requires no further explanation.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES OF THE UNITED STATES, 1876.

STATE.	Locality in the State.	NAME OF THE COLLEGE.	Whether an independent college or a department of a university.	No. of Professors and Assistants in the Agricultural and Mechanical College.	No. of Students in the Agricultural or Mechanical College.	No. of Students pursuing Agricultural or Mechanical Studies.	Interest on investments made from sale of Land Scrip (Act of 1862) Endowment.	No. of Acres in Farm.	Value of Farm (not buildings).
							$		$
Maine	Orono	State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts	In. College.	8	115	115	7,864	370	10,000
New Hampshire	Hanover	Dartmouth College	Univ. Dept.	11	24	24	4,800	365	21,000
Vermont	Burlington	University of Vermont and State Agricultural Col.	Univ. Dept.	8	23	23	8,130	no farm	.....
Connecticut	New Haven	Yale College—Sheffield Scientific School	Univ. Dept.	31	230	230	8,100	no farm	.....
Rhode Island	Providence	Brown University—Agri. and Mech. Department.	Univ. Dept.	13	35	35	6,624	no farm	.....
Massachusetts	Amherst	Massachusetts Agricultural College	In. College.	8	111	111	8,022	383	37,000
New York	Ithaca	Cornell University—College of Agriculture	Univ. Dept.	21	58	58	35,000	150	22,000
New Jersey	New Brunswick	Rutgers College—Scientific School	Univ. Dept.	10	42	42	6,960	100	45,000
Delaware	Newark	Delaware College	Univ. Dept.	8	43	16	4,980	not known	.....
Pennsylvania	Centre County	Pennsylvania Agricultural College	In. College.	13	161	161	24,420	600	75,000
Maryland	College Station	Maryland Agricultural College	In. College.	6	77	40	6,900	285	14,250
Virginia	Blacksburgh	Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College	In. College.	10	255	255	20,639	250	28,000
N. Carolina	Orangeburgh	Claflin University—Agricultural Department	Univ. Dept.	9	61	61	7,500	not known	.....
S. Carolina	Chapel Hill	N. Carolina University—Agricultural Department	Univ. Dept.	6	40	40	10,000	116	10,000
N. Georgia	Dahlenoga	N. Georgia Agricultural College	In. College.	8	93	93	14,000	60	2,500
S. Georgia	Athens	State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts	In. College.	5	245	30	3,000	25	1,000
Alabama	Auburn	Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College	In. College.	7	104	80	16,224	100	2,200
Mississippi	Rodney	Alcorn University—Agricultural Department	Univ. Dept.	4	57	57	5,679	250	5,500
Louisiana	New Orleans	Louisiana Agricultural and Mechanical College	In. College.	6	209	115	13,734	600	40,000
Texas	Bryan	Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College	In. College.	6	50	50	12,000	2,200	20,000
Kansas	Manhattan	Kansas State Agricultural College	In. College.	16	303	303	20,491	255	25,500
Arkansas	Fayetteville	Arkansas Industrial University	In. College.	12	45	45	10,400	160	12,000
Tennessee	Knoxville	East Tennessee University—Agricultural Depart.	Univ. Dept.	12	58	58	23,760	200	24,000
Kentucky	Lexington	Kentucky University—Agricultural Department	Univ. Dept	8	94	94	9,900	433	130,000
Ohio	Columbus	Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College	In. College.	11	140	126	30,000	320	200,000
Indiana	La Fayette	Purdue University—Agricultural Department	Univ. Dept.	8	71	71	20,314	159	47,700
Illinois	Urbanna	Illinois Industrial University	In. College.	15	187	187	28,200	570	56,000
Missouri	Columbia	Missouri University—Agricultural Department	Univ. Dept.	6	70	70	3,040	640	60,000
Michigan	Lansing	Michigan Agricultural College	In. College.	13	166	166	16,880	676	47,320
Iowa	Ames	Iowa State Agricultural College	In. College.	15	300	75	34,822	850	51,000
Minnesota	Minneapolis	Minnesota University—Agricultural Department	Univ. Dept.	8	6	6	13,901	120	12,000
Wisconsin	Madison	Wisconsin University College of Agriculture	Univ. Dept.	16	124	124	13,490	196	40,000

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF CANADA, 1879.

Ontario	Guelph	Ontario Agricultural College	In. College.	7	162	162	none	550	55,000

REPORT OF THE PRESENT PRESIDENT

FOR THE

THREE MONTHS BEGINNING 1st OCTOBER AND ENDING 31st DECEMBER,

1879.

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
31st December, 1879.

To the Honourable the Commissioner of Agriculture:

SIR,—I beg most respectfully to submit for your consideration a brief report of the Ontario Agricultural College, for the last three months. The report of my predecessor in office, being for the first nine months, will contain the chief items of interest for the year—the admission of students, the course of study, the results of sessional examinations, financial tables, and other matters relating to the year as a whole. It is my duty simply to speak of what has occurred during the short time I have been in charge.

On the first of October, the late President, William Johnston, M.A., handed over to me all books, papers, and public documents belonging to the College. He had previously admitted the students for the Fall Term, on which we were just entering. He introduced me to my work, and very kindly remained a few days to assist me in getting under way. Thus helped at the outset, I entered upon my duties under the most favourable auspices. I escaped many of the difficulties and annoyances that beset "new men" when called upon to take the place of popular and efficient public servants.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

Students are admitted on condition that they pass our matriculation examination, the subjects and character of which are the same as for entrance to High Schools and Collegiate Institutes. This examination was held on the first and second of October. For papers see Appendix E. Forty-five were allowed to write, and of these only two failed to pass. Generally speaking, the answers of the candidates were very fair—considerably better, I am informed, than at previous examinations. In spelling we found a very discreditable deficiency, even in the case of those who had been five or six years at school. In future we hope to mark more closely than heretofore, so that none will be admitted who fail to spell ordinary words correctly.

We had applications from all parts of the Dominion, and several from Europe; but of the forty-five candidates admitted to the last examination, forty-three were from Ontario, and two from England—one sent by an uncle living in this Province, and the other intending to settle here when he gets through our course of study and apprenticeship. From this it will be seen that we are practically recognizing the claim of applicants from Ontario, in preference to all others, however strongly urged and recommended. The following lists show where the ninety-two students now in attendance came from, and also the religious denominations to which they belonged:

Counties, &c.	*Students.*	*Counties*, &c	*Students.*
Wellington	9	Bruce	1
Carlton	5	Cardwell	1
Oxford	6	Durham	1
Lanark	5	Elgin	1
Prince Edward	4	Glengarry	1
Grey	4	Middlesex	1
Huron	4	Montreal City	6
Frontenac	4	Ontario	1
Waterloo	3	Prescott	1
York	3	Simcoe	1
Brant	2	Wentworth	2
Halton	2	Toronto	6
Hamilton City	3	Ottawa	4
Lincoln	2	Province of Quebec	3
Perth	2	Nova Scotia	1
Bothwell	1	England	2

Total number of students in attendance	92
Number of counties represented	25

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Presbyterians	31
Episcopalian	31
Canada Methodist	16
Canada Baptist	5
Congregationalist	4
Primitive Methodist	3
Roman Catholic	1
Quaker	1

FALL TERM.

OUTLINE OF WORK.

First Year.

AGRICULTURE.

Introductory.—Ancient and modern agriculture; agricultural literature; arts and sciences affecting agriculture; different kinds of farming.

Reclamation of Land.—Clearing, stumping, stoning, fallowing, &c.

Soils.—Origin and distribution of soil; natural conditions of soil and plant; examination and classification of soils; physical and chemical properties of each kind.

Rotation in Cropping.—Importance and necessity of rotation; principles underlying it; rotations suitable to different kinds of soil; examination and criticism of different systems of rotation.

Buildings.—Location of house, barn and stables; framing a building; model stables for horses, sheep and cattle; arrangement of farm buildings.

Implements and Machinery.—Principles in construction of implements and machinery; points to be aimed at; classification, examination, and description of the same

Miscellaneous.—Roads, lanes, fences, wells, &c.

CHEMISTRY.

Inorganic Chemistry.—Scope of subject; elementary and compound substances; chemical affinity; symbols; nomenclature; combining proportions by weight and by volume; atomic theory; atomicity of the most important elements; oxygen and hydrogen; water—its nature, functions, decomposition, and impurities; nitrogen; the atmosphere—its composition, uses, and impurities; ammonia—its sources and uses; nitric acid and its connection with plants; carbon; combustion; carbonic acid and its relation to the animal and the vegetable kingdom; sulphur and its compounds; manufacture and uses of sulphuric acid; phosphorus; phosphoric acid and its importance in agriculture; chlorine—its bleaching properties; bromine; iodine; silicon, &c.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Comparative Anatomy and Physiology.—Nature of life; vital force; difference between animals and plants; morphology and physiology; homology and analogy; definition of species; classification; subdivisions of the animal kingdom; characters of the classes and most important orders of *Invertebrates*; general characters of *Vertebrates*; classes and orders, with a brief description of each.

VETERINARY SCIENCE.

Anatomy and Physiology of the horse, ox, sheep and pig; osseous system, muscular system, syndesmology, planitar system, and odontology.

ENGLISH.

Lectures on Composition.—The sentence, the paragraph, and the period; capitals and punctuation; style—its qualities and varieties. *Exercises in Composition.*

English Classics.—Committing to memory, and critical study of "Gray's Elegy in a Country Church Yard."

MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic.—Review of subject, with special reference to farm accounts; tables of weights and measures discussed; compound proportion, interest, discount, stocks and partnership.

Mental Arithmetic.—Calculations in simple rules, fractions, and compound rules.

Second Year.

AGRICULTURE.

Experimental Plots.—The results of last season's experiments with wheat, oats, barley, pease, grasses, clovers, roots, &c.; liability to disease; effects of various manures on different crops; growth of plants, &c.

Farm Management.—Detailed account of the treatment of each field; results from different kinds of seed and soil; effects of manure; harvesting, storing, and threshing of crops; fall ploughing; subsoiling, &c.

Stock-feeding—Value of feeding materials; estimate for winter keep of live stock; housing, feeding, and fattening; points to be observed in selecting animals for fattening; feeding experiments; common diseases of animals; management of animals on pasture; value of green fodder. Dairy management and cheese-making.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

Connection between chemistry and agriculture; the various compounds which enter into the composition of the bodies of animals; the chemical changes which food undergoes

during digestion; chemical changes which occur during the decomposition of the bodies of animals at death; the functions of animals and plants contrasted; food of plants, and whence derived; origin and nature of soils; classification of soils; causes of unproductiveness in soil and how detected; composition of different plants in relation to the soils upon which they grow; rotation of crops; preservation, development, and renovation of soils; manures classified; the chemical action of manures on different soils; chemical theories in reference to the action of superphosphates; the action of lime in the decomposition of double silicates; feeding of animals; classification of foods; chemical results in the use of different foods; points necessary to be considered in order to obtain the full value of artificial and natural foods.

VETERINARY PATHOLOGY.

Osseous System.—Nature, causes, symptoms, and treatment of diseases of bone, as splint, spavin, ringbone, &c.

Muscular System.—Nature, causes, and treatment of flesh-wounds, &c.

Syndesmology.—Nature, causes, symptoms, and treatment of bog-spavin, curb, and, other diseases of the joints.

Plantar System.—Nature, causes, symptoms, and treatment of corns, sand-crack, founder, and other diseases of the foot.

Odontology.—Diseases of the teeth and treatment of the same.

ENGLISH.

Lectures.—Etymological, syntactical, and rhetorical forms of the English language; history of its formation; its connection with other languages; rhetorical figures; their use and abuse; prose and poetic diction.

Composition.—Essay writing; familiar and business correspondence.

English Classics.—Critical study of Shakspeare's "Julius Cæsar."

MATHEMATICS.

Mental Arithmetic.—Calculations in reduction, fractions, and analysis.

Mensuration.—The mensuration of surfaces, including lumber, &c.; the measurement of solids, including contents of tanks, ditches, wells, &c.

Land Surveying.—With chain and cross-staff.

The work of the term, as given above, was somewhat modified in one or two instances; but, generally speaking, the outline conveys a correct idea of what has been done in the different departments. Agricultural colleges, as a rule, have undertaken too wide a course, and might more properly be called Arts Colleges, with a department of agriculture attached. Whatever fault may be found with our course, it is strictly technical, and our college is emphatically a farmer's college. We devote the greater part of our time to those subjects which we think most important to the agriculturists of this Province, viz., Agriculture, Chemistry, Veterinary Science, and stock raising. We seek also to make our lecturing and teaching as practical as possible—to illustrate what is done in the class-room by examples from the farm, garden, stables, or work shop, as the case may be. For instance, when the Professor of Agriculture is discussing the most important points to be considered in selecting cattle for stall-feeding, he brings living specimens into the room and examines them before the students. When an animal dies from disease or any other ailment, it is dissected in the Veterinary Department; the cause or causes of death are sought for and pointed out in presence of the classes. The want of suitable apparatus and a laboratory for practical work in Chemistry, such as the analysis of soils, grain, manures, &c., is very much felt. In English and Mathematics, our time is spent on such points as we think of primary importance in the ordinary business of every-day life.

DISCIPLINE.

We have been very much crowded. In fact, we have had more than it is possible for us to accommodate properly. Under such circumstances, the question of discipline becomes more difficult than ordinary. I am happy to say, however, that the conduct of our students has been unusually good. I have not found it necessary to inflict anything worthy of the name of punishment, except in two instances, both of which resulted in dismissal—one for repeated impertinence, the other for persistent neglect of work.

MASTERS.

Early in the term, Mr. Nattress, the assistant resident and mathematical master, resigned, for the purpose of studying medicine. He had succeeded admirably, not only in teaching, but also in controlling and managing the young men in the boarding-house. Hence I was very sorry to lose his services. His successor, Alexander McTavish, (First class prov. certificate), is doing the work in a way which fully justifies his appointment; and with a little more experience, will find no difficulty in discharging the very onerous duties of his position.

CIRCULAR.

Our circular for the year 1880 has been issued and is now ready for distribution. It contains the course of study, terms of admission, rules, regulations, and other information such as I thought intending students might desire. His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to offer a silver medal to be competed for by our second year students at their final examination in March. It is to be awarded to the student who shall obtain the highest aggregate number of marks on all the subjects of the course, provided he receive at least 33 per cent. in each subject, and not less than 67 per cent. of the total. This information came too late for insertion in the circular.

THE BOARDING-HOUSE.

In the Boarding-House, everything has gone on smoothly and pleasantly. The work in every department has been carefully looked after and efficiently done. The addition made to the building last summer not only provided necessary accommodation, but added materially to the convenience of the building as a whole, and rendered the matter of discipline less difficult than before. Only those who have had experience, can form a true conception of the care and anxiety involved in looking after a large boarding-house. The difficulties under the most favourable circumstances are many and trying; but more so than ordinary in our case, owing to the fact that we are *in loco parentis* responsible for the conduct of every one of so large a number at all hours of the day. Nevertheless, I think I am correct in saying that during the last three months, as during the time of my predecessor, the different officers in our Boarding-House have discharged their duties in such a way as to satisfy the students generally, and leave no room for anxiety on the part of parents.

VISITORS.

Early in the term, we had a large number of visitors from Europe; and among others were the delegates sent over by the English and Scotch farmers to report on the agricultural capabilities and prospects of this country. They examined the College, farm, and stock; and professed to be well pleased with what they saw.

WANTS.

Since the publication of the last report, a year ago, 342 have applied for admission, from different parts of the Dominion and from Britain, but the great majority from Ontario. 162 were admitted, as will be seen from the College roll, in the first appendix to this report; and 180 refused for want of room. This, I think, will justify me in once more reminding you that the country demands increased accommodation. When sending

in my estimates for the coming year, which can be found in Table 2 of Appendix F., I took the liberty of calling your attention to our many wants. I shall not trouble you with a repetition of reasons and explanations, but conclude by simply repeating the statement that we need—

(1.) More dormitories.

(2.) A larger dining-room.

(3.) A larger wash-room.

(4.) A laboratory.

(5.) A museum.

(6.) The College heated by steam and lighted by gasolene.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

James Mills,

President.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN

OF THE

ONTARIO SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE

FOR THE YEAR

1879.

GUELPH, *2nd January, 1880.*

SIR,—I have the honour to present to you my fifth annual report, as Physician to The Ontario School of Agriculture.

I visit the School regularly twice a week, Tuesday and Friday, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, and when the illness of any of the students require it I give them the same attention as a private patient, visiting them once, twice, or three times a day if necessary.

Although we have had a good deal of sickness during the year, and some of the young men have been very ill, all have made good recoveries.

Much of the sickness is due to want of care on their own part. Some coming from aguish districts, having previously had intermitting fever, have reproduced it from overheating and the want of proper care afterwards.

In the summer time our usual troubles are diarrhœa, dysentery, bilious attacks, and sometimes inflammation.

In winter time, colds, coughs, congestion, inflammation, usually the result of sudden change of temperature, are prevalent.

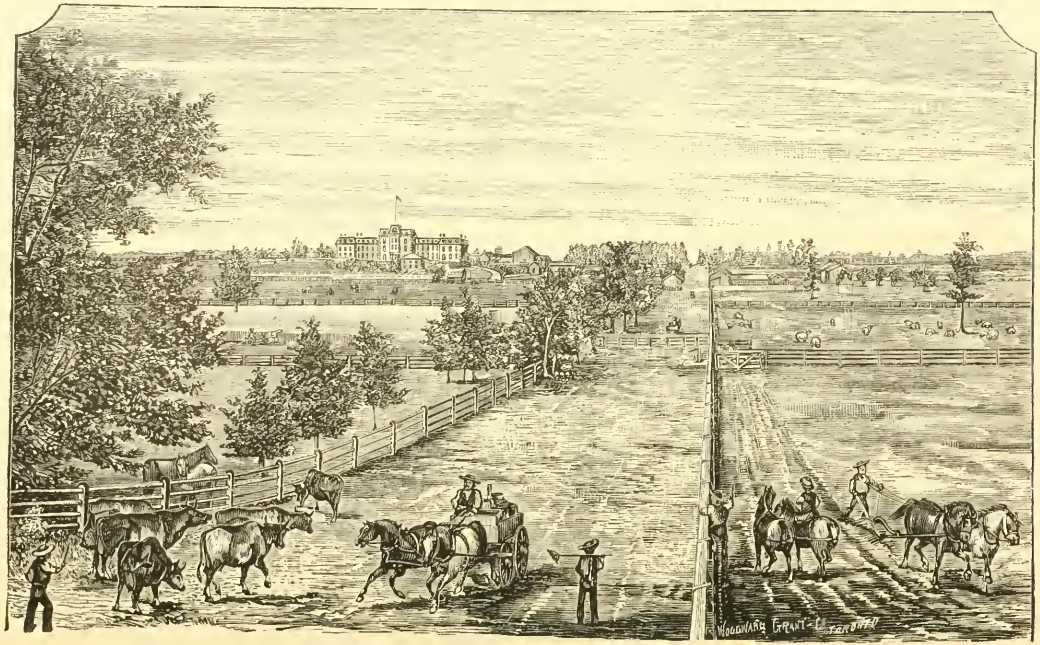
We have not had a single case of contagious disease, although it has been in the city and surrounding country.

I would suggest that in the additions about to be made to the building, a sick room be provided on the south side, that we may have plenty of sunlight for the benefit of the patients, as the direct rays of the sun never enter our present sick room.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. W. MCGUIRE,
Physician, Ontario School of Agriculture.



PART OF THE ONTARIO EXPERIMENTAL FARM, GUELPH.

(From the Farm Lane.)

REPORT

OF THE

PROFESSOR OF AGRICULTURE

AND

FARM SUPERINTENDENT.

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
31st October, 1879.

To the Honourable
The Commissioner of Agriculture:

SIR,—For the fourth time I have the honour to submit for your consideration that report upon those departments of this institution for which I am directly responsible to Government.

Following the usual form in having to make some introductory remarks, I consider no subject can so properly engage our attention as that of Agricultural Education, and the phase of it to which I beg your serious attention now, is the *time* given to complete that education.

It is perfectly safe to assert that no profession whatsoever requires so much knowledge, scientific and practical, as every day farming as associated with the four great foundations, climate, soil, plant, and animal, and when we try to perfect any young man in these within two years we are simply attempting an impossibility. If it is said that any Agricultural College can only be called upon to introduce the student to the heads of his future profession, when he attempts so much in so short a time, then I agree in the fact but not in the accomplishment of what should be the aim of such an institution. An Agricultural College proper, that is a School for all the science and practice of that calling, not for the other education called "good English," remember, which is an imperative forerunner, must turn out men fully able at once, as Chemist Johnston said in 1842,—"to raise from a given extent of land the largest quantity of the most valuable produce at the least cost, in the shortest period of time and with the least permanent injury to the soil." Are we, or any other Agricultural College, doing this? I think not—because time is not allowed.

A young man, average age 19 years, comes to us on 1st October, 1880, with a good general education, that is he can read, write and figure well, and immediately enters upon the *note-taking* of three lectures per half-day daily, up to the middle of June—having to work the other half. This is equal to 900 lectures, during his prescribed course of two years. Along with this he has been employed 400 days, at out-door work thus:

The Field	225	days.
The Live Stock	30	"
The Garden	60	"
The Shop	60	"
Instruction	20	"
Experiments	5	"
	400	"

Now all this looks well—means no idleness, and I am bound to say is education well arranged, well given, and generally well grasped. It practically matters little whether the young man has previously been on a farm or not, as to the average son of the average farmer, so much has to be unlearned, that the other goes out his equal in most respects, except manipulation of things out doors.

What person of unprejudiced judgment can assert that this young man at the age of 21 years will have so assimilated all these 1,300 lessons, as that he is able, under any condition of climate, soil, plant and animal, to practically meet Chemist Johnson's answer to the question, "What is Agriculture?"

But such an one obtains our Diploma, and rightly too, because all his examination papers have overrun the 75 per cent. Do other professions of equal individual importance and certainly of less national importance, not demand at least four or five years apprenticeship, in which the acquisition both of the mental and physical knowledge is more self-reliant than those of agricultural colleges?

I respectfully apprehend then, first, that we do not allow sufficient time for the digestion of lectures. There is positively little or no knowledge acquired during the process of note-taking, and as on an average, there are only about two hours of daily study, it is unreasonable to expect that a young mind in such time can store up one half of what took three men three hours to impart; second, what more concerns myself is practical instruction in the outside departments named, and herein I am bound to confess a similar attempt at cramming. If it is said that 225 days at field work during two years is surely enough wherein to gain sufficient acquaintance with the when, why, and how of everything on a farm, garden, and in a carpenter shop, then I must point to the fact that as the everything in this case means as many subjects as there are days wherein to learn them, the eighty students per day get very few repetitions of the same lesson, especially when very much of the work cannot possibly be delayed in order to afford the desired repetition, or even a first chance. Example: Students 1–3, as part of a batch, are detailed to the garden on Monday, the shop on Tuesday, the live stock on Wednesday, and the field on Thursday. On Tuesday and Wednesday we began and finished the cutting, reaping, binding, and shocking of fourteen acres of fall wheat, so that not only students 1–3 but others also were not in a position to see the progress of this important harvesting, and so on with reference to other jobs.

It is not lecturing alone, nor instruction alone in a special department, but the repeated personal handling of every sort of farm work under a variety of conditions that alone can make the thorough, practical, and scientific farmer.

The course here should be for three years at least, so as to distribute lectures, give more time or study, and more opportunities for out-door experience.

1879.

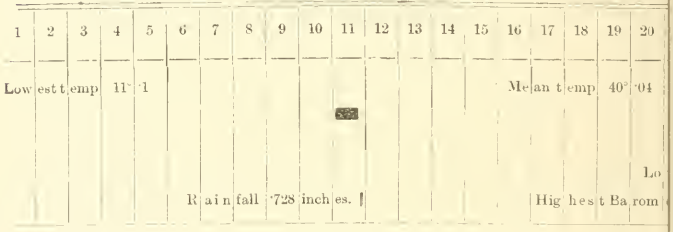
I. The Weather.—Rain, Temperature, and Atmospheric Pressure, during Season of Growth and Maturing, at the Ontario Experimental Farm.

APRIL.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
Lowest temp. 11° 1
Mean temp. 40° 04
Highest temp. 74 2
Lowest Barometer 28.244 inches
Rainfall .728 inches.
Highest Barometer 29.264 inches.
MAY
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
28 2 Lowest temp.
Mean temp. 57° 9.
Highest temp. 87° 2
Inches 28.428 Lowest Barometer
Highest Barometer 29.314 inches
Rainfall 5 ins
JUNE.
Lowest temp. 31° 2
Mean temp. 64 64
89 2 Highest temp.
Highest Barometer 29.202 inches
Lowest Barometer 28.374 inches.
Rainfall 4.85 inches.
JULY.
Highest temp. 86 1
47° 4 Lowest temp.
Mean temp. 68° 40
29.194 inches Highest Barometer
Lowest Barometer 28.842 inches.
Rainfall 2.94 ins.
AUGUST.
91 Highest temp.
54 6 Lowest temp.
Mean temp. 65 30
29.022 inches Highest Barometer.
Lowest Barometer 28.636 inches.
Rain fall 3.22 ins
SEPTEMBER.
93° 5 Highest temp.
Mean temp. 48
32° 1 Lowest temp.
Lowest Barometer 28.626 inches
Highest Barometer 29.274 inches.
Rainfall 2.93 inches.

Note.—The black bars show the days on which rain fell.

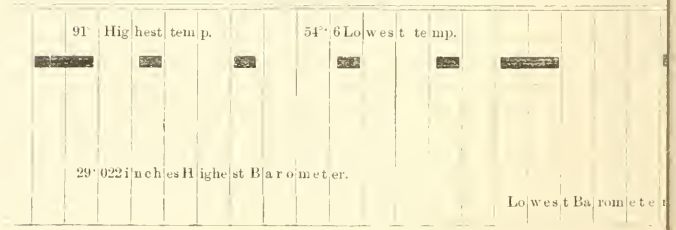
I. The Weather.—Rain, Ten

APRIL.



JUNE.

AUGUST.



We shall handle subjects in the following order:—

I.—The Weather.

II.—The Field.
1. Farm plan.
2. Cropping Abstracts.

III—The Live Stock.
1. The importance of the subject.
2. Comparison of breeds of cattle.
3. Comparison of breeds of sheep.
4. Increase to live stock.
5. Public sale.
6. What some of our animals have done at exhibitions.
7. Illustrations of animals.

IV.—The Garden.

V.—The Mechanical.

VI.—The Experimental.

A.—The Plant.
1. Various manures on wheat.
2. Wheat, barley, and oats after roots and manures of 1878.
3. Mangolds, turnips, carrots and sugar beet after cereals and manures of 1878.
4. Various manures on turnips.
5. Hand-book to Canadian wheat, oats and barley.
6. Green fodders.
7. Grasses and clovers.
8. Mangolds.
9. Turnips.
10. Sugar beet.
11. Carrots.
12. Potatoes.
13. Permanent pasture.
14. Peas.

B.—The Animal.
1. Cattle feeding for beef, breeds against each other.
2. Sheep feeding, breeds and foods.
3. How much should be paid for steers to fatten.
4. What it costs to make beef.

VII.—Farm Instruction.

VIII.—General Subjects.
1. Does our farm pay?
2. Our next cattle feeding experiment.
3. The scientific bearings of our winter feeding of live stock.
4. Wool at the Experimental Farm.
5. The cultivation of trees.
6. Advice to Canadian farmers regarding tree planting.

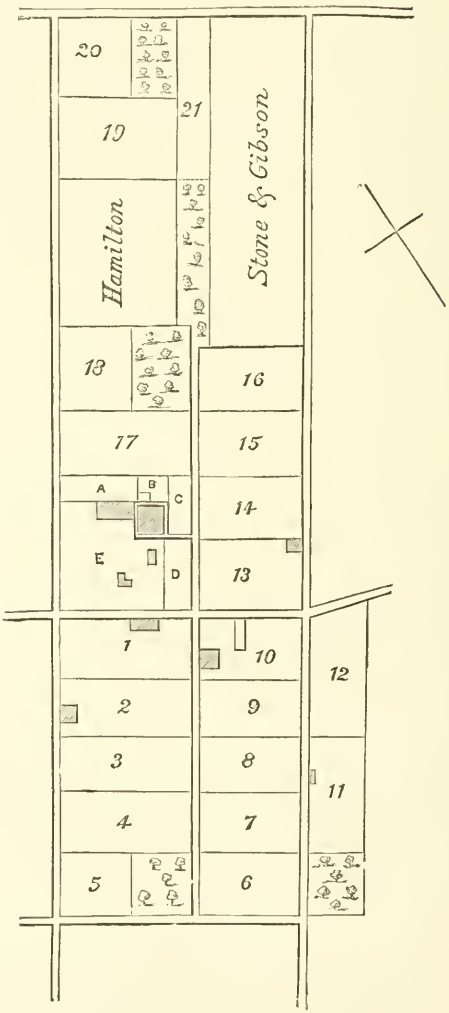
IX.—Estimates for 1880.

X.—Inventory and Valuation.

XI.—Summary.

II.—The Field

In this, first, we have to submit the reference plan and cropping abstracts as usual. In the plan, fields A and C are the experimental plots; B, paddock; D, garden; and E, the pleasure grounds. Fields 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 18, 19 and 21 are now drained and otherwise reclaimed; fields 4, 6, 12, 14, 15, and 20 are still in want both of drainage and breaking up, and fields 16 and 17 are under regular cultivation, but in great need of drainage.


20
21
19
Hamilton
Stone & Gibson
18
16
17
15
A
B
C
14
E
D
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6

2.—CROPPING ABSTRACT.

Field.	Area.	Extent of each crop.	Nature of Crop.	Qu'ntity	Rate per acre.	Remarks.
1	20½	3	Corn Fodder	45T	15T	W. Horsetooth.
		5	Potatoes	385B	77B	Colerado Bug, bad—sets *under* manure one-third crops; sets *over* manure, a failure—Late and Early Rose.
		12½	Hay	22T	1¾T	
2	19	12	Pasture		252B	
		7	Hay	7T	1T	
3	22	12	Spring Wheat ...	240B	20B	Midge partly—White Russian, 22B; Golden Drop, 25 B; Arnautka, 15B.
		10	Barley	360B	36B	Rank straw—laid; six rowed.
4	18¼	7	Barley		36B	" "
		2	Millet.....	6T	3T	Soiling, Golden variety.
		9¾	Uncultivated		252B	
5	13½	13½	Peas	378B	25 & 32B	Dan O'Rorke, 25B; and Golden Vine, 32B; one-third weight lost by Weevil.
6	25	12	Fall Wheat.....	252B	21B	Arnold's Victor,—rusted, laid.
		11½	Turnips	8337B	725B	For varieties see Experimental Report.
		1½	Potatoes	215B	172B	1½ acres only, new land, bug not bad.
7	20½	20½	Oats	952B	47B	Black Main, 50B; W. Probestier, 45 B.
8	20¼	20¼	Peas	506B	25B	Golden Vine, very heavy straw.
9	21¼	9	Mangolds	6462B	718B	For varieties see Exp. Report—suffered by drought in August.
		11	Turnips	5885B	535B	" " " " " "
		1¼	Carrots	394	315B	White Belgian.
10	20½	20½	Hay	40T	2T	
11	21¼	21¼	Pasture			
12	18½	18½	Uncultivated			
13	23	23	Hay	40T	1¾T	
14	26	23	Spring Wheat ...	460B	20B	White Life, 17B; Lost Notion, 20B; White Russian, 22B.
		3	Uncultivated			
15	21½	18	Oats	450B	25B	Swiss, Black Tartarian, W. Probastier,—very rank growth.
		3½	Uncultivated			
16	22¼	4¼	Uncultivated			
		18	Pasture			
17	20	5	Instruction plot..			
		5	Corn Fodder	50T	10T	No manure given.
		5	Rape			
		5	Bare Fallow.....			
18	19	12	Hay	24T	2T	
		7	Uncultivated			
19	30	30	Pasture			
20	11	11	Uncultivated ...			
21	16½	16½	Pasture			
	429¼	429¼				
		56½	Uncultivated . .			
		372¾	Under cultivation			

T—Tons B—Bushels.

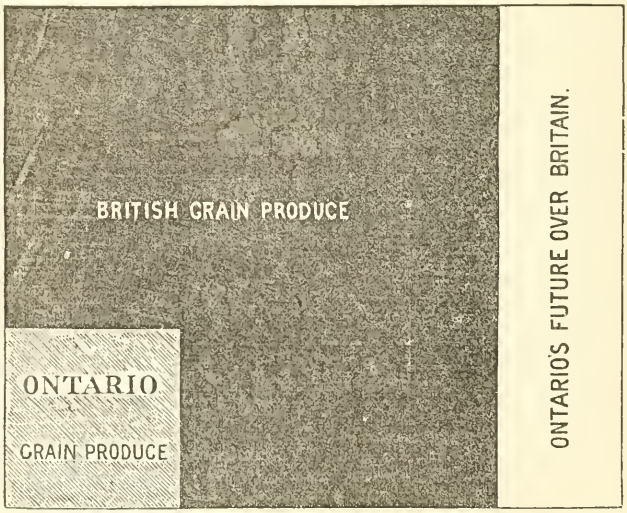
We have therefore had of—

Fall Wheat	12	acres.
Spring Wheat	35	"
Oats	38¼	"
Barley	17	"
Green Fodders	15	"
Roots	39¼	"
Peas	33¾	"
Hay	74¾	"
Cultivated pasture	97¾	"
Fallow (bare)	10	"
	372¾	acres.

The management of all our crops this year was similar in all essentials to what has been reported in the past, so that in taking up the results of each class as tabulated above it is only necessary to consult the column of remarks.

III.—The Live Stock.

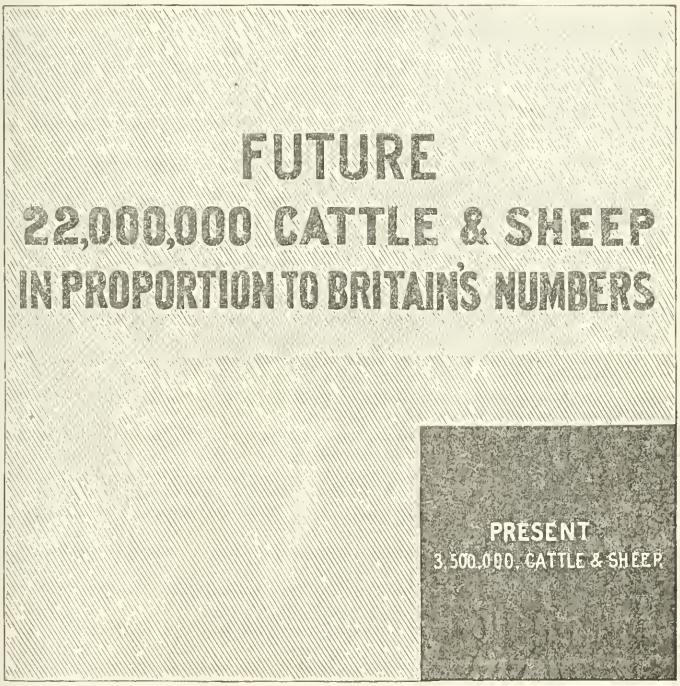
It cannot be said that Ontario at the present moment is distinctly a grain-growing, or a flesh-growing country. Were it so we should not be ashamed to record our 60,000,000 bushels from the 4,000,000 acres of the older Townships, nor of the 3,500,000 cattle and sheep upon the 15,000,000 acres of them. What really are these in comparison with Britain for example, for (credit so far), we are ahead of the United States and some others?



Comparative Produce of Wheat, Barley and Oats in Britain and Ontario.

But we can do it: Britain's 10,000,000 acres of grain are never likely to give more than shewn by the above illustration, but *Ontario*, even without reference to the Dominion of Canada, from her proportionate cereal area of 10,000,000 acres not many years hence by the rate of increased productive surface and improved husbandry will overrun Britain by as much as illustrated. We are doing this now in not a few instances, and as such examples are the result of care and intelligence upon our average soils, the future need not be doubted.

And so again; the Live Stock interest of the Province is not yet such a magnificent fact in productive numbers as to call for any special eulogiums, yet its progressive reach is something that cannot easily be exaggerated.



Ontario's Fertile Belt of 15,000,000 Acres.

I am glad to be able to record continued interest on the part of our farmers in regard to different breeds of cattle and sheep suitable for various purposes, and having now had four years' special experience under circumstances that few can hope to acquire, I ask your careful reading of the next two chapters.

2.—Comparison of Breeds of Cattle in the Experience of the Ontario Experimental Farm during four years.

A question often asked of us is: "How are the different breeds of cattle getting on?" which means, What are their comparative merits, and in what are they peculiar? Our four years' experience of five pure breeds and one cross or grade, ought at least to be interesting, if not valuable, to the country. Without generalizing, let us strictly follow the accompanying diagram, in which is illustrated eight of the most important properties in any breed.

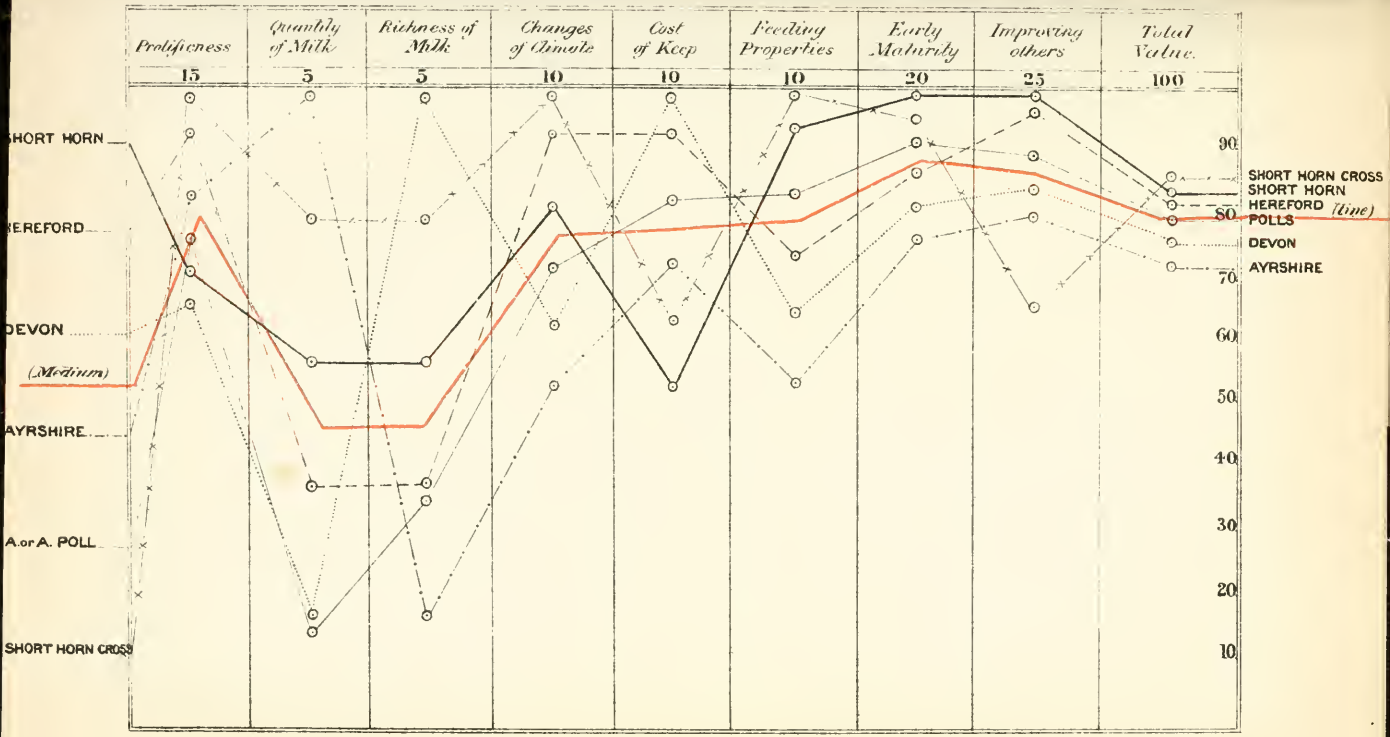
The thorough-bred Short Horn takes a low position in prolificness with us, a circumstance owing largely to the incapacity of the bull, and partly to some irregularities among the cows; their position as producers of quantity of milk is a medium one, and for richness of it, somewhat above the average. They are also above the mean in being able to withstand changes of climate, but when pitted against so many have to take a very low (or high) place in expense of maintenance. However, as conservators, or economisers, of their food, proportionately to weight, the Short Horn is far ahead, being topped only by one of their own improvements, and when again asked to account for the disposition of that food, they take a first place in what is called early maturity. We have, also, no hesitation in corroborating the general testimony of the world, by placing this breed in the van as improvers of other breeds, of which see end of this chapter.

Second in the order of supposed superiority there is the Hereford, which, to begin with, is second only to the Short Horn cross in prolificness. As an untouched stock by any attempts at such improvements as the Short Horns have come through since 1750, the white faces are true in reproduction. In milking properties, both quantity and richness are under the mean, but in adapting themselves to circumstances—climate in this case—we have again to give them very high rank, which, with the next item, or "cost of keep," at once speaks of the Hereford as a grand grazer under difficulties. The column showing "feeding properties" has reference more to the stall than to the field, and in this the Hereford is under the average, though some recent facts in our own experience of fattening their first crosses from a Durham grade cow, tell better than that. We have, also, a slight figure under the average for early maturity, but a very high one, second only to the Short Horn, for ability in improving other breeds. The manner in which our Hereford cows have all along kept up their condition, under circumstances exactly alike with others, has been the surprise of every visitor.

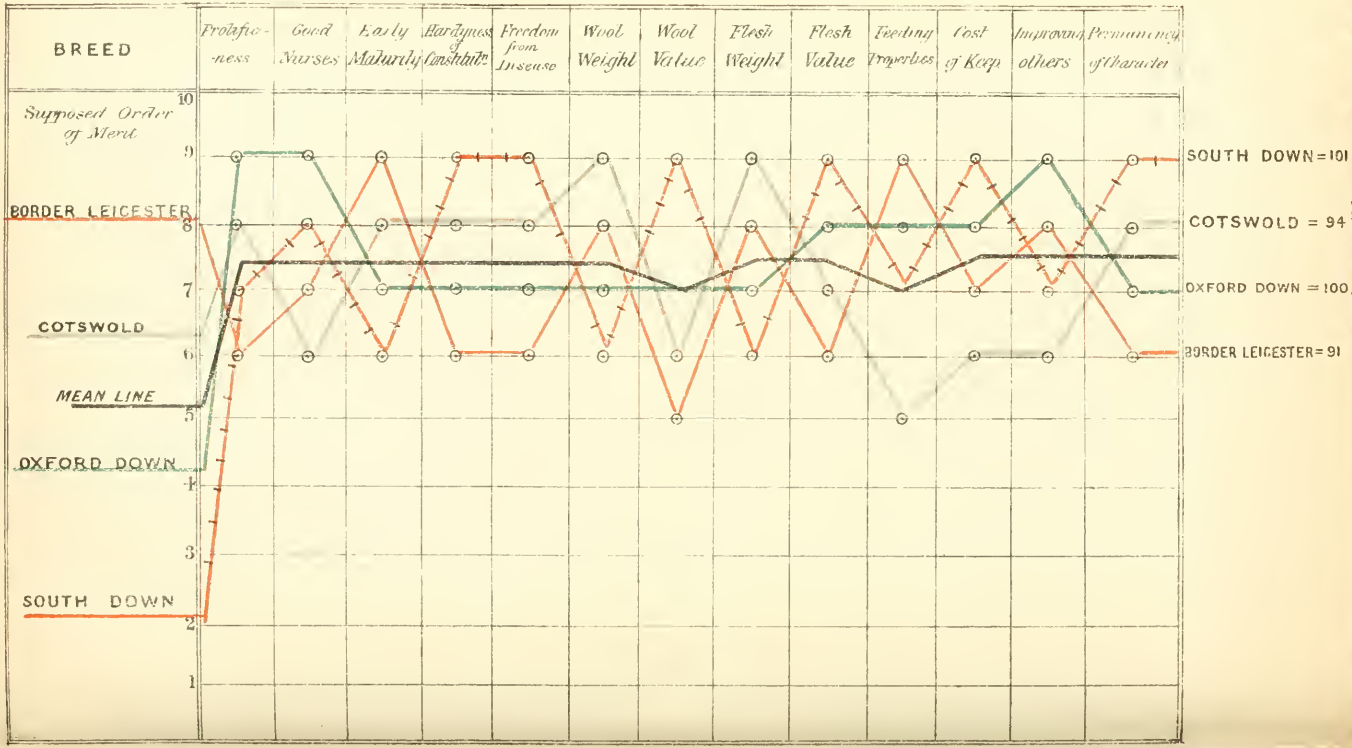
The Devon—the comparatively small, even, sweet, compact Devon—is lowest with us in prolificness, but it has to be noted that our experience of them is not so extensive as to make part of their standing as yet reliable. In quantity of milk they are also very low, but second to no other in its richness. In place of the second lowest in withstanding changes of climate, as illustrated herewith, I am inclined to advance the Devon to at least the "medium line." Notice their high standing as easy keepers, which agrees with the next item of feeding properties, where nearly a minimum is reached—for we rarely, if ever, find a conjunction of expensive maintenance and slow returns in flesh-making now-a-days, experiments excepted. So, then, we have to keep the same level in tracing the Devon through, early maturing, and the improving of others.

The Ayrshire is above the average in prolificness, and far out of the reach of any other in *quantity* of milk, but dipping so low in richness of it that some may doubt the great Devon and Ayrshire contrast in our diagram. We have neighbouring proof, however, of the Devon position in this respect, one of the finest herds in Ontario being within two miles of us, where richness is as remarkable as it is in England or with ourselves, and the "*blueness*" of the Ayrshire milk is here as distinct as what I had in Midlothian or Aberdeenshire. The lowest position, in adaptability to change of climate, is taken by the Ayrshire, and a little under the medium for cost of keep; then, as could be told by any schoolboy, we have a minimum position both in early maturing, feeding properties, and the power of improving others. In this latter point, it has to be noted that, as the table is made to represent more the butcher's beast than the dairyman's in the three last columns, and as the Ayrshire does improve most other breeds in quantity of milk at least, its place might otherwise be altered to one above the red line.

COMPARATIVE MERIT OF BREEDS OF CATTLE IN EXPERIENCE OF THE ONTARIO EXPERIMENTAL FARM, DURING FOUR YEARS.



CHARACTERISTICS OF SHEEP AT THE ONTARIO EXPERIMENTAL FARM.



The Angus or Aberdeen Poll starts with a mean for prolificness, the lowest in quantity of milk, under the average in richness of it; a little under in withstanding changes, and little over both in cost of keep, feeding properties, early maturing, and improving others. With this breed we require more extended experience to say much about their adaptibility to Canada, but indications so far point to something very much above the average. We hope to be in a position next year to dispose of extra numbers, and thus extend the range of the trial.

The Short-horn grade, or cross, takes, all through, excepting once, a very high line in our comparative map—in prolificness the highest; second in quantity and in richness of milk; first in withstanding change of climate; fifth only in cost of keep; but first in feeding properties, and second in early maturing. In valuing the property of improving others with this cross, the position assigned is only an estimate founded upon the experience of others, and though comparatively low to the other breeds, it may even be higher than it deserves.

It is matter of some surprise that, after taking these six breeds of cattle through all these eight runs, there should be so little difference in the grand total of each—none being under 70 and none over 86 marks out of the 100, a proof of how well nature has balanced most of her subjects.

3.—Characteristics of Various Breeds of Sheep in the Experience of the Ontario Experimental Farm, during Four Years:

As in the case of the cattle just reviewed, we have here to examine a somewhat similar diagram in regard to sheep, and in doing this it will save repetition to take the points as headings in place of the breeds.

Prolificness.—In this we have the Oxford Down, as the most recent improvement in mutton and wool from England, leading over all its relations, and particularly over the other Down to which it owes much of its character. Sure breeding is usually an accompaniment of non-interference on the part of man—as evidence Short Horn history—but the 35 years' management of this Hampshire-Cotswold-South Down has on the other hand somewhat overdone the point of numerous offspring—triplets being common. The Cotswold and South Down take a middle place in this respect, and though we might expect the hardier *Border* Leicester to be in a better position, its true English Leicester origin may have to account for the same.

Good Nurses.—This means the being able to bring up one or more lambs in first-class condition, and as a beginning we have nature supporting herself in the case of the very prolific Oxford Down, by liberality under this head, followed by the South Down, which, as we have seen, is only third in the previous case. The Short Wools then—that is the hardiest varieties of our flock—are decidedly in the lead as good mothers, and I may here anticipate that we shall find other three instances in which they carry the palm from the other breeds. The Leicester now steps in before the Cotswold as a nurser, against the practical fact nevertheless that the latter *as a whole* pays best here.

Early Maturing.—The largest amount of flesh in the shortest time is easily taken by the two Long Wools—the Leicester leading, and wherever the long woolled blood is proportionately large we may expect to get a similar quality; so, we find the Oxford Down third in this example, with the more original and *uninterfered-with* South Down last in the list. However, it is my duty to note here, that very close quarters is already being given both of these long wools by the first cross of the Oxford Down upon a Leicester-Cotswold grade, which simply means a conjunction of more of the virtues of long woolled blood through other channels.

Hardiness of Constitution.—All our experience points to the South Down as the safest to handle under difficulties of any kind, whether seasons, pasture or winter keep, having, however, very close competition from the Cotswold; the Oxford Down is third best in this respect, though we should like more extended experience of them ere placing on the same firm footing as the South Down. Here we have the Leicester taking the lowest position.

Freedom from Disease.—This, and the previous point, are, or should be, so intimate that, as shewn in the diagram, we have the several breeds in the same order as under last paragraph. By disease, I mean inflammation of the lungs, nasal colds, throat affections, scours, foot-sore, lambing accidents, bloating on green fodders or frozen grass; for we have no acquaintance with any of the Old Country scourges. I have to confess that one of the many things that surprises me in connection with live-stock in Canada, is the comparative freedom from infectious or contagious diseases; the dryness both of summer and winter, want of extensive *ungovernable* ranges; the paying more attention to wool than to mutton, and the more careful management, all go to make, Ontario at least, as much the home of sheep as of cattle.

Wool Weight.—In this, of course, we have but one interesting fact to note,—as between the two Long Wools,—the Cotswold being in advance of the Leicester. It is very noticeable, almost everywhere throughout the Province, that the greater difficulty lies in maintaining the Leicester crop of wool, as compared with that of the Cotswold; this is but confirming the experience of other countries, and therefore an important one as bearing on the permanent stamp of this famous breed.

Wool Value.—This is easily allowed the South Down to the extent of one hundred per cent. over the long wools during the last two years, and thirty per cent. over the medium for the Oxford Down. In placing the Cotswold wool over the Leicester, it is simply meant that, as a whole, it is more reliable—for practically they are about equal for any purpose.

Flesh Weight.—Here, also, we have no difficulty in sorting, having the Cotswold at the top, followed by Leicester, Oxford Down, and South Down, when at maturity. We have had, however, many cases of the South Down and Leicester lambs much in advance of the others up to two months of age, but the superior stamina of the Cotswold makes up in the long run for any want of early maturing, and, of course, the South Down is not made to bulk large at any time.

Flesh Value is graded according to the well-known scale of Britain—light weights, black faces, and original breeds.

Feeding Properties.—The Short Horn among sheep is unquestionably the Leicester—of all others, making the best use of food in the shortest time for production of flesh. Bakewell made them for this, and one hundred years have not apparently made any deterioration. In our experience the Oxford Down follows, and particularly its *first cross* from a Leicester-Cotswold grade line; then the South Down and Cotswold. The unsettled disposition of the South Down is much against its rapid, or force, feeding, but taken all over, is ahead of the hard and coarser Cotswold.

Cost of keep.—Least for the South Down, second for the Oxford Down, Leicester third, and the Cotswold the most.

Improvement of others.—It must be borne in mind that these notes refer to the experience of the Ontario Experimental Farm, and under this head we have no doubt about awarding the palm to the Oxford Down; but whether such a property is, as yet with them, so permanently characteristic or reliable as the Liecester, it is impossible to say. That the Oxford, however, has the power to so improve the first offspring from a grade ewe that it exhibits, early maturing, hardiness, superior wool weight and value; flesh weight and value and feeding properties, equal to and over the Leicester, is unquestionable. Take the following comparison of the value of the improvement made by the Oxford Down:—

	One Shear.	
	Grade.	Oxford Cross.
	c.	$ c.
Wool, 5 and 8 lbs. respectively, at 20 and 25 cts	1 00	2 08
Mutton, 143 and 175 lbs. respectively, at 5 and 6 cts	7 15	10 15
	8 15	12 58

On one sheep during two years a difference of $4.43 in favour of the Oxford cross, which, in a large flock, simply means a fortune in a few years. The South Down is not second to the Cotswold under this subject.

Permanency of Character, that is, which of four breeds we have thus sketched in detail, will maintain these details most permanently—taking an average of the twelve points? Our experience says first for the South Down—the least interfered with breed of the lot in its home history among the chalk hills, but with a very close competition from the very old, though not now so pure in their original blood, graziers of the Cotswold hills. The newness of the Oxford with us, remember, may be much of the character of most "new brooms," but as its four years' conduct has been permanent enough, we give it precedence of the good old English Leicester, per Border management stamp, but, nevertheless, with no less respect for said Leicester even in this connection.

Again, you will not fail to observe, as we did with cattle characteristics, that nature, also in sheep life, has things so evenly arranged as to bring out such a severe comparison about equal in merit, the mean of 96 being within 5 of either extreme.

4.—Increase to Live Stock.

From 31st October, 1878, to 1st November, 1879, we have, by our own breeding, received the following thorough-breds:—

Cattle.

11th Aug., 1878.—Model Hero, Short Horn, out of Ury 11th, by Duke of Bedford, (36,466).
6th Nov., " —Cambridge Chief, Short Horn, out of Cambridge 10th, by Duke of Bedford (36,466).
26th Feb., 1879.—Beauty of Guelph, Ayrshire, out of Beauty of Drumlanrig, by Sir Walter.
28th March, " —Duke of Manchester 3rd, Hereford, out of Heatherbell, by Duke of Connaught (4528).
25th April, " —Princess Mary, Devon, out of Nellie, by Prince Albert Victor.
27th " " —Juno 1st of Ontario, Ayrshire, out of Juno 2nd of Drumlanrig, by Sir Walter.
31st " " —President, Short Horn, out of Louan of Brant, by Duke of Bedford.
11th May, " —Flora of Wellington, Ayrshire, out of Flora 3rd of Drumlanrig, by Sir Walter.
22nd " " —Lady Lorne, Short Horn, out of Martha. by Duke of Bedford.
15th June, " —Lady Elizabeth 2d, Short Horn, out of Lady Elizabeth, by Duke of Bedford.
19th July, " —Deeside Lass, Angus or Aberdeen Poll, out of Leochell Lass, by Gladiolus (1161).
2nd Oct., " —Cambridge Maid, Short Horn, out of Cambridge 10th, by Duke of Bedford.
9th Nov., " —Lady Campbell, Short Horn, out of Ury 11th, by Duke of Bedford.

Sheep.

Cotswolds—	Ram lambs 22 Ewe " 22	} from	43 ewes.
Leicesters—	Ram " 16 Ewe " 7	} "	23 "
South Downs—	Ram " 5 Ewe " 12	} "	14
Oxford Downs—	Ram lambs 2 Ewe " 3	} "	3 "

Swine.

Berkshire—	Boars 15 Sows 18	} from	sows.
Windsor—	Boars 3 Sows 1	} "	"

By purchase we have obtained by direct importation :—

One Oxford Down shearling ram, from H. A. Brassy, of Chipping Norton, Oxon, England.

One Border Leicester shearling ram, from Tweedie, of The Forest, England.

5.—Public Sale of Live Stock.

The appreciation of our annual sale of surplus stock, among those who need improvements, is no longer a matter of uncertainty. Some may still be disposed to find fault, either for "opposition," or insufficient culling, or under-feeding, but the average farmer—and I have many of their approving letters—is highly satisfied indeed that at one place in the Province annually they can rely on securing, unrestricted by any reservation or purposely got up animals, what they want in so many different forms—four breeds of cattle, four of sheep, and two of swine.

Our encouragement has been ample, as, though not getting what are called high figures, they are such as to cast a decided balance in favour of the experiment, and of course, irrespective of this comfortable side of the question, there is the much greater value of distribution throughout the Dominion. Before submitting list of sales take extract from "Announcement" of the Sale Catalogue:—

"For the third time, the Government of Ontario have great pleasure in calling public attention to the Surplus Live Stock and Grain at their Experimental Farm. The farmers of the Province and others are assured that so long as the standard of merit in individual animals keeps above their own average, so long are the Government justified in looking for a wide-spread patronage at these annual sales. They are most desirous that increased attention be paid to the use of thoroughbred males of whatever breed, in view of association with the better system of farming now extensively on the increase amongst us, and of the valuable and almost unlimited European markets for our products.

"The moderate system of feeding of breeding animals at this Institution, by which grain is almost entirely excluded, should form a particular inducement to those desirous of new blood in a more natural and vigorous condition ready for safer use than those highly fed, and which are certainly more likely to be successful when transferred to almost similar treatment among the ordinary farmers of the country. It would not be difficult for the Government to have all stock in very high show condition in order to impress or mislead the general farmer, but such planning has been considered of secondary importance to health and good breeding.

"A new feature this year is a surplus of Ayrshires—three heifers of rare beauty and first-class pedigree, whose dams are the admiration of all visitors.

"With reference to Herefords, the Canadian farmer must be reminded of the unusual demand at present existing for these from prairie districts of the United States, and pointed to the liklihood of similar success being established with the same breed in our own North-west, for which also next year the Government trust to be able to offer some specimens of the equally hardy and famous beef making Angus or Aberdeen Poll.

"Our breeds of sheep are now so well known that, except noting the new Cotswold and Southdown sires, any further observations are unnecessary. We anticipate keen competition for the Oxford Down rams by reason of their well known properties as wool growers and improvers of both the carcase and fleece of our common breeds.

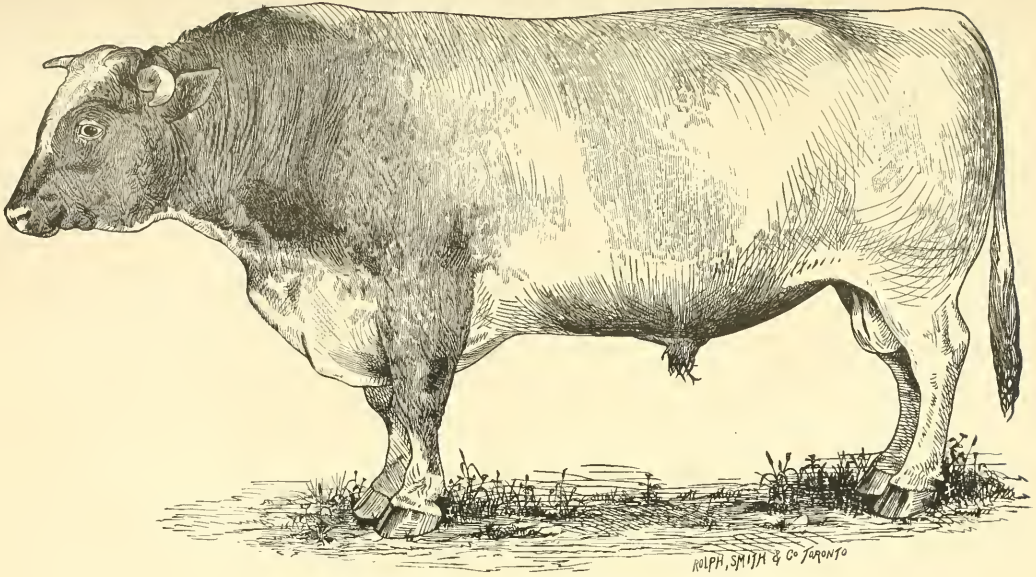
"The Grain is from our own selection and growth of the present season; in every case guaranteed pure and sound,—detailed card on day of sale."

Result of Public Sale 12th Sept., 1879.

Lot.	Class.	Purchaser.	Amount.	Total.
	I.—CATTLE.		$ c.	$ c
1	Yearling Short Horn Bull	Wm. Ash, St. Catharines	55 00	
2	do do	John Phin, Waterloo	100 00	
3	do do	John Fraser, Waterloo	50 00	
4	Yearling Hereford Bull	G. S. Burleigh, Mechanicsville	150 00	
5	Yearling Ayrshire heifer	Wm. Fraser, Halton	50 00	
6	do do	Hugh Clark, Peel	25 00	
7	do do	A. Nichol, Guelph	30 00	
				460 00
	II.—COTSWOLD SHEEP.			
1	Shearling Ram	John Thompson, Guelph	16 00	
2	do	A. Lutterell, Guelph	11 00	
3	do	Wm. Taylor, Ridgetown	38 00	
4	do	James Gibb, Brooksdale	15 00	
5	do	A. McDonald, Amberley	16 50	
6	do	Robert Hyslop, Paris	15 00	
7	do	John Nelson, Orillia	10 00	
8	Ram Lamb	J. Snell, Edmonton	26 00	
9	do	Sam Tuttle, Oriel	30 00	
10	do	M. Kirby, Armstrong's Mills	23 00	
11	do	Robert Ault, Forrest	15 00	
12	do	James Main, Boyne	22 00	
13	do	Robert Little, Hespeler	4 00	
14	do	John Radford, Black Bank	7 00	
15	do	A. Nichol, Guelph	7 00	
16	do	R. S. Gage, Mt. Vernon	10 00	
17	do	James, Gray, Ingersoll	10 00	
18	do	James Lennie, Guelph	20 00	
19	do	W. G. & J. Hill, Rockwood	6 00	
20	do	W. G. & J. Hill, Rockwood	5 00	
21	One pair aged ewes	John Phin, Hespeler	20 00	
22	do	H. Sorby, Guelph	20 00	
23	One pair Shearling ewes	H. Sorby, Guelph	41 00	
24	do do	John Nelson, Orillia	20 00	
25	do do	Robert Shortreed, Guelph	18 00	
26	do do	Wm. Bowes, Concord	54 00	
27	do do	H. Sorby, Guelph	41 00	
28	do do	Charles Young, Brooksdale	20 00	
29	One pair ewe lambs	J. Snell, Edmonton	26 00	
30	do do	Wm. Taylor, Ridgetown	26 00	
31	do do	J. Snell, Edmonton	16 00	
32	do do	A. Sorby, Guelph	17 00	
33	do do	John Radford, Black Bank	13 00	
34	do do	J. Snell, Edmonton	19 00	
				657 50
	III.—LEICESTERS.			
35	Four shear ram	David Armstrong, Owen Sound	26 00	
36	Shearling ram	W. A. Webster, Lansdown	7 00	
37	do	J. W. Martin, Canton	10 00	
38	do	W. A. Webster, Lansdown	42 00	
39	Ram lamb	Thomas Fee, Lindsay	10 00	
40	do	J. Patterson, Kirkwall	10 00	
41	do	W. Hill, Rockwood	5 50	
42	do	D. Elliot, Grafton	13 00	
43	do	R. Ashton, Brantford	26 00	
44	do	W. Boulton, Mara	25 00	
45	do	J. Wilson, Berlin	11 00	
46	do	D. Smith, Strathallen	20 00	
47				
48	One pair aged ewes	W. G. & J. Hill, Rockwood	14 00	
49	One pair shearling ewes	W. A. Webster, Leeds	22 00	
50	do do	R. Ashton, Brantford	14 00	
51	One pair ewe lambs	R. Ashton, Brantford	29 00	
52	do do	A. Tilfer, Paris	14 00	
				298 50

Result of Public Sale 12th Sept., 1879.

Lot.	Class.	Purchaser.	Amount.	Total.
	IV.—SOUTH DOWNS.		$ c.	$ c.
54	Shearling ram	J. L. Squire, Owen Sound	20 00	
55	do	Cuppage, Orillia	6 00	
56	Ram lamb	T. McCrae, Guelph	3 50	
57	do	R. D. Folley, Bowmanville	16 00	
58	do	T. McCrae, Guelph	3 50	
59	One pair shearling ewes	W. West, Guelph	32 00	
60	do do	W. West, Guelph	20 00	
61	One pair ewe lambs	T. Douglass, Galt	12 50	
62	do do	T. Douglass, Galt	33 00	
63	do do	James Anderson, Guelph	8 50	
				155 00
	V.—OXFORD DOWNS.			
64	Four shear ram	James Anderson, Guelph	26 00	
65	One shearling ram	John Praim, Harriston	25 00	
66	do	John Phin, Hespelier	26 00	
				77 00
	VI.—BERKSHIRE SWINE.			
1	Boar	N. Norris, Nassagawaya	10 50	
2	do	D. Stewart, Wellington	10 50	
3a	do	J. Patterson, Bruce	12 50	
3	do	R. Henderson, Waterloo	15 00	
4	do	W. J. Westington, Northumberland	10 00	
5	do	W. C. Smith, Waterloo	6 00	
6	do	W. Denham, Wellington	5 00	
7	do	J. Wilson, Waterloo	4 00	
8	Sow	R. Shoutreed, Wellington	9 50	
9	do	A. Sorby, Wellington	12 00	
10	do	John Phin, Waterloo	13 00	
11	do	A. McNaughton, Wellington	13 50	
12	do	W. Kerr, Waterloo	5 25	
13	do	Charles Young, Oxford	5 00	
14	do	J. Wilson, Waterloo	6 50	
15	do	J. Douglas, Waterloo	5 00	
16	do	J. Nelson, Simcoe	4 50	
17	do	D. Nussenger, Wellington	3 50	
18	do	J. Ramsey, Wellington	3 50	
19	do	J. & R. Millar, Wellington	13 50	
20	do	A. Lutterell, Wellington	14 50	
				182 75
	VII.—PRINCE ALBERT WINDSORS.			
21	Boar	J. D. Wilson, Halton	15 50	
22	do	W. West, Wellington	15 50	
				31 00
	VIII.—BERKSHIRE SWINE. (extra numbers).			
23	Boar	James Anderson, Wellington	3 50	
24	do	Charles Young, Oxford	3 25	
25	do	R. Anla, Lambton	3 00	
26	do	J. Barnes, Wellington	3 75	
27	Sow	P. Grant, Puslinch	6 00	
28	do	P. Grant, Puslinch	6 00	
29	do	J. Gibb, Oxford	6 50	
30	Boar	T. McCrae	30 00	
				62 00
		Total for Live Stock		1,923 75



SHORT-HORN BULL. "DUKE OF BEDFORD" (36,466).

Our averages therefore have been:

Short Horn Bulls	$75
Hereford Bulls (one)	150
Ayrshire Heifers	35
Cotswold Shearling Rams	20
" Ram Lambs	15
" Aged Ewes	10
" Shearling Ewes	17
" Ewe Lambs	10
Leicester Shearling Rams	20
" Ram Lambs	15
" Aged Ewes	7
" Shearling Ewes	9
" Ewe Lambs	11
South Downs Shearling Rams	13
" Ram Lambs	8
" Shearling Ewes	13
" Ewe Lambs	9
Oxford Down Shearling Rams	26
Berkshire Boar Pigs	8
" Sow "	8
Windsor Boars "	16

WHEAT—*Lost Nation.*

P. Bathgate, Wellington.
A Aitcheson, Wellington.
Jas. Low, Wellington.
T. R. Dryden, Wellington.
A. Nicol, Kingston,

Average price per bu., $1.00

Russian.

W. Fraser, Halton.
R. Forbes, Wellington.
J. Hudson, Wellington.
D. Smith, Oxford.
W. Elgie, Wellington.
A. McDonald, Wellington.
J. Hill, Wellington.
A. Stewart, Morriston.
D. Burns, Wellington.
H. Larter, Palsonby.
A. Allan, Palsonby.
W. Maddick, Palsonby.
P. Bathgate, Eramosa.
G. Innis, Oxford.
T. Hockin, Wellington.
J. Patterson.
A. Arkell, Wellington.
S. Heath, Peel.
J. Dooley, Wellington,
W. N. Haines, Arkyle.
E. Keenan, Wellington.
Thos. Carter, Wellington.
P. Rennie, Fergus.
J. McEwen, Wellington.
A. S. Armstrong, Wellington.

Average price per bu., $1.10.

6.—What Some of Our Animals have done at Exhibitions.

Public Institutions are often not without honour save in their own country. At the present moment it is better known in Ottawa, Quebec, and the United States, what some of our live-stock have done at Exhibitions, than among ourselves in Ontario —according to the interest that should exist on the subject.

I have been several times blamed for my own seeming want of duty in this regard, and in admitting this, I beg to say that the reason has not been for want of interest, but diffidence of doing what might be construed as partly self-laudatory, by those ignorant of the place of an impartial public servant.

In now undertaking such a sketch, it will be better at present to withhold the names of those parties who have, during the last four years, with stock purchased here, or who, from services obtained here, have been successful at Exhibitions. It may not be generally known that the Government have never either exhibited or competed at any Show with any of the live-stock of this Farm, so that in telling what some animals have done, it has always been by the agency of others.

First, with reference to cattle, we cannot look back to anything brilliant in Short Horn history. One bull in the county of Norfolk is already well known, and we understand that another in Bruce county has made his mark at Exhibitions. Two more have more than once taken first honours in the county of Wellington—one the sweepstake,—and another sold this year bids fair to lead in the Show ring.

With Herefords it is now a well ascertained fact that two bulls, bought here in 1877 for an average of $87, have since drawn offers of $1,000 each, which were refused. One of these this year was awarded first at Toronto, the Provincial at Ottawa, and the Hamilton Exhibition.

We have not as yet disposed of any Devons, but service from us to one of the best herds of this breed in the province has given several very fine improvements; one young bull especially being characterized by the remarkable evenness of the sire. These were exhibited and gained prizes both at Toronto, Ottawa, London and Guelph.

This year, for the first time, we sold young Ayrshires—three heifers, so that we have to wait another year for any show record in their case.

No Aberdeen Polls have been sold, as our own herd is not completed in numbers.

Fatted steers of our own breeding and finishing have taken first prizes and sweepstakes at Guelph, Toronto and Ottawa.

It is not so easy to follow up the record of what our sheep have done at exhibitions, because they are now so extensively scattered; it will suffice to follow the leading cities:

Leicesters, purchased here, have had the highest honours in Wellington and Bruce counties, and stock, sired by our "Kinnochtry," have, for successive years, taken first and second prizes at the Provincial Exhibition, as well as at London and Guelph.

Cotswolds have taken the lead at several county shows throughout the province, as well as at Guelph, and in two cases in the United States.

Oxford Downs.—There are as yet but few scatterings of these. A ram obtained a premium at the Provincial at Ottawa this year, and others have not as yet been heard from.

South Downs.—Rams and ewes, both at the Provincial and other leading exhibitions, during the past two years, have carried the day over many others of first-class merit, and we hold letters offering "anything" for some of our lambs and shearlings, upon the faith that, if properly handled, they should beat all comers next year.

We can count many examples in several parts of the province of first-class prizes and premiums taken by Berkshire boars and sows, and notably that of the aged boar this year at the Toronto Industrial and the Provincial at Ottawa.

In conclusion, I desire particularly to draw public attention to the extraordinary success obtained by the exhibit of George Hood, Esq., of Guelph, who this year stands unsurpassed on this continent for fat sheep. At the Industrial of Toronto, the Provincial at Ottawa, and the great American Fat-Stock Show at Chicago, his wethers and ewes—whether of pure Leicesters, pure Cotswolds, pure South Downs, Oxford Down crosses or South Down crosses—were unequalled by any other exhibitor. I think it is the first

instance on record where one man, having possession of so many varieties of sheep, all collected within two miles of his own farm, took nearly $400 of prize-money from exhibitions 1,000 miles apart, within three months—the actual number of days employed being fifteen. This event is so interesting, and so creditable to all concerned—that is, to Canada, Mr. Hood, and the Ontario Experimental Farm—that I beg to make the following record of it:—

Prizes taken at the Chicago Fat Stock Show, by Geo. Hood, of Guelph, many of the animals being from the Ontario Experimental Farm:—

Long Wools:

1st premium—Wether, one and under two years.
1st " " one year.
1st " Ewe, two years old and over.
2nd " Ewe, under one year.

Middle Wools:

2nd premium—Ewe, over and under two years.
1st " Ewe, under one year.

Grades and Crosses:

1st premium—Wether, under one year.
1st " Ewe, two or over.
1st " Ewe, one and under two.
2nd " Ewe, under one year.

Sweepstakes:—Wether, one and under two.
" " under one year.

Grand Sweepstakes:—Ewe, any age.

I have also pleasure in adding Mr. Hood's own testimony to this important record:

Guelph, December 29th, 1879.

Dear Sir,—As requested, I will give you a statement of the premiums taken by me with sheep purchased from the Ontario Experimental Farm—from ten to fifteen of them at the following places, viz.:—Guelph Central; Toronto Industrial; Grand Dominion, Ottawa; London; Galt; Chicago; and Guelph Christmas Fat Cattle Show. My success at the different places named, is unprecedented in the history of any exhibitor, more especially when it is taken into consideration the strong competition I had to contend against; for instance, at Guelph and Toronto, on the same day, more than two-thirds of the whole fat sheep exhibit fell to my share at both places, including the highest honours in the class, a feat which I can never expect to accomplish again, as the opposition, more particularly in Toronto, was very strong. Exhibitors having met me on the fields of Guelph and Toronto, considered discretion the better part of valour, and did not follow me to Ottawa. At London I had a splendid lot of sheep to contend against, but again carried everything before me, with the exception of three minor cards. Not content with my conquests at home, I must needs go and do battle against our American cousins at the World's Fat Stock Show, held in Chicago last November. Although my record in Chicago is a victory that both I and Canada are justified in feeling proud of, yet I think I should have carried off more than two-thirds of all the premiums for fat sheep. In the block test, the Americans killed six sheep and I killed six, four of them being your experiments. Strange to say there is no decision given in the block test up to this date, but when they do show their hand, it will make neither you nor I blush as far as quality and shrinkage is concerned. The sheep I got from you beats them all, one wether dressing 71½ per cent., which is extraordinary. I had fifteen of your experiments in Chicago, which attracted more attention than all the rest of the sheep on exhibition. Amongst them were Leicesters, Downs, Cotswolds, Oxford Crosses, South Down Crosses, Leicester and Cotswold Crosses. These cross-bred sheep were examined by thousands of Western farmers, many of them coming to the conclusion that the Oxford Crosses are a style of sheep that

will suit the Prairie of the West, having a strong constitution and close heavy fleece. If I did not get all the honours I desired, still Canada will be a gainer in the end, for it was quite clear to me that the standard of the Western flocks must be kept up by drawing from the folds of Ontario—the healthiest breeding country in the world. I have to acknowledge that my grand triumphal tournament of the fall shows, was largely due to the perfection to which you brought your experiments last September.

Yours truly,
GEORGE HOOD.

To W. Brown, Esq., Professor of Agriculture, O. S. A.

7.—ILLUSTRATIONS OF ANIMALS.

In continuation of the cabinet begun last year, I beg to submit four other portraits of our own stock :—

DEVON BULL.—"*Prince Albert Victor*," calved 26th July, 1875, bred by Her Majesty the Queen, Windsor Castle ; out of "*Rosebud*" by "*Sir Napier*" (888). "*Prince Albert Victor*" gained the reserve number for bull calves at The Royal Agricultural Society of England in 1876. Not large, but remarkably even. Weight, 1,440 lbs.

AYSHIRE BULL.—"*Sir Walter*," calved 7th March, 1874, bred by His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, out of "*Duchess of Drumlanrig*," by "*Stewarton*." When one year old "*Sir Walter*" was 1st at Kilmarnock, 2nd at Ayr, 1st at Sanquhar, and 1st at The Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, at Glasgow ; when two years old was 2nd at Kilmarnock, 3rd at Ayr, and 3rd at The Highland Society, at Aberdeen. Any comment is unnecessary. Weight, 1,680 lbs.

ANGUS, OR ABERDEEN POLL.—"*Gladiolus*" (1161), calved 19th April, 1875, bred by the Earl of Fife, out of "*Corriemulzie*" (1701), by "*John Bright*" (642). 1,805 lbs.

SHORT HORN.—"*Duke of Bedford*" (36,466), calved 6th January, 1875, bred by Mrs. Scott Thorpe, out of "*Louise*" by "*King Tom*" (31,521). The "*Duke of Bedford*" took 3rd at the Highland Society of Scotland, at Aberdeen, in 1876. Weight, 1,970.

HEREFORD BULL.—"*Duke of Connaught*" (4528), calved 27th November, 1873, out of *Sultana* by *Alexander* (3653), bred by H. M. The Queen, at Windsor ; is not a large animal of the kind, but remarkably even and sweet. Weight, 1,800 lbs.

IV.—THE GARDEN.

This department is now so well up in most of the educational essentials, and is in such good working order, that, in my opinion, more advantage should be taken of its operations in order to further the like things in the Province.

It should be distinct and separate in all its doings, from the farm or any other department here,—getting its own estimates and keeping its own books as an independent debit and credit transaction. The cropping and management should form part of the lectures of the school,—the classroom assertions to agree with the actual outdoor practice. For this purpose the responsibility of the superintendence should be held by him who gives the lectures, whether the Professor of Botany or Horticultural Professor, not by the Farm Manager or Professor of Agriculture. A department that costs annually about $1,200 should do more than grow vegetables and fruit for college use, or keep pleasure grounds in trim, it should systematically educate by a regular course of lectures. We are not doing this. Of course these remarks do not refer to the thorough practical work already on foot under the Gardener.

And besides, there should be a regular experimental section in the garden, where everything untried, doubtful, or in any way needing to be tested, should receive the best scientific and practical attention.

Among others we have the following :—

FRUITS.

Apples:

Summer Varieties:

1. Red Strachan.
2. Early Strawberry.
3. Early Harvest.
4. Keswick Codlin.

Autumn Varieties:

5. Alexander.
6. Colvert.
7. Duchess of Oldenburg.
8. Fall Pippin.
9. Gravenstein.
10. Hawthornden.
11. Maiden's Blush.
12. St. Lawrence.
13. Fall Jenneting.
14. Sowell.
15. Indian Rareripe.

Winter Varieties:

16. Baldwin.
17. King of Tomkin County.
18. Fameuse, or Snow.
19. Hubbardson Nonsuch.
20. Holland Pippin.
21. Kentish Fillbasket.
22. Red Canada.
23. Rhode Island Greening.
24. Ribston Pippin.
25. Roxburgh Russet.
26. American Golden Russet.
27. Swayzie Pomme-Grize.
28. English Russet.
29. Swaar.
30. Spitzenburg Esopas.
31. Twenty Ounce.
32. Northern Spy.
33. Pomme-Grize.
34. Rambo.
35. Bomrossa.
36. Newton Pippin

Pears:

1. Bartlett.
2. Brandywine.
3. Bloodgood.
4. Zyson.
5. Buffam.
6. Belle Lucrative.
7. Beurre Diel.
8. Beurre Giffard.
9. Beurre Clairgeau.
10. Duchesse d'Angouleme.
11. Flemish Beauty.
12. Doyenne White.
13. Louise Bonne de Jersey.
14. Seckel.
15. Sheldon.
16. Clapp's Favourite.
17. Glout Morcean.
18. Vicar of Wakefield.
19. Lawrence.
20. Beurre d'Anjou.

Plums:

1. Bradshaw.
2. Coe's Golden Drop.
3. Duane's Purple.
4. Imperial Gage.
5. Lombard.
6. Magnum Bonum Yellow.
7. McLaughlin.
8. Green Gage.
9. Washington.
10. Yellow Egg.

Cherries:

1. Black Heart.
2. Black Tartarian.
3. Napoleon Bigareau.
4. Elton.
5. Belle de Choisy.
6. May Duke.
7. Reine Hortense.

Gooseberries:

Ten English varieties and Downing and Houghtons.

Seedling Currants:

White Grapes, Cherry, Red Victoria, Red Grapes, and Black Naples.

Raspberries:

Orange, Antwerp Red, and Philadelphia.

Strawberries:

Wilson's Albany, Triomphe de Gaud, Jucuanda, and Monarch of the West.

Hardy Grapes:

1. Lindley.
2. Delaware.
3. Concord.
4. Rodgers No. 4.
5. " 19.
6. " 33.
7. " 36.
8. " 44.
9. Adirondac.
10. Arnold Concupeca.
11. Iona.
12. Isabella.
13. Salem.
14. Logan.
15. Hamilton Black.
16. Rebecca.
17. Clinton.

Greenhouse and Bedding Plants.

Of these we have over 250 kinds and varieties of kinds, some rare and all good.

Trees and Shrubs.

Among the least common of what we are introducing and experimenting upon, may be named the Horse-chestnut, Lindens, Oakleaved Mountain Ash, Weeping Birch, Purple Beech, Scotch Pine, Privet, Arborvitæ, and Osang Orange.

I have pleasure in giving an extract from Mr. Barron's report to me upon the work of the past year :—

"It is needless for me to say much of what has been done these five years back as you know it speaks for itself. There has been a great deal of manual labour in excavating, planting, gravelling and laying out the grounds. We have laid the foundation, but there is a great deal to do before it is completed. In the tool-house and green-house we have nothing but what is in the hands of any common gardener in the business. Our green-house and propagating houses have to be finished; and we have nothing but a common flue for heating.

"In the first place, we want a hot water apparatus for heating; the tool-house or work-shop has to be lined outside and in, to make it comfortable for the students to work in during the winter. There is also wanted an addition of a lean-to Vinery, 24 feet long by 15 feet wide for exotic grapes, with a conservatory to complete on the south end. And besides, we require a stock of exotic plants from Europe for educational purposes; these could be selected by any competent party going to Britain and bringing them out as baggage cheaper than they could be bought in Canada or the United States. Now with about 90 students it is impossible for one practical man to give the proper instruction to all, and I cannot possibly overtake everything without an assistant.

"In the second place, there are some ornamental trees needed along both sides of the Brock Road at a cost of $100; and two lodges at a cost of from $800 to $1000 each, one at each gate, which would be convenient for those employed upon the farm. We are very much troubled by stray cattle getting in and destroying the trees and shrubs, by the neglect of parties leaving the gates open. There is a gardener's house wanted near the green-house, in the part laid out for it in the plan, at a cost of $1,500. A small stable, and compost sheds are required at a cost of $800, with an expenditure for trees, shrubs and flowers to keep up with the progress of the country."

V.—THE MECHANICAL.

As in other departments, we are in this, making progress in many important essentials, and as a variety in the evidence of this I beg to give excerpt from the report of Mr. McIntosh, the Foreman, to myself at end of the year:—

"In giving a brief review of the operations that have come under the Mechanical Department since your last report, I find, by referring to the shop journal, that they are as varied as usual, and our wants in that line seem to be as pressing as ever.

A year ago we had just finished setting posts for a board fence between fields 2 and 3, and likewise for wire fence between 9 and 10, which early in the spring were completed. Through the winter months considerable repairs were attended to both in and about the farm buildings, and also in the college. All the farm implements were likewise overhauled and put in trim for spring work.

About new-year, at your suggestion, a class was formed for the purpose of instructing more thoroughly in the use of tools, how to apply them and how to keep them. By this means we were able to explain more fully the several tools belonging to the trade, and the mode of performing the various manual operations to which they are applicable, and making the description of them as plain and familiar as possible by giving the definitions and terms used by workmen. One hour each week of the winter months was devoted to lessons on the relative strength of materials; and such questions as the following were asked of and answered by the students:—'What weight can be safely borne by a rock-elm beam supported at the ends, the dimensions of which are 12 x 16 inches, and having a bearing of 15 feet, the weight being placed in the centre?'

For some time we were engaged with experiments in the way of field fences, gates, etc., without any decided result as yet, but still under consideration. In connection with this I may here mention the portable fence which we adopted two years ago. It has to a great extent supplied our own want, and has superseded the common hurdle on account of its being cheaper as to its first cost, easier erected and more durable. When the spring opened our line of operations was directed to repairing what fencing had been damaged, completing the two already mentioned, seeing to the field pumps, repairing and renewing watering troughs, and making and putting up gates.

About the end of July, when vacation was coming on, we thought it advisable to prepare for the annual sale. We found there were over ninety sheep to be disposed of, besides a number of pigs, and that the greater number would have to be shipped by rail, so we concluded to have a number of boxes on hand. More than usual interest was taken by the students in this work. By the division of labour system, three boys—at least on one occasion—turned out eleven complete boxes in nine hours. The dimensions are taken from the live weight, and are computed by the following formula. What are the dimensions of a shipping box containing 29,160 cubic inches in the proportions of 3, 5 and 9?

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{29160 \times 3^3}{3 \times 5 \times 9}} = 18 \div 3 = 6 \times 5 = 30 \text{ \& } 6 \times 9 = 54$$

Answer—18 inches broad, 30 inches deep, and 54 inches long.

It was apparent from the present circumstances that something would have to be done to remedy an inconvenience that existed in connection with our system of cutting fodder, and root pulping, the horse-power being placed outside and exposed to all weathers, and the tumbling-rod entering the barn in rather an awkward position. You suggested that by some alterations it could be placed within the barn, and that by means of a line shaft directly under the barn floor, connecting with the horse-power by a spur-gear, we could communicate motion both to the straw-cutter above and the root-cutter below, and that by placing a rail truck and car along the stable passage from the root house to the feed room a considerable amount of labour might be saved. These suggestions were duly carried out, and the machinery has been in operation since the cattle were housed for the winter, and is giving continued satisfaction. We are now able to cut one ton of fodder and one hundred bushels of turnips with four horses in one hour."

VI.—THE EXPERIMENTAL.

I am of opinion that the agricultural world is not likely to be revolutionized by any remarkable discoveries at the hands of those even who make a profession of experimenting. Climate, soil, plant and animal, are now-a-days in their relationships exactly what they were a century ago, and the advanced position we now hold over our forefathers as husbandmen is owing simply to long intelligent practical individual experience of each of these regulators, and not to any discovery of universal application. It is safe to assert that there does not exist in any one hundred acres of any country such an uniformity of climatic conditions, physical and chemical properties of soil, conduct of plant, and animal behaviour, as will exactly agree with the same things on any other hundred acres anywhere.

Of course this does not mean that well planned and carefully conducted experiments are of little or no value, but it does mean that unless we know how to try again, and

wait, and vary, and wait, and labour, we cannot hope to realize that value, whatever it may be.

I feel called upon to make this introduction this year, as owing to the largely extended interest now taken in the aims of the Experimental Department of this Institution, both at home and abroad, it is desirable to caution against the sort of disappointment that follows unrealized immediate hopes.

The liberality of your Government in maintaining the hitherto initiatory experiments I have had the honour to conduct, deserves the sympathy and encouragement of all true to education and progress, and now as we enter upon an advanced stage of our researches, it is my humble opinion that the man of science should be asked to assist the practical farmer in the management of what may ere long get beyond his depth. The chemical chair of this college should be so established as to place it on a comparative equality with that of the president and professor of agriculture, in order that, along with its other duties, the Experimental be made a co-partnership with the Professor of Agriculture.

In drawing your attention to the work of the past season, and to the parts that were issued as an "*Advance Report*" on 1st October last, I beg your special notice to the somewhat remarkable results obtained from the application of no fewer than *nineteen* forms of to Tur nips, on which we may expect further light in coming years. .

A.—The Plant.

I.—VARIOUS MANURES ON WHEAT.

(Field B. Plots 10, 11 and 12.)

Having in 1876, '77 and '78 reports made that ordinary acquaintance with farmyard manure and the principal fertilizers of this country which was considered best as introductory to a more thorough and exhaustive knowledge of their conduct, I have now to report the first result of a plan upon these plots, whereby it is proposed to follow up for a series of years the effects of the various manures specified. It must be obvious to the careful reader and thinker, that the agricultural world is still at school in regard to the actual practical value of many *forms* of food for plant life. This field, of course, is an immense one, and has been laborously handled during the last quarter of a century, so much so indeed that to some it may appear a waste of time and means, if not a savouring of presumption, to attempt adding to the list of things that go and come like a barometric chart, puzzling alike the scientist and the man of mature practical experience. It is not our spirit, however, to cry "enough" so long as so much of this uncertainty seems to hinge upon variations of soil and climate, nor need it be said that youthfulness as experimenters is in any way a barrier to investigations worthy of a Liebeg or Lawes.

The subject under this head has to be handled briefly by the following divisions:

1.—The object of the experiment.
2.—Previous cropping of plots.
3.—Present manures and cropping.
4.—Midsummer report of condition.
5.—Results as to grain and straw.
6.—Present conclusions.

1.—The Object.

Very nearly all farm practice hitherto has been conducted upon the assumption that almost every form of what are termed "artificial," or "special" manures, or "fertilizers" are, or should be conducive to the growth of its crops, and that by a proper knowledge of the soil and plant, as well as the time, form, and modes of the application of food, the cultivator ought to be able to maintain the fertility of his fields, either with or without the aid of farm-yard manure. Much of the present line of investigation at some of the German and American Schools, those in Aberdeenshire, as also by the enterprise of

several private individuals, goes to make the use of fertilizers a panacea for most agricultural evils, or at least as deserving of attention towards the removal of some of them. It is desirable that every encouragement be given such investigations, but during their progress, and pending their final results, it is very dangerous that much of the farming of any country should be led or misled by their current testimony, real or apparent.

As desirous of soothing this fertilizing fever, I start the broad question: Are artificial manures needed in any case with the fact that farm-yard manure contains, in every shape, every material that any artificial or combination of artificials can supply? If we know how to *make*, *preserve*, and *employ* our farm-yard manure, along with thorough tillage and systematic rotation, the aid of any fertilizer is surely superfluous. Is it not the fact that most fertilizers are really not manures in the sense of direct plant food as associated with farm-yard manure experience? Do they not act more as stimulants and correctives under most conditions of soil—pointing to the medicinal use, at certain successive stages of the working science and practice plan of the intelligent farmer—it may be part long previous to, or only shortly before, sowing, another when sowing, another when growth is far advanced, and another before maturing? Has not previous practice and experiment gone to show that fertilizers, as a rule, are not of much practical value except on *well-cultivated land*—to stimulate, to force, to make active, to correct noxious matters, and not so much to add to food of crops? These and other arguments are on hand to support the object of this experimental enquiry.

Besides, I cannot follow the chemist when he says that lime, silica, magnesia, potash, soda, sulphuric acid and ammonia—either soluble, insoluble, organic or inorganic—are the same things as added to the soil from manufactured rocks or bones, as they are from the *animal system*, per farm-yard manure, nor are they the same even as those of the same name in the *natural* composition of the soil itself; and here, let me say, are reasons for many grievous disappointments in past agricultural practice. We understand so little yet of the *ways* of the plant and soil in their natural conditions—how the one serves the other, how food is *offered* and *taken*—that, it may be, most of the *forms* in which our special manures have been submitted have been far wrong, or, at least, not in accordance, for the first period of cropping at least, with the unknown habits of many of our farm crops.

The object, therefore, of this experiment is to ascertain, by a series of crops in the ordinary rotation of our farm, how much and to what period of time the soil may be influenced by various manures.

It will readily be understood that such an investigation in my hands—those of a practical farmer—can only be presented by a list of facts without much chemical acumen. As a practical farmer, I make for myself some, and receive certain other, materials said to be fertilizing to crops: I know the physical character of my soil and its general constitution by previous cropping, and being aware, as any well-read farmer should, that the conduct of soil, manure and plant, is, for the greater part, regulated by climatic influences, and our own special management, the conclusions to be drawn from particular results thus studied and carefully overlooked should subserve the ends of general farming in our new country more than any elaborate scientific digest—valuable as it would undoubtedly be to many others, and I trust also to every farmer amongst us ere long.

First, then, with regard to

2.—The Previous Cropping.

These plots, as forming part of field A, and adjoining the barns as they do, are not likely to have wanted for farm-yard manure previous to Government occupation.

In 1875 the crop was Indian corn.

" 1876 it was carrots and mangolds, manured with farm-yard dung and mineral superphosphate.

" 1877 it was spring wheat, without manure.

" 1878 the crop was mangolds, with farm-yard manure, bone dust and salt.

It is safe to assume, then, that the soil is neither very rich nor poor by previous cropping and manuring, and in any case, as every part of the plot was similarly treated and managed each season, we have now a subject to deal with that in all ordinary probability presents exactly similar conditions of surface soil—physical and chemical. It is true, however, that by the use of farm-yard manure, bone dust, and salt in 1878, the results from the application of similar manures since will be different to what they would have been had nothing been applied since 1876. We have therefore to be careful in keeping sight of this, and in paying particular attention to the behaviour of the sub-plot now held, as that will always be held, *un-manured*.

The soil consists of a light clay loam, having a slight north-easterly exposure, is naturally dry, and submitted to careful separation gives the following analysis :—

Coarse grit	12.40
Fine gritty sand	16.80
Clayey sand	48.80
Very fine clayey sand	8.00
	86.00
Soluble matter	14.00
	100.00

It contained 9 per cent. of organic matter, and had a specific gravity of 1.32.

3.—*Present Manures and Cropping.*

It will facilitate future work to have a reference plan of these plots.

X		XI.		XII.	
4 F.-Y. Manure and Superphosphate.	1 F.-Y. Manure and Superphosphate. *a*	4 Salt.	1 Bone dust.	4 F.-Y. Manure and Salt.	1 F.-Y. Manure and Salt *a*
5 Superphosphate.	F.-Y. Manure.	5 F.-Y. Manure and Bone dust.	2 F.-Y. Manure and Bone dust. *a*	5 F.-Y. Manure and Gypsum.	2 F.-Y. Manure and Gypsum. *a*
6 Nitrate of Soda.	3 No Manure.	6 F.-Y. Manure and Nitrate of Soda.	3 F.-Y. Manure and Nitrate of Soda. *a*	6 Gypsum.	3 Lime Compost.

The whole was fall ploughed (October, 1878). Manures were applied by scattering over the surface on 25th April ; ploughing and harrowing under on 26th ; drilled Lost

Nation variety of wheat over all on 28th of same month, at rate of 105 lbs. per acre. Brairding was plentiful on 15th May, was generally in head on 5th July, and harvested during the first week of August.

The plan shows three plots, 10, 11 and 12, of one-tenth of an acre each, sub-divided into eighteen, so that we have to deal with one-sixtieth of an acre in each of these experiments. The manures and quantities used were :

Farm-Yard Manure, 26 loads	(of 2,000 lbs.)	per acre.
Superphosphate (mineral)	400 lbs.	"
Nitrate of Soda	200 "	"
Bone Dust	400 "	"
Salt	400 "	"
Gypsum	400 "	"
Compost, 26 loads	(of 2,000 lbs.)	"

We have these separately, as also, with the exception of Compost, all in duplicate association with farm-yard manure, making seventeen distinct applications—that without any manure completing the list. The farm-yard manure was got from covered hammels where young cattle were being suckled by their dams visiting twice daily, and fed on cut fodder of corn, straw, and hay, with a mixture of bran, corn meal, and a little oilcake ; the Superphosphate was the ordinary kind from Belleville ; Bone Dust from Toronto manufacture, well ground and not new ; Salt from Goderich ; Gypsum (land plaster) from Paris, and the Compost of our own making from two years' gathering of experimental vegetable refuse mixed with one of lime to seven of itself.

The duplicating of farm-yard manure with the five purchased fertilizers was primarily for the purpose of testing to what extent they would be affected—for good or bad—by admixture *one month previous to application*, that is on the 1st April, while the others were left to the 28th, or immediately before ploughing and seeding.

The man of science may be able to indicate pretty correctly what changes are likely to take place on the admixture of certain salts and crushed minerals with moist farm-yard manure, but I respectfully submit that few could give any safe guide to the practical farmer as to what kinds of fertillizers should be associated with farm-yard manure, for a time, more or less, in order to add, and how much would be added to their manurial value by such association. It is not only possible, but stands as a considerable fact that much unknown loss and gain is yearly realized in farm practice by the alteration of conditions from the mixing of one manure with another, either before, with, or after seeding. This is part of our work

4.—Midsummer Report.

As a great deal of the future value of many of our crops depends upon the stage of advancement about 1st July, when the conditions of growth are often affected by diseases, drought, and other weather relations, and as special management, either by manures or cultivation do largely associate with these for good or evil, I beg to submit a very brief memorandum taken on 2nd July.

Plot X.—Farm-yard manure and superphosphate early mixed, and that without any manure, were poor ; farm-yard manure alone was strongest in straw ; farm-yard manure and superphosphate mixed on application had plants most advanced in head ; superphosphate alone was about as poor as 1 and 3 ; while sub-division 6, under nitrate of soda, was very strong and dark coloured, but irregular.

Plot XI.—Bone dust alone was poor, but with farm-yard manure on sub-division 2, early mixed, the crop was very regular and in every respect a good average ; farm-yard manure and nitrate of soda early mixed had a strong regular crop ; salt had a very poor show ; farm-yard manure and bone dust mixed on application was about a medium ; while sub-division 6, as opposed to 3, showed irregularity, but with straw and blade much stronger.

Plot XII.—Farm-yard manure and salt early mixed was regular and a fair average ; the same mixed only on application had a fair exhibit, but not so bold as others. Early

mixed farm-yard manure and gypsum had above an average of points, but somewhat irregular; the other (sub. 5) was regular but not strong in comparison; gypsum alone was very irregular and poor, while compost gave strong dark plants, somewhat patchy.

Altogether a state of things favourable to early admixture by as much as fifteen per cent.—judging by appearances—the prominent exception being farm-yard manure and superphosphate.

5.—Results as to first year's Grain and Straw.

Maturing came with little distinction over all, excepting those under Nitrate of Soda, both with or without Farm-Yard Manure, which were four days later, and had also more strong fresh weeds than any of the others. Harvesting was well made under favourable conditions, and after careful thrashing and measuring, we had the following table:—

Plot.	Sub-Division.	Manures Applied.	Produce per Acre.		Small Grain.
			Grain.	Straw.	
			Bushels.	Lbs.	Bushels.
X.	1 *a*	Farm-yard Manure and Superphosphates	14½	3720	2½
	2	Farm-yard Manure	13½	3810	2½
	3	Without Manure	13½	3270	1½
	4	Farm-yard Manure and Superphosphates	19½	3870	3
	5	Superphosphate	14	3120	1½
	6	Nitrate of Soda	16	3840	1½
XI	1 *a*	Bone Dust	16	2820	1
	2 *a*	Farm-yard Manure and Bone Dust	19½	3030	4
	3 *a*	Farm-yard Manure and Nitrate of Soda	23	3840	2
	4	Salt	17½	3330	1
	5	Farm-yard Manure and Bone Dust	22½	3750	1
	6	Farm-yard Manure and Nitrate of Soda	23	4141	1
XII.	1 *a*	Farm-yard Manure and Salt	20	3420	1
	2 *a*	Farm-yard Manure and Gypsum	21½	2910	2½
	3	Lime Compost	20½	3510	1
	4	Farm-yard Manure and Salt	20	3420	1½
	5	Farm-yard Manure and Gypsum	20½	3210	1
	6	Gypsum	17½	3090	1
		Means	18½	3466	1⅝

It will be best to systematise the analysis of this table, and make comparisons as we proceed. Those marked with an "*a*" were early mixed, as elsewhere explained:—

1.—Produce without Manure.
2.— " by Farm-yard Manure.
3.— " by Lime Compost.
4.— " by Bone Dust.
5.— " by Superphosphate.
6.— " by Gypsum.
7.— " by Salt.
8.— " by Nitrate of Soda.
9.— " by Farm-yard Manure, with early and late admixture of others.

(1.) Soil that gives in a favourable season such as 1879, and after the liberal treatment named for 1878, only 13½ bushels of clean spring wheat cannot be said to be rich, though the 3,270 lbs. of straw is close to the mean of 3,466. This result, first of all, has to be looked upon as the basis of any further comparison with manures—what the land does without help should be a guide to estimating the effects of any form of fertilizing.

(2.) Remembering that Farm-yard Manure and Bone Dust were applied in 1878, we have to be cautious in our judgment of 13½ bushels of grain and 3,810 lbs. of straw

from Farm-yard Manure this year. What is the meaning of this?—only the like quantity of grain as that *without* manure of any sort, but one-sixth more straw! Does home-made dung of a superior quality not give grain; is "muck not the mother of meal," or is it a breeder of straw only? Is it possible that the management of 1878 gave satiation for grain but not for straw? In order to check this observe the result from similar applications this year to those of 1878—that is from Farm-yard Manure and Bone Dust; the mean of sub-divisions 2 and 5, from Plot X1., is 21 bushels of grain and 3,690 lbs. of straw—a clear and decided proof that 1878 manuring with like materials did not satisfy the soil, and that the soil is naturally a hungry one, even with its 56 per cent. of clayey sand and 9 per cent. of organic matter.

(3.) Lime Compost, as the next most natural manure, gave considerably over the average of grain, 20½ bushels, and also well up in straw—3,510 lbs. The grain is about equal to that from Farm-yard Manure and Bone Dust, all which indicates a condition of compost as favourable to wheat as those two powerful agents, and considerably over the mean of all the eighteen.

(4.) Bone Dust alone is 16 bushels of grain and 2,220 lbs. of straw per acre. Of course we do not forget the well-known slower action of Bone Dust, but with the 1878 application in view it would appear that we get only 2½ bushels more of grain and one-sixth less straw by applying 400 lbs. more of Bone Dust in 1879. In company, however, with more Farm-yard Manure, as we have seen, it gives actually five bushels more grain and 870 lbs. more straw per acre.

(5.) Superphosphate alone has given a result in accordance with my own views of this fertilizer. We have already gathered that the soil was not in high order, neither plentiful enough in grain nor straw-producing constituents, so here was favourable opportunity for a specially prepared mineral to make good its reputation as a fertilizer of cereals. One-half bushel more grain and 600 lbs. less straw is the result of its private action, and even when associated with Farm-yard Manure there is nothing in a mean of two to represent over 17 bushels of grain and 3,795 lbs. of straw per acre.

(6.) Gypsum alone is four bushels over the unmanured standard, and slightly deficient in straw—17½ and 3,090. With Farm-yard Manure it rises to 21 bushels grain and has no increase in straw.

(7.) It would seem that 17½ bushels of grain and 3,030 lbs. of straw from Salt alone is a fair indication of its want in the soil—whether that want be as direct food or as a istomatic—though it got a dose of 300 lbs. per acre in 1878. Farm-yard Manure and Salt together give 20 bushels grain and 3,420 lbs. straw.

(8.) Alone, Nitrate of Soda, with its 16 and 3,840, is no better than Bone Dust for grain, though very largely over in straw. The highest grain and straw is from a combination of Nitrate of Soda and Farm-yard Manure, being no less than 23 bushels grain and 3,990 lbs. straw per acre,—what they left behind them time will tell

(9.) The early and late admixture of the five fertilizers with Farm-yard Manure have to be looked at first from a classification of them. The two rock materials—Superphosphate and Gypsum—in their pure ground state, cannot be supposed as of an effervescing nature, that is to say exposure or association with moist rotted vegetable matter such as farm-yard dung for one month should not detract from their value as plant food. The experimental fact meantime is otherwise. However, as we have an average of 18 bushels gaain and 3,315 lbs. straw from early mixing, and as much as 20 bushels grain and 3,540 lbs. of straw from the result of their not meeting until the seeding time. Here we must wait the opinion of the chemist to say whether or not this result may be owing to a locking-up or spoiling of certain constituents from too long admixture before application to the soil.

The Salts proper in this early and late association make no admission in regard to utility one way or another—the result being precisely alike in grain (21½ bushels) and only 151 lbs more straw for the late combination; this from what has always stood as losers by exposure seem strange to the practical farmer.

The greatest difference in this aspect of our subject occurs with pure Bone Dust, which

favours late association with Farm-yard Manure to the extent of 3 bushels of grain and 120 lbs of straw. The practical farmer, accordingly, would argue that the Bone Dust suffers by being combined with Farm-yard Dung for one month previous to application to the land at seed time.

But another interesting view of these results is this: Farm-yard Manure alone, and Superphosphate alone, give a mean of 13¾ bushels grain and 3,465 lbs straw, and in association 14½ and 3,720; Farm-yard Manure alone, and Nitrate of Soda alone, give a mean of 14¾ and 3,825, and associated, give 19½ and 3,870; Farm-yard Manure alone, and Bone Dust alone, give a mean of 14¾ and 3,315, against 19½ and 3,630 by association; Farm-yard Manure alone, and Salt alone, give a mean of 15½ and 3,421, but associated show 20 and 3,420; Farm-yard Manure alone, and Gypsum alone, give a mean of 15½ and 3,450, and in association give 20½ bushels of grain and 3,210 lbs of straw. For easy reference consult the following table of these:—

	Mean of Separate Results.		Result of Association.	
	Grain per acre.	Straw per acre.	Grain.	Straw.
Farm-yard Manure and Superphosphates	13¾	3465	14½	3720
" " " Nitrate of Soda.....	14¾	3825	19½	3870
" " " Bone Dust	14¾	3315	19½	3630
" " " Salt	15½	3421	20	3420
" " " Gypsum	15½	3450	20½	3210
General mean.....	15	3495	19	3570

Under independent action the Farm-yard Manure and five other fertilizers give a general mean of 15 bushels grain and 3,495 lbs. of straw per acre, which is 30 per cent. *less* grain than when associated with each other—or rather when each of the special fertilizers are mixed with Farm-yard Manure, and allowed to exhibit a separate result.

The mean of all classes of manures gives 19$_{7}^{5}$ bushels and 3,504 lbs. for *early*, and 21$_{7}^{1}$ bushels of grain and 3,478 lbs. of straw for *late*, being 1⅓ bushels of grain in favour of the *late* combination of materials, and a proof that our July examination deceived the eye so far as regards ultimate results.

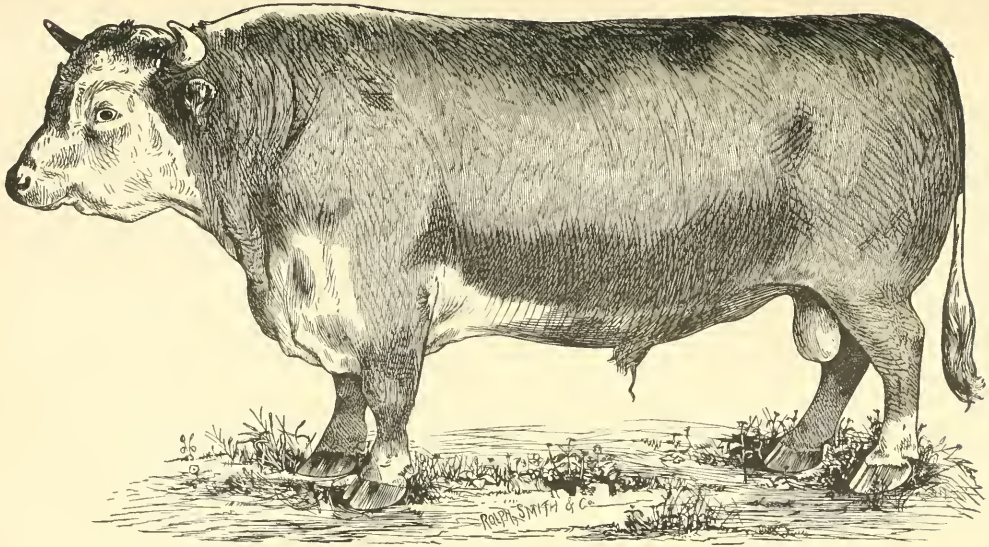
The grand result of the seventeen different applications is,—for grain a mean of 19⅓ bushels, or about 6 bushels over the unmanured, and for straw a mean of 3,460 lbs.

C.—Present Conclusions.

What then is the verdict, basing upon these notes of the *first* year's result of a crop of spring wheat from the application of several manures, alone and in combination with each other, in a commercial point of view?

The commercial conclusion is at *present* the only one that can guide the practical farmer, who is not, at least at this stage of the experiment, supposed to know anything about the chemical conduct of these manures as regards exhaustion of themselves or the soil in which they have been acting,—time alone will effectually solve these.

Adopting such a practical form, let us make a table in the order from greatest to least, and calculating value by $1 per bushel for grain and $5 per 2,000 lbs. for straw.



HEREFORD BULL, "DUKE OF CONNAUGHT" (4,528).

	Manures.	Value of Produce per acre.
1	Farm-yard Manure and Nitrate of Soda	$33 00
2	" " " Bone Dust	30 25
3	Lime Compost	29 25
4	Farm-yard Manure and Gypsum	28 65
5	" " " Salt	28 55
6	" " " Superphosphates	26 50
7	Nitrate of Soda	25 60
8	Gypsum	25 25
9	Salt	25 05
10	Farm-yard Manure	23 05
11	Bone Dust	23 05
12	Superphosphates	21 80
13	Without Manure	21 65
	Mean	$26 28

N.B.—*Cost of Manures per ton and per acre:—*

	Ton.	Acre.
Farm-yard Manure	$0 75	$19 50
Compost	0 75	19 50
Bone Dust	27 00	5 40
Salt	4 25	0 85
Gypsum	5 00	1 06
Superphosphate	33 00	6 60
Nitrate of Soda	60 00	6 00

The range in value of produce per acre is not so great as might be expected, the highest reaching to $11.35, and the mean only $4.63, over the unmanured. Farm-yard manure as a whole, especially in combination with others is largely over the mean—that is, it takes a lead in every case except when alone.

Allow me to note here that, looking to the many points that go to make a good sample of grain, such as evenness of berries, colour and plumpness, the one from Lime Compost was best, and Gypsum second, Superphosphate being poorest, with Nitrate of Soda and Bone-Dust following; others were almost equal or medium in sample.

Another point that should form part of all careful work of this nature is the proportion of small grain in each case as shewn in a previous table; these in another form are:

From Farm-yard Manure and Nitrate af Soda ..... $\frac{1}{3}$
" " " Bone Dust ..... $\frac{1}{2}$
" " " Salt ..... $\frac{1}{2}$
" " " Lime Compost ..... $\frac{1}{2}$
" " " Gypsum ..... $\frac{1}{2}$
" Salt ..... $\frac{1}{7}$
" Gypsum ..... $\frac{1}{7}$
" Bone Dust ..... $\frac{1}{6}$
" Farm-yard Manure and Salt ..... $\frac{1}{3}$
" Nitrate of Soda ..... $\frac{1}{6}$
" No Manure ..... $\frac{1}{9}$
" Superphosphate ..... $\frac{1}{9}$
" Farm-yard Manure and Superphosphate ..... $\frac{1}{6}$
" Farm-yard Manure alone ..... $\frac{1}{9}$

Taking the two extremes, it is possible that Nitrate of Soda, in conjunction with Farm-yard Manure, has a peculiar effect in filling all heads, or every part of each head equally, while Farm-yard Manure alone, or in company with Superphospate, has the opposite effect.

The cost of production without reference to labour, and the balance in favour of each kind of manure, makes the next table :—

No.	Manures.	Cost per Acre.	Value of Produce, Deducting Manures.
1	Gypsum	$1 00	$24 25
2	Salt	0 85	24 20
3	Without Manure	0 00	21 65
4	Nitrate of Soda	6 00	19 60
5	Bone Dust	5 40	17 65
6	Superphosphate	6 00	15 80
7	Lime Compost	19 50	9 75
8	Farm-yard Manure and Salt	20 35	8 25
9	" " " Gypsum	20 50	8 15
10	" " " Nitrate of Soda	25 50	7 50
11	" " " Bone Dust	24 90	5 35
12	Farm-yard Manure	19 50	3 55
13	" " and Superphosphate	26 10	0 40
	Means	$13 50	$12 77

If not so much as a kingdom, how little less would we now give for the skill to take up a handful of soil and tell, by a few simple processes, what and how much of the original soil and manures there are in each of these experimental plots and the crops likely to be raised under an average of seasons, without having to wait, it may be ten years by the farmer's way of it—that is by actual continuous cropping?

Of course, while apparently a fact that for the first year an application of twenty-six loads of Farm-yard Manure and 400 pounds of mineral Superphosphate per acre gave seventeen bushels of spring wheat and 3,795 pounds of its straw, and left no profit, it is not yet our province to assert that this form of fertilizing was a dead loss, or that their future effects will be more or less; and, on the other hand, as little right have we to maintain that gypsum, of all the manures used, has given the largest profit when the relations of coming years tell their story.

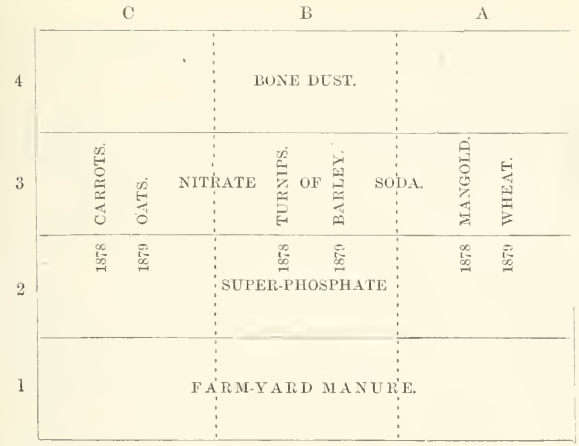
It will be observed that I have placed a value on Lime Compost equal to Farm-yard Manure, and that it stands between the two extremes of profit. To the matter-of-fact and unreasoning person it will appear strange that so soon as we place a money value upon our home-made farm-yard manure, so soon does the balance sheet narrow itself; in all the six examples of farm-yard manure, with or without help from others, the profits are away below the mean, and their own mean is only $5.50 per acre.

We leave the subject at present, and look to other years for valuable lessons.

II.—WHEAT, BARLEY, AND OATS, AFTER ROOTS AND SEVERAL MANURES OF PREVIOUS YEAR.

(Plot 36, field B.)

By reference to last year's report you will find that this is the second result of an important trial of four manures against each other, beginning with 1878. The applications were comparatively heavy—consisting of 40,000 pounds Farm-yard Manure; 600 pounds mineral Superphosphate; 300 pounds Nitrate of Soda, and 600 pounds of coarse Bone Dust, each per acre. As this plot should be carefully followed up for a number of years, it will be best to plan the ground now:



There are, therefore, twelve distinct experiments under this head.

The ground was ploughed in fall of 1878, again ploughed on 24th and seeded on 28th April last, with "Lost Nation" wheat, Rennie's Two-Rowed Barley, and Swiss Oats. Brairding of wheat on the 15th, Barley on the 14th, and Oats on 18th May; Heading of wheat on 6th, Barley on 8th and Oats on 9th July. Harvested, Barley on 2nd, Wheat on 7th, and Oats on 15th August. Those on Superphosphate stood best as regards strength of straw; with Farm-yard Manure second; third on Bone Dust; and poorest on Nitrate of Soda. On Nitrate of Soda the crops were worst rusted.

Results of Second Year's Cropping.

Manures Applied in 1878.	Wheat, 1879.		Barley, 1879.		Oats, 1879.	
	Grain, B.	Straw, Lbs.	Grain, B.	Straw, Lbs.	Grain, B.	Straw, Lbs.
Farm-yard Manure	12⅔	2800	33	5040	57⅔	4400
Superphosphate	11¼	2560	28⅓	2800	47½	3280
Nitrate of Soda	12	2640	31⅓	2960	52½	4240
Bone Dust	12	2560	26⅔	3040	40	3840
Means	12	2640	30	3460	49½	3940

The first striking feature in this table is the almost identical amount of grain of wheat from land manured the previous year with four distinct kinds of fertilizers; the slight lead is by Farm-yard Manure and the least from Superphosphate, but so little over all that practically they come to the mean of 12 bushels per acre. What has to be gathered from this? Is it a fact that, after a crop of Mangolds in 1878 manured separately with farm-yard manure, mineral Superphosphate, Nitrate of Soda, and Bone Dust, the wheat crop

of 1879 shows no difference in amount of grain? Are we to understand that Nitrate of Soda, usually considered the most volatile of our Salts, is as good as substantial Bone Dust and the best of Farm-yard Manure upon the succeeding crop of wheat? The management of 1877 and 1876 could not affect this (being wheat without manure, and Turnips with Farm-yard Manure respectively). There is even comparatively little difference in amount of straw per acre, upon the basis of 220 lbs. straw giving one bushel of grain. I am not prepared to explain the chemical changes that have been at work upon soil and manures during the past twelve months, but there is usually supposed to be such a difference in the action of the materials used that the second year would certainly begin to tell it. We cannot possibly conclude that all were removed by the 1878 cropping, or are not yet accessible. Another conclusion may be this: that, incidentally, the character of the 40,000 lbs. of Farm-yard Manure made by us had corresponding nutritive properties* for wheat, that the 600 lbs. Superphosphate, 300 lbs. Nitrate of Soda, and the 600 lbs. of Bone Dust had by distribution over one acre, during the second year.

As regards barley after turnips, we have a variation in grain not very largely differing among the kinds of manures; Farm-yard Manure is again the highest, but only $1\frac{1}{3}$ bushel more than Nitrate of Soda, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ bushels over Bone Dust; this latter result is no doubt considerable, representing as it does, fully an annual rent per acre, but yet it cannot be called extraordinary. Farm-yard Manure gives an excessive quantity of barley straw, no less than 2,240 lbs. over that of Superphosphate; there is otherwise no material difference in straw; and meantime, therefore, we have to *credit Farm-yard Manure all over with $12 per acre more than the average of the three others.*

Oats gave the greatest variation in grain production; Farm-yard Manure being again in advance,—$17\frac{1}{3}$ bushels over Bone Dust and ten bushels more than the mean of all. Straw follows grain very closely, so that we have some results more distinct than with wheat or barley. It is evident that oats, after carrots, manured with Bone Dust the previous season, have not received the same favourable conditions for the production of grain as offered by any of the other manures and accepted by the like crops; Superphosphate is $7\frac{1}{2}$ bushels better in grain, but 560 less in straw than the Bone Dust. Has Bone Dust not yet unloosed its virtues, and has Nitrate of Soda, with its $12\frac{1}{2}$ more bushels more grain and 400 lbs. straw not yet lost much of its fertilizing power?

The conclusions for the present stage of this experiment are that the second year's crop, or grain after manured roots, of the previous year, is 18 per cent. more valuable from Farm-yard Manure than either Bone Dust, Superphosphate, or Nitrate of Soda, and that the most valuable crop is oats by 24 per cent. over the others, when they are 40 cents, barley 60 cents, and wheat $1 per bushel, all according to the following table (Straw $5 per ton of 2,000 lbs.):—

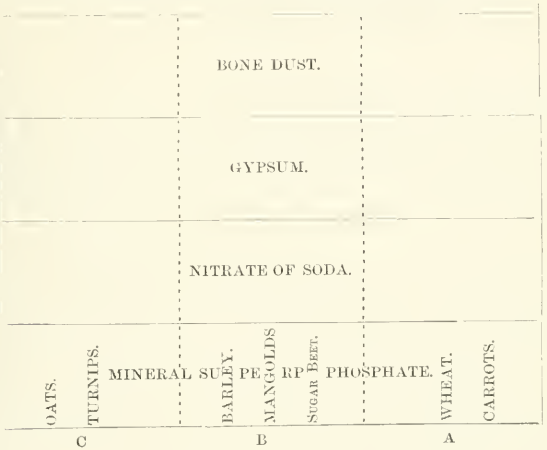
Values realized in 1879 from Manures of 1878.

Manures.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Total Mean Value Per Acre.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Farm-yard Manure	19 66	32 30	34 10	28 69
Superphosphate	17 75	24 00	27 20	22 98
Nitrate of Soda	18 60	26 40	31 60	25 53
Bone dust	18 40	23 50	25 60	22 50
Means	18 60	26 52	29 62	24 92

* See previous paragraph—"*The Object.*"

3.—Mangolds, Turnips, Carrots and Sugar Beet, after Cereals and Various Manures of 1878.

I desire to draw your particular attention to this experiment as a companion one to that headed, "Wheat, Barley and Oats, after roots and several manures of previous year," as given in the "Advance Report" of October last, and also herewith.



1876.—Bare summer fallow.
1877.— " "
1878.—Cereals and manures as above.
1879.—Roots as above.

The years 1876 and 1877 were preparatory by bare summer fallowing, and in 1878 wheat, oats and barley, in separate divisions with mineral superphosphate, nitrate of soda, gypsum and bone dust in each case as shown on plan. For management and result of these, see page 33 of 1878 report—it being enough to repeat here that the applications of manure were :—

Mineral superphosphate	600	lbs per acre.
Nitrate of soda	300	" "
Gypsum	600	" "
Bone dust	600	" "

The management of 1879 consisted of ploughing on 29th April, harrowed 2nd May, rolled 10th May, and on same date sowed Carter's Warden Prize Mangold and Large White Sugar Beet. On 12th May sowed Carter's Giant Wiltshire Carrot, and on 14th June the Prize Winner Turnip. Weather very favourable, and, with the exception of drought in August, which, however, checked growth materially, the season was a fair root one.

Our interest now is to ascertain the effects of the 1878 manuring :—

Manures applied in 1878.	Mangolds, 1879.		Sugar beet, 1879.		Turnips, 1879.		Carrots, 1879.	
	Lbs.	Bushels.	Lbs.	Bushels.	Lbs.	Bushels.	Lbs.	Bushels.
Mineral Superphosphate	28,800	480	31,440	524	16,080	268	38,160	636
Nitrate of Soda	25,360	422	37,680	628	18,000	300	39,360	656
Gypsum	22,500	375	27,840	464	13,080	218	37,440	624
Bone Dust	30,240	504	45,120	752	16,080	268	48,600	810
Mean	26,722	445	35,520	592	15,810	263	40,890	681

We have then sixteen distinct experiments to deal with, and the first duty is to dispose of mangolds. These were lowest in produce from gypsum (1878), and so much as 13 per cent. more after nitrate of soda that we may surmise at either an early disposal of the sulphuric acid in the gypsum, or its property of setting free some matters in the oils deleterious to future vegetation. Mineral superphosphate took more than an average hold of the soil, and made its mark with mangolds to as much as 28 per cent. over gypsum. The highest produce of mangolds is after bone dust, which in 1878 was very much lower in grain than any of the others. Here then is corroboration already of the value of bone dust for future crops.

Sugar Beet starts precisely similar to mangolds in relation to gypsum influence, where 464 bushels are shown, and with a rise next step of 13 per cent. in favour of mineral superphosphate in place of nitrate of soda as with the mangold. Nitrate of soda attracts the sugar beet to the extent of 38 per cent. over gypsum, and 19 per cent. over mineral superphosphate, closing with no less than 29 per cent. in favour of bone dust over all the others, and as much as 63 per cent. over the least. This then is the second important conclusion in favour of bone dust permanence.

Turnips follow sugar beet and mangolds in placing gypsum at the bottom of the scale, with mineral superphosphate and bone dust equal and 23 per cent. over the gypsum, and is the only root pointing to nitrate of soda for choice.

Carrots close, and that very distinctly, the fact of the gypsum minimum, and thus altogether we are for two years in succession, and with different crops, led to conclude that gypsum, or land plaster, is comparatively unimportant in the production of grain and roots when applied *alone*.

Over all the four crops gypsum is lowest in produce, with 420 bushels per acre; second is mineral superphosphate, with 477 bushels; third, nitrate of soda, with 501 bushels; and the fourth, or best, is that from bone dust, which shows 583 bushels, or 39 per cent. over the least and 27 per cent. over the mean of the others.

Valued, the various root crops, after the several manures, make this table, and added to the grain produce of 1878, show another interesting column:—

	Roots, 1879. Per Acre.	Grain Crops of 1878 added to Roots of 1879 Per Acre.
Mineral Superphosphate	$52 06	$72 91
Nitrate of Soda	56 85	79 35
Gypsum	48 73	70 23
Bone Dust	67 13	83 98
Means	$56 19	$76 61

4.—Various Manures on Turnips.

(Part of No. 9 Field of the Farm.)

When I point the students of this Institution to our ordinary farm practice as correct in the management of our root divisions, there is implied many most valuable lessons in the science and practice of our profession. Our field practice during the last four years, in the cultivation of Turnips, has been, along with thorough tillage and cleaning, the application of Farm-yard Manure, Bone Dust, Gypsum and Salt, according to the apparent or real requirements of the particular soil. Why these in preference to others, and why not others experimentally at least?

In order to associate this test of so many manures with the ordinary management referred to, part of No. 9 field was selected (and will, I trust, be retained experimentally for a series of years) as being one of the field root divisions of 1879. Refer first to the detailed management of this field in foregoing report, and ascertain that the result of manuring with bone dust, salt, gypsum, and farm-yard manure was 533 bushels (31,900 lbs.) from 22 varieties of turnips, and that the roots averaged 2.11 lbs. each.

Next, examine the following table of results from 19 forms of fertilizers—singly and associated, upon the spot selected—one-half acre, and note the quantities applied.

Results of Various Manures on Turnips.

Plot.	MANURE.	Plants per acre.	Average weight of bulbs.	Pounds per acre.	Bushels per acre.
13	Without manure	4,800	·92	4,520	75⅓
18	Lime	6,520	1·20	7,840	130⅔
19	Salt	8,920	·98	8,720	145⅓
2	Gypsum	10,800	1·19	12,840	214
7	Bone dust	11,660	1·18	13,720	228⅔
12	Bone Superphosphate	12,460	1·33	16,480	274⅔
17	Mineral Superphosphate	12,320	1·60	19,720	328⅔
20	Nitrate of Soda	2,480	1·13	2,800	46⅔
15	Gypsum and salt	4,640	·86	4,000	66⅔
11	Mineral Superphosphate and bone dust	11,600	1·27	14,720	245⅓
14	Mineral Superphosphate and salt	11,240	1·49	16,720	278⅔
6	Bone Superphosphate and bone dust	12,000	1·50	18,000	300
9	Bone Superphosphate and salt	11,880	1·53	18,160	302⅔
3	Bone Superphosphate and Gypsum	12,960	1·40	18,200	303⅓
4	Bone dust and gypsum	8,360	2·15	18,360	306
16	Bone Superphosphate and Mineral Superphosphate	13,600	1·47	20,000	333⅓
10	Bone dust and salt	15,240	1·87	21,000	350
1	Mineral Superphosphate and gypsum	14,000	1·51	21,200	353⅓
8	Mixture of 2, 7, 12, 17 and 19	11,440	1·41	16,120	268⅔
5	Farm-yard manure	12,920	2·24	29,360	489⅓
	Means	10,486	1.41	14,785	246

Quantities applied:—Lime, 6000 lbs. per acre; salt, gypsum, mineral superphosphate, bone dust, bone superphosphate and nitrate of soda, 500 lbs. per acre each, when alone, and 250 lbs. each where two are associated. The mixture consisted of 100 lbs. of each of the five. Farm-yard manure 26 tons, or 40,000 lbs. per acre.

The history briefly is,—ploughed in fall, again ploughed, lightly, on 18th June; four times harrowed, rolled, manures applied broadcast after rolling on 19th June; on 20th drilled 28 inches apart, and sowed Bronze-top Swede. Two horse and two hand hoeings and thinnings, plants being left 14 inches apart. The soil is a lightish clay loam.

The previous cropping of the field was :—

1876—Peas upon sod.
1877—Oats.
1878—Barley.

All without manure, and being grain for three successive years, the subject was unquestionably in good trim to test fertillizers upon roots, did weather make agreement.

The weather, as we have elsewhere shown, was somewhat unpropitious for roots, especially by severe drought during the third week of August, which seemed to blight the leaves of both turnips and mangolds, and which may in whole, or in part, account for the following condition of turnip plants throughout the 21⅛ acres of No. 9 field :—

1. No outward appearance of disease.
2. Leaves blighted and new ones appearing.
3. Blight generally on lighter, stony rising mounds of earth.
4. Neck of bulbs rarely hollow.
5. Seat of disease 2 inches below neck.
6. Rot disease, both dry and wet.
7. Flesh discoloured all round seat, except one inch from surface.
8. Discolouring on some without having any apparent seat of disease.
9. Some varieties of turnips worse than others.

Much of this may be owing to nature of soil and shelter, as eighty rods farther south, in field 6, sheltered east and west, and having a more irregular surface of a generally *lighter character of soil* than No. 9, the crop of turnips averaged, of the like kinds, 744 bushels per acre, or 52 per cent. more in weight than those in No. 9, the management in each case being alike.

The full set of plants in this case should have been 15,800 per acre, so that in comparing results very much may depend upon the number established after last thinning ; the great deficiency in several instances is to be accounted for by particular action of certain manures, and not from anything in management. Now for an analysis of the results:

Without manure we have barely one-third plants on the ground, and when matured the bulbs average a little under one pound each ; 75 bushels per acre, therefore, is such a miserable result that we are driven to conclude that the soil in question must either be very poor, or have its materials in an unavailable state for turnips.

In this example, which may be taken as the basis of comparison in estimating the effect of manures, it is not only for the want of plants, but also their individual weight that such a result is attributed. There is not even one pound for every square yard, and practically then no crop. In place of regret, however, we should rather be pleased that the soil is so favourably circumstanced for this experiment.

Did the soil want *Lime?* Plot 18 received at the rate of 6,000 lbs. of it, in the fresh or quick condition, per acre ; nearly one-half of the plants became safe and reached an average of 1½ lb. each. Lime then did good to the extent of 80 per cent., but yet 130 bushels per acre is unsatisfactory. We have of course to ascertain in time, whether the lime was received as a direct food, or played more the part of an agent, and also whether the effect thus far is but a beginning to more in the future.

Did the soil want *Salt?* Plot 19 got 500 lbs. per acre, by which a good many more than half the standard number of plants became good, though their individual weight was reduced to less than one pound. Salt then did good to the extent of 90 per cent. as regards securing numbers of plants, but made very little improvement upon individual bulk. Was the seed-bed made more propitious for germination by retention of moisture from admixture with salt, and did it unlock no foods good for turnip growth ? 145 bushels per acre is not yet satisfactory.

Did the soil want *Gypsum* (land plaster)? Plot 2 received 500 lbs. per acre, and gave us fully two-thirds of plants, with bulbs equal to those from lime, and thus producing

214 bushels per acre, or three times more than those unmanured. Gypsum is said to consist of

Lime	28
Sulphuric Acid	40
Water	18

So having something here differing largely from the fertilizers already referred to, we may account for the superior catch of plants if not for larger bulbs. Sulphuric acid here, as part of the composition of the gypsum, has evidently done something, done as much toward swelling the bulbs as the lime, and much better than the salt in securing a good braird. We are therefore making progress in this search of *wants*, having now reached 215 bushels per acre.

Did the soil want *Bone Dust?* Plot 7 got 500 lbs. per acre of it, and gave three fourths of the plants, but with bulbs not equal to the lime and gypsum, averaging only 1⅛ lb. each. Bones generally consist of

Lime	2.50
Calcium phosphate (superphosphate)	49.00
Magnesia	0.50
Sulphur teroxide	2.50
Silica	0.50
Organic matter	39.00
Water	6.00
	100.00

In this the large percentage of organic matter must play an important part in regulating the action of the other materials, as, although it contains as much as 5 of ammonia, the superior mass of what would go were the bones burnt, will account for the slow fertilizing properties of raw ones in comparison with others specially prepared with sulphuric acid after boiling or burning. We have in our 228 bushels made but a small advance upon gypsum; it is evident that bone dust alone is not all that is needed by the soil in question.

Did the soil want *Bone Superphosphate?* Plot 12 was manured with 500 lbs. per acre, securing 12,400 plants out of the possible 15,800, and bulbs averaging 1⅛ lbs., and thus 274 bushels per acre. There is no remarkable result in this, but yet it is an advance even to the extent of 20 per cent. upon the other form of bone, and double those of lime and salt. Ground bones treated with sulphuric acid are then ahead in brairding and bulking of bulbs.

Did the soil want *Mineral Superphosphates?* Plot 17 was dressed with 500 lbs. per acre, from which we obtained as many plants as by bone superphosphate, and a decided increase to individual weight of bulb, namely 1.60 lb. 328 bulbs are not a mean crop in a peculiar season, though only half an one on the average. The encouragement here is in the individual bulb, and altogether we are allowed to call progress.

Did the soil want *Nitrate of Soda?* Plot 20 got 500 lbs. per acre; gave 2,480 plants that weighed each 1⅛ lb., and thus a total result of 46 bushels per acre! A volatile soluble salt may not only be no manure, but a poison to roots, even to the seed and seedling, and as the quantity used here is large, it is possible that 200 lbs. would have had a better effect; the manure was broadcasted upon the rolled plot previous to drilling. We are now evidently off the progressive line of this enquiry.

Thus far we have followed the effects of individual application of seven fertilizers, and not having obtained anything like a fair return we are driven to look to the sources, and first, with reference to associations of those already handled.

Gypsum and Salt, 250 lbs. of each, on plot 15, gave a result next to the nitrate of soda in wretchedness, and both, it will be observed, are inferior to the plot without manure. I am not prepared to indicate the exact cause of this extraordinary falling off

of two minerals that separately gave an average of 180 bushels per acre. I am aware it is dangerous to apply much salt to some soils, but having already proved that 500 lbs. per acre in this example was beneficial, we must ask the chemist to explain this apparently injurious admixture. Did the salt and the sulphuric acid of the gypsum disagree, or in what respect did a simple mineral act with a compound one of lime and sulphuric acid?

Mineral Superphosphate and Bone Dust in association of 250 lbs. each upon plot 11 gave 11,600 plants, and bulbs of 1¼ lb., making 245 bushels per acre. Separately they show an average of 278 bushels, so our second trial of a mixture is unsatisfactory, though incomparably superior to gypsum and salt.

Mineral Superphosphate and Salt combined in similar quantities on plot 14 gave plants and weight of roots equal to the same phosphate with bone dust, and 16 per cent. more than the mean of their individual results. The bulbs were 1½ lb. each, and therefore second in order of merit among all hitherto examined.

Bone Superphosphate and Bone Dust, 250 lbs. of each per acre, may seem to have been an admixture having little expectation of much additional power over the 500 lbs. of either separately, but 300 against 251 bushels give 17 per cent. in favour of this association.

Bone Superphosphate and Salt, similarly applied, gave produce almost identical to bone superphosphate and bone dust, both in brairding and weight of bulbs, and 19 per cent. superior to their individual mean.

Bone Superphosphate and Gypsum are also practically alike to the two last admixtures in giving 303 bushels per acre, and 20 per cent. over their single efforts.

Bone Dust and Gypsum also show 306 bushels per acre, but having done so with only 8,360 plants, we have to look to bulk of individual bulbs for the proportionately high produce. Under bone dust and gypsum roots attained to an average of 2¼ lbs. each, or nearly double the average of the fourteen cases already examined. Here, therefore, if plants had been secured in numbers equal to bone dust and salt (15,240) there would have resulted the very fair crop of 550 bushels of turnips per acre. But 306 bushels are 28 per cent. more than the separate action of bone dust and gypsum.

Bone Superphosphate and Mineral Superphosphate on plot 16 are good in a start of plants (13,600) but making barely 1½ lb. each, the produce is not over 333 bushels per acre, although superior to anything yet handled, being about equalled only by Mineral Superphosphate, which alone, as we have seen, is much higher in weight of bulbs.

Bone Dust and Salt on plot 10, with 250 lbs. of each per acre, reaches the highest number of plants, being only 560 short of the maximum, and having bulbs up to 1.87 lb., which is the third best in all the twenty examples. Individually they show bulbs of 1.08 on a mean, and 186 bushels per acre against the 350 by combination. This difference of 47 per cent. is as yet the most marked in this examination and is likely to have reasons requiring the attention of the scientist.

Mineral Superphosphate and Gypsum on plot 1 had 14,000 plants that gave 1.51 lb. each, and therefore 353 bushels per acre, which is of all combinations the most valuable under the conditions of this experiment.

Are we now satisfied with the relative results of these fertilizers; for of course you will be aware that, experimentally, we have not to be disappointed by the various small products in comparison with ordinary farm management; we are simply *experimenting*, and must be prepared, not only for low figures, but even for less than nothing, some examples of which we have already handled. The value of this enquiry rests exactly upon results from equal conditions of climate, soil and management.

In case it may be asserted that a more general admixture of these manures would be more satisfactory, I beg now to table the conduct of the following on plot 8:—

Mineral Superphosphate	100 lbs.
Bone Superphosphate	100 "
Bone Dust	100 "
Gypsum	100 "
Salt	100 "
	500 "

The result was 11,440 plants of 1.41 lb. each, and thus only 268 bushels per acre, or 25 per cent. less than the best of the others.

Having thus disposed of eighteen different forms of manures, which in all their single and compound applications have given us only 21,200 lbs. of turnips per acre as the best result, and 14,018 lbs. of a mean, there remains one other competitor—*Farm yard Manure.* This was allowed plot 5 in this trial and at the rate of 20 loads (of one ton each) per acre. We have established one ton as a load in all our work here, but as it is well known in common farm practice that a load runs from 1¼ to 1½ tons, it is evident that we are now dealing with about 15 farmers' loads per acre. This being understood, let us examine the effects of the manure heap. First we obtain 12,920 plants, a number second only to Bone Dust and Salt, Mineral Superphosphate and Gypsum, Bone Superphosphate and Mineral Superphosphate, and Bone Superphosphate and Gypsum as combinations. The average weight of bulbs is 2.24 lbs., which is so far over any other result as at once to set at rest, in this instance, the property of ability of continuous supply to root life. In comparison with all the other fertilizers, *Farm-yard Manure has given 39 per cent. more than the highest, and exactly double the means of all*, namely, 490 bushels per acre.

Upon these plain facts and others of the like character elsewhere in this report, I am justified in calling the serious attention of every farmer to the practice of more faith in the manure heap than is common. Feed animals well, preserve well, and apply well, with the certainty of realizing more now, and in the future, than any manufactured preparation has as yet been able to show.

Close with an examination of the following table which exhibits the cost of the various manures per acre ; the value of the produce after deducting the manure in each case, and in the last column the estimated value of the manures left in the soil—that is the "unexhausted residue."

First Year's Financial Result of Various Manures upon Turnips.

No.	Manures Applied.	Cost of Manure per Acre.	Value of Produce Deducting Manures per Acre.		Estimated Value of Manures left in the soil, per Acre.
13	Without Manure	$0 00	$5 12		$0 00
18	Lime	10 00	48		8 00
19	Salt	1 06	10 54		0 35
2	Gypsum	1 33	15 79		0 50
7	Bone Dust	6 75	11 29	×	5 00
12	Bone Superphosphate	7 00	15 00	×	4 00
17	Mineral Superphosphate	8 25	18 07	×	3 25
20	Nitrate of Soda	15 00	*Minus* 12 68	×	10 50
15	Gypsum and Salt	1 20	4 16		0 43
11	Mineral Super'phate and Bone Dust	7 50	12 10	×	4 12
14	Mineral Super'phate and Salt	4 65	27 59		1 80
6	Bone Superphosphate and Bone Dust	6 87	17 13	×	4 50
9	" " " Salt	4 03	20 13		2 18
3	" " " Gypsum	4 16	20 08		2 25
4	Bone Dust and Gypsum	4 03	20 45		2 75
16	Bone Super'phate and Min. Sup'phate	7 62	19 02		3 62
10	Bone Dust and Salt	3 90	24 10		2 67
1	Mineral Superphosphate and Gypsum	4 78	23 46		1 87
8	Mixture of 2, 7, 12, 17 and 19	4 77	16 67		2 62
5	Farm-yard Manure	15 00	24 12	×	12 00
	Means	$5 89	$16 00		$3 62

There is nothing particularly new in this exhibit, with the exception of the last column, which may be considered a somewhat bold venture, even with those marked ×, which, though calculated upon the data given by Dr. Lawes, must be liable to variations by soils, climates, seasons and management. The others are based partly upon our ex-

perience here, and that of others in various publications. As a whole the figures are at least a fair guide to the relative money value of such portions of the manures as still remain in the soil and considered to be available for other crops to follow. Salt, Gypsum, and Mineral Superphosphate take apparently the lowest position in this indication of permanency, but though the residue is about one-third only in their case, it is not to be assumed that this is a less proportion, *relatively to special properties*, than, for example, that of Nitrate of Soda and Farm-yard Manure which have left as much as three-fourths of their original value; what remains of the former may be enough, or as much, for the particular object, as any of the others. Yet, knowing, as we do, that several of these manures or fertilizers act otherwise than as direct food constituents, we have again, it is evident, to look to home-made Farm-yard Manure as the reliable fountain of all farm crops.

5.—Hand Book to Canadian Wheat, Oats and Barley.

I.—Introduction.

II.—Illustrations and discriptions of typical plants:

1. Bald Winter Head of Wheat.
2. Bearded " "
3. Bald Spring " "
4. Bearded " " "

1. *Introductory*—Last year I hazarded the opinion that the country was now entitled to a full and carefully prepared record of our experience in the cultivation of the principal Wheats, Oats, and Barley; and while I have received no advice as regards the form that such information should take, I have often been assured that the matter itself is very desirable and ought to be valuable in almost any shape. In attempting a description of each of nearly 210 varieties of plants and their grain, I must ask the indulgence of the reader in the difficulty which always accompanies such a subject in the endeavour to avoid a sameness of language where so many similar members must be alike in many respects; and besides, to do this work justice it will be necessary to distribute over two or three years' reports, as being too bulky for one,—the present is therefore necessarily largely introductory. I have adopted what I consider the most simple and natural classification in which the aid of any scientific nomenclature is entirely rejected. As it forms part of the work of this station to establish reference standards or types of things where such are uncertain or entirely awanting in other public records, or in the ordinary business transactions of professions, I have pleasure in submitting illustrations of model heads of each class of cereals with the necessary explanations.

II.—Illustrations and Descriptions of Typical Plants.

The fixing of a standard for general reference must to a certain extent be provisional only, because there must always be progress as well as variations of forms as regulated by soil, climate, and particular management. I have no doubt it is generally known that botanically there exists no difference whatever between what are called *winter* and *spring* wheats: being of one family and varying only in form and habits of growth, the variation has been brought about by habit; winter wheat grows best by being sown in the fall of the year, and other varieties best in the spring, because they have been habituated to it—not because they will not grow if reversed. Winter wheat sown in spring will grow the first season, but not mature until the succeeding one, and spring wheat sown in the fall will either die off or come stronger and earlier in the spring. Yet a continuity of these changes will ultimately make the winter kind a spring, and the spring a winter one—some doing better than others in both cases, and so it has resulted that we have at present established varieties of both winter and spring wheats. The fact of some having a beard, or a continuation of the awn, is but a variety of form of individual plants indicative of character, and generally, not always, distinguishes those of the least value as regards fineness and large flour producers. In this, therefore, we have more bearded *spring* than bearded winter sorts. It is not common for wild vegetable nature to give much value in large bulk and without much refuse, so we find neglected wheat, or wheat requiring

improvements, becoming open and rough in the head, the florets standing wide apart on the stalk, the chaff thick and rough and increasing in extent of beard. On the other hand, improving and well cultivated wheat becomes more compact in the head, the florets standing close together, the chaff reduced in thickness and length, and almost altogether without a beard.

Large value in small space should then be our first idea of a typical wheat plant of any variety; to secure this the head, or ear, should be compact, having the most possible number of berries in the length and breadth, and covered or protected by the minimum quantity in thickness and length of chaff, or awn. Berries can be too close on the head in certain climates, and may be too heavily overlaid with covering so as to hinder ripening and confine their individual bulk. The form of head best calculated to carry the largest number of berries with sufficient air room for proper maturing is that which, in whatever way it is presented to the eye, will appear of almost equal breadth, whether by the side or the face (see illustrations), the face being somewhat broader than the side; the florets should alternate and overlap each other to about one-third of their height, should stand out from the stalk at an angle of 45 degrees, and never have less than two berries in each bunch or floret, some having as many as three and four. A thick-set head has five sets of florets to the inch, a thin one two.

Fig. 1.

FACE VIEW.

Fig. 1.

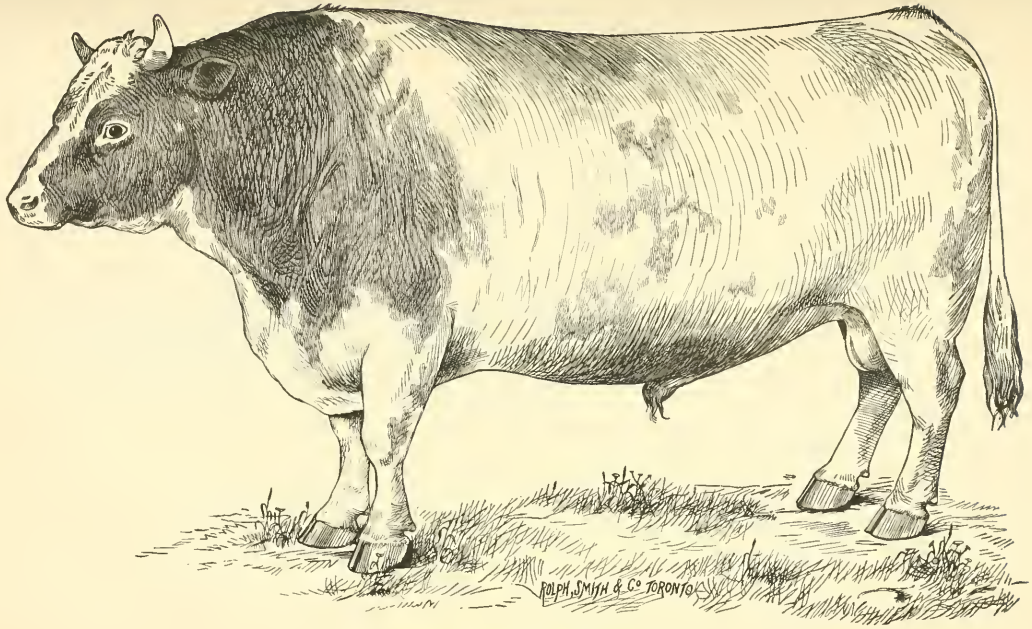
SIDE VIEW.

Fall or Winter Wheat, Bald Variety.

FIG. 2.

FACE VIEW.

FALL OR WINTER WHEAT, BEARDED VARIETY.



AYRSHIRE BULL, "SIR WALTER."

FIG. 2.

SIDE VIEW.

FALL OR WINTER WHEAT, BEARDED VARIETY.

FIG. 3.

FACE VIEW.

FIG. 3.

SIDE VIEW.

SPRING WHEAT, BALD VARIETY.

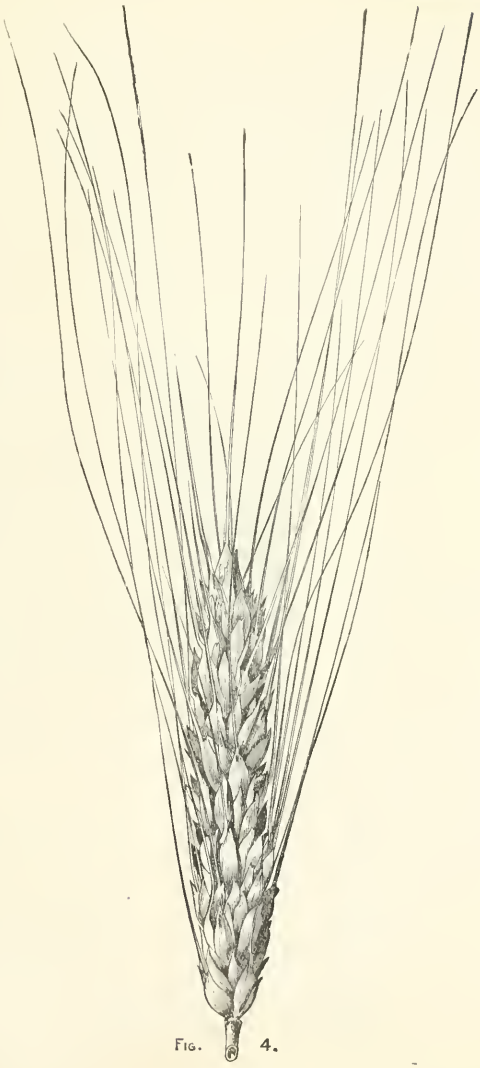


Fig. 4.

FACE VIEW.

SPRING WHEAT, BEARDED VARIETY.

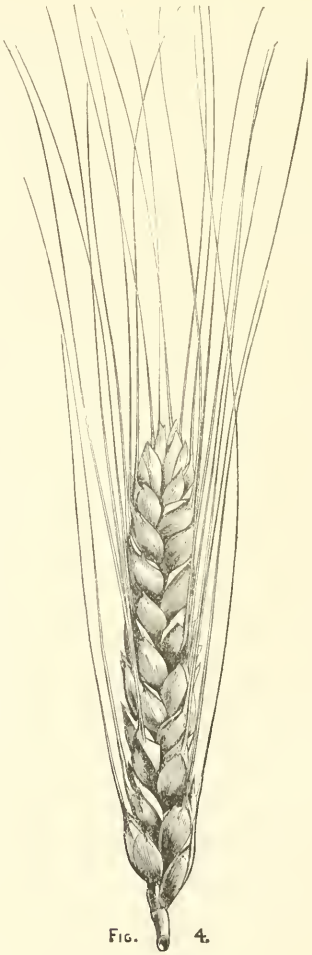


FIG. 4.

SIDE VIEW.

SPRING WHEAT, BEARDED VARIETY.

In judging the grain of Wheat, the points are so important that it will be best to number and describe separately:—

1.—The first thing that strikes the eye is *Colour*. Formerly Wheat was classified by *White* and *Red*, but now when we speak of colour as a point of merit in any variety it means that sort of transparency or brightness which reflects light, as opposed to dullness or having a bleached appearance. This should be uniform and not parti-coloured.

2.—*Size*, or evenness of sample, refers to uniformity of berries to each other, no some large and others small, but nearly all alike—whether large, medium, or small-sized.

3.—*Structure* characterizes the gritty, hard, or flinty kinds from those that are soft and mealy.

4.—The *Skin* may be thick or thin, rough or fine, and should always be smooth, unless when curly from its natural fineness.

5.—The *Form*, or outline, of the berries should be alike, whether long, short or round.

6.—The *Bosom* may be full and close, that is, with a well sprung rib, or an open and flat one.

7.—*Plumpness* has no reference necessarily to one uniform outline like a bag of flour, but that the berry is well filled-out, of whatever form, showing no slackness of skin from want of food—not shrivelled.

8.—*Smell* should not be musty or sour.

9.—The *Taste* should be nutty, sweet and mellow, not sour or bitter.

10.—The *Germinating* points should be distinct; the base, or root end prominent, and the blade end slightly hairy.

Miscellaneous qualities:—

11.—Hardy, productive, and a good miller.

12.—Weighing, after cleaning, not under 60 lbs. per bushel.

13.—Comparative freedom from diseases—whether animal or vegetable.

14.—To tiller, or stool, well—that is, to produce five or more perfect plants from one seed, under good management.

15.—To have sufficient strength of straw to carry the head.

16.—The straw to be of good quality as regards freedom from pith.

Varieties Grown at The Ontario Experimental Farm during 1876—1879.

1.—WHEAT.

Bald Winter Varieties.

Arnold's Hybrid.
Arnold's Victor.

Bush's Hybridized.
Bush's Large White.
Bush's Mammoth.
Bush's Satin Chaff.
Bush's Prolific.
Bull Forward.

Canada Winter, No. 1.
Canada Winter, No. 2.
Clawson (or Seneca).
Clawson Club.
Cook's White.

Diehl.
Diehl Fife.

Egyptian.
Essex Red.
Excelsior.

Fife Club.
French.
Fultz.

Gold Medal.

Iowa Rust Proof.

WHEAT—*Bald Winter Varieties*—Continued.

Kansas Blue Stem.
Kansas May Red.
Kentucky.

Lennie's White.

Mainstay.
Mexican.
Mediterranean.

Never Fail.
Nursery.

Ontario Experimental, 1–18.
Oregon.
Oregon Clawson Club.

Pearl.
Purple Straw.

Reid's Golden Kernel.
Red.
Reid's Giant Red Chaff.
Russian, No. 1.
Russian, No. 2.
Russian, No. 9.
Russian, No. 108.
Russian, No. 10.

Scott.
Silver Chaff.
Soule.

Turcana (New Zealand).

Washington, No. 1.
Washington, No. 2.
Washington, No. 4.
Washington, No. 6.
Washington, No. 7.
Washington, No. 8.
Washington, No. 9.
Washington, No. 10.
Winter, No. 2.
Winter, No. 13.
Winter, No. 15.
Winter, No. 17.
White Velvet.

Ontario Experimental, No. 1.
" " " 2.
" " " 3.
" " " 4.
" " " 5.
" " " 6.
" " " 7.
" " " 8.
" " " 9.
" " " 10.
" " " 11.
" " " 12.
" " " 13.
" " " 14.
" " " 15.
" " " 16.
" " " 17.
" " " 18.

Bearded Winter Varieties.

Canada Winter, No. 2.

Doff.

Jenning's White.

Lovett's White.

Michigan.

Post.

Spanish.

Tappahannock.
Treadwell.
Turkey.

Bald Spring Varieties.

Bullman's Bald.
Bush's Hard Times.

Click Club.
Clinton.
Cook's Spring.
Club.
Cook's Bald.

Dantzic.
Defiance.

Farmer's Friend.
French.
Fife.
Farrow?

Gherka.
Goose.
Gordon.
Great West Russian.
Golden Drop.

Halifax.

Lost Nation.

Manitoba.
Mammoth White.
Mammoth Spring.
Morgan.

Post McDonnel.
Persian.
Purple Straw.

Prince Edward Island.
Provence.

Reap Crown.
Red Chaff.
Red Fern?
Red Russian.
Russian.
Russian Baltic.
Russian Red Velvet.

Swamp.
Senora.

Tasmania.

White Fife.
White Russian
White Turcan.

Bearded Spring Varieties.

Arnautka.

Blue Stem.
Black Sea.

China.
Champion.

Egyptian.

Fort Pitt.
French.

Glasgow.

Imperial.
Ivory White.

Lipier.

Mediterranean.
McCarling.

Ocean.

Providence.

Russian White?
Russian Golden Straw.
Red River.
Rice.
Rio-Grande.

Spelt (or German).

OATS.

White Branched Varieties.

Australian White.

Birlie.

Colorado.
Chicago White.
California.

Emporium.
Early Yellow (Fellow)?

Fort William.
French.

Hopetoun.

Iowa.

Longfellow.

Norway.

Poland.
Polish?
Potato.

Russian.

Surprise.
Sydney.
Somerset.
Spanish.
Schöner.
Superfine.
Swiss.

White Blade.
White Straw.
White Sparable.

Black Branched Varieties.

Black Tartarian.	Bullman's Black.
Black Brown.	Bunn.
Black Sparable.	
Brown.	German.

White Side Varieties.

Brazilian.	Pole.
Charlottetown.	Side.
New Zealand.	

Black Side Varieties.

Black Polish.	Short.

BARLEY.

Six Rowed Varieties.

Common.	Red River.
	Russian.

Four Rowed Varieties.

Thanet.

Two Rowed Varieties.

Brewer's Delight.	Long Two Rowed.
Chevalier.	Potter's Prize.
Carter Chevalier.	Probestier.
Darling Downs.	Russian Hulless.
French.	Two Rowed (common)
Hallett's Pedigree.	

6.—Green Fodders.

We had this year

Lucerne	14	tons	per	acre,	from five cuttings.
Rye	4	"	"	two	"
Red Clover	6	"	"	two	"
Tares and Oats	3	"	"	one	"
Millet	3	"	"	one	"
Corn	25	"	"	one	"
Rape	7	"	"	one	"
Thousand-Headed Kale	15	"	"	one	"
Prickley Comfrey	3	"	"	two	"

We have now proved the thorough adaptability of the Lucerne to this country—in hardiness, prolificness, and value as a soiling crop. That drilled in Spring of 1876 is now beginning to show the need of a more substantial manure than diluted farm-yard liquid, so now we have given it a heavy application of manure. Five cuttings gave only 8 tons per acre, but I am sure that whatever the weather may be next year the crop will certainly be more. In order to ascertain whether the produce would be more by broadcasting than drilling, a part of field A was seeded both ways, in Spring of 1878. The

land was not particularly clean; liquid manure was applied on 27th May and 5th August, at rate of gallons per acre. The growth was regular, but not particularly vigorous, as the soil is somewhat stiff for the character of the plant; that drilled was always strongest and particularly so towards the end of the season. Result as follows:—

LUCERNE.—DRILLING *versus* BROADCAST.

DATE OF CUTTING.	BROADCAST.	DRILLED.
May 17th	7,200 lbs.	4,040 lbs.
June 20th	10,000 "	7,200 "
July 19th	8,570 "	5,600 "
September 11th	3,990 "	4,200 "
October	2,360 "	2,440 "
	32,120 lbs.	23,480 lbs.

Or 16 tons, 120 lbs., from broadcasting, and 11½ tons, 480 lbs., from drilling. Were the produce to go by the actual surface occupied, the broadcasting should be two-thirds more than the drilling, and now it remains to be seen whether under the disadvantage of non-cultivation the broadcast will continue this superiority. We obtain a more tender but less vigorous plant, and altogether I am of opinion that in consideration of the expense and trouble of having to cultivate at times when other work presses, it would be best to broadcast, provided the land is *thoroughly clean and in good heart.*

Fall Rye coming early in Spring is always a safe and profitable soiler, though running early out of our reach by maturing—getting tough and rough.

Red Clover, either from special small spots in the neighbourhood of the buildings, or from a well laid down rich field of the farm, is always a welcome change to housed animals—succulent, sweet and crisp.

Tares and Oats come in for horses as well as cattle at a time of the year when the two plants grown together make a bite, fresh, medicinal, and enjoyable to all.

Millet has to be taken early and cannot be called a regular green fodder, though leafy and tender before heading, but maturity comes fast with woodiness.

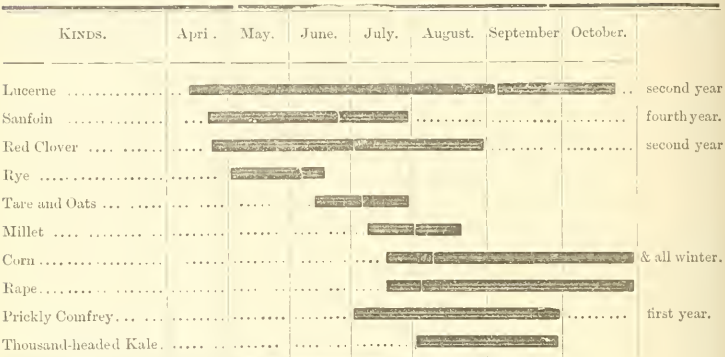
Corn is available at all times after 1st July, and as its value for feeding increases with age, and its immense bulk per acre is a strong point, its soiling deserves more attention in a country where the maturing of the grain is exceptional.

Rape has to be carefully handled with sheep or cattle, but when associated with old grass neighbourhood—to which the animals should have free access—it is an excellent improver of condition.

The Thousand-Headed Kale, or Tree Cabbage, is, like most other cabbage, difficult to rush out of the reach of insect enemies, but, getting a hold, the amount of produce and feeding value should call for a fair trial throughout the Province.

The comparatively new plant called Prickley Comfrey is new to us this year. We obtained 100 sets from Carter & Co., of London, England (cost delivered $), and planted them three feet apart every way so as to ensure thorough cultivation and room—for what we knew not. Having to give the plants good footing two light cuttings were taken on 3rd July and end of August. There were five deaths out of the whole.

Green Fodders at the Ontario Experimental Farm, season 1879.



7.—Grasses and Clovers.

In continuation of our test of the conduct of 20 varieties of grasses and clovers sown separately on plot 34, field B, in Spring of 1878, I beg to report as under:

1.—Sweet-scented Vernal, *Anthoxanthum Odoratum*, one-half winter killed, and so severely handled by drought in August, that on 20th September following, the whole appeared to be dead. It is a remarkable stooler and re-seeder under favourable conditions even here.

2.—Rib-Grass, *Plantago Lanceolata*.—This stands the winter well, and is strong and fleshy as in more temperate climates.

3.—Bent Grass, *Agrostis Vulgaris*.—Doing well all over.

4.—Crimson, or Scarlet Clover, also called *Italian, Trifolium Incarnatum*.—Now entirely killed out.

5.—Crested Dog's-tail, *Cynosurus Cristatus*.—Few plants remaining either from unsound seed or tenderness.

6.—Espersette *(Lucerne?)* seed from Switzerland, did not come well at first, irregular, but it is now spreading and none winter killed.

7.—Red Top, *Agrostis Vulgaris*.—A hardy variety, doing well.

8.—Lucerne, *Medicago Sativa*.—Luxuriant and hardy. (See elsewhere.)

9.—Perennial Rye Grass, *Lolium Perenne*.—About half winter killed, and otherwise very poor.

10.—Meadow Fescue, *Festuca Pratensis*.—Has done remarkably well, and given the closest and most fresh sward throughout the season.

11.—White, or Dutch, Clover, *Trifolium Repens*.—In grand order, and completely matted.

12.—Italian Rye Grass, *Lolium Italicum*.—About one-half winter killed, but during September the remaining plants were in very fair show.

13.—Alsike Clover, *Trifolium Hybridum*.—Good, seed was poor.

14.—Kentucky Blue Grass, *Poa Compressa?*—Has greatly improved since last year, and is now in good bottom.

15.—Bokhara, or Sweet-scented Clover, *Melilotus Major.*—Very strong and prolific.

16.—Brome, *Bromus Vulgaris.*—All killed.

17.—Timothy, or Meadow Cat's-tail, *Phleum Pratense.*—Excellent, as usual.

18.—Yellow Oat Grass, *Avena Flavescens.*—Stands the winter well, but seed seems to have been poor.

19.—Orchard, or Cocksfoot Grass, *Dactylis Glomerata.*—Good, fresh, hardy and strong.

20.—Fan Oat Grass, *Avena Avenaceum?*—Appears to be equal to Timothy and Orchard Grass in productiveness.

A good time of the year to note the conduct of grasses and clovers is during early growth when they are emerging from the winter's battle. On 17th May, therefore, we had the following comparative memoranda—10 marks being perfection :—

CONDITION OF GRASSES AND CLOVERS, 17TH MAY, 1879.

Sweet Vernal	5	White Clover	9
Rib Grass	9	Italian Rye	5
Bent	6	Alsike Clover	9
Crimson Clover	0	Kentucky Blue	8
Crested Dog's-tail	7	Bokhara Clover	10
Espercette	5	Brome	0
Red-top	8	Timothy	8
Lucerne	10	Yellow Oat	6
Perennial Rye	5	Orchard	9
Meadow Fescue	9	Fan Oat	9

8.—MANGOLDS IN OPPOSITION.

KIND.	Average Weight of Bulbs for Plots.	Produce per acre in Bushels.		Order of Earliness.
	lbs.	Plots.	Field.	
Long Varieties:				
Elvantham Long Red	2.11	938	1000	9
Norbiton's Giant Long Red	3.88	1267	833	3
Improved Mammoth Prize Long Red	3.78	1207	1000	6
Mammoth Prize Long Yellow	2.72	890	686	7
Dobitos' Yellow	1.96	641	720	14
Intermediate:				
Warden Prize	2.37	658	666	12
Sutton's Berkshire Prize	3.42	1094	686	1
Red Intermediate	3.55	1094	3:6	2
Sutton's Ox-heart	2.34	763	753	4
New Champion Intermediate	2.73	866	773	5
Yellow Fleshed Tankard	1.83	595	560	8
Globes:				
Fisher Hobb's Orange Globe	2.11	560	820	13
Sandringham Yellow Globe	2.99	931	473	11
Red Globe	2.22	709	.....	10
Mean	2.71	872	725	

SUGAR BEET IN OPPOSITION.

Large White Variety	764	bushels per acre;	bulbs 2.75	lbs.
White Selician	904	" "	" 3.19	"
Prize Nursery	1073	" "	" 3.57	"

MANGOLDS IN No. 9 FIELD.

	Produce per acre in Bushels.
Elvantham Long Red	1000
Mammoth Prize Long Yellow	686
Norbiton Giant Long Red	833
Improved Mammoth Prize Long Red	1000
Yellow Fleshed Tankard	560
New Champion Intermediate	773
Red Intermediate	366
Sandringham Yellow Globe	473
Sutton's Ox-heart	753
Dobitos' Yellow	720
Sutton's Berkshire Prize	686
Warden Prize	666
Fisher Hobb's Orange Globe	820
Mean	718

9.—TURNIPS IN OPPOSITION.

	Average Weight of Bulbs.	Produce per Acre.	
	Lbs.	Tons.	Bushels.
Imperial Swede	2.75	$22\frac{1}{2}$	760
Provident Swede	2.64	$23\frac{1}{2}$	773
Prize Winner Swede	2.89	$18\frac{2}{3}$	616
Shamrock Swede	3.32	$24\frac{3}{5}$	820
Bangholm Swede	2.92	$21\frac{3}{5}$	720
Marshall's Swede	4.35	$24\frac{9}{10}$	830
Sutton's Champion Swede	2.45	$20\frac{1}{10}$	670
Improved Liverpool Swede	3.86	$23\frac{9}{10}$	796
Skirving's Purple Top Swede	2.77	$23\frac{3}{10}$	776
Hardy White Swede	2.91	$21\frac{9}{10}$	726
King of Swedes	3.41	$19\frac{1}{10}$	636
Royal Norfolk Swede	3.32	$22\frac{1}{10}$	736
Matson's Swede	4.00	$22\frac{1}{2}$	706
Hall's Westbury Swede	2.32	$19\frac{2}{3}$	645
East Lothian Swede	2.00	16	532
Chisholm's Improved Swede	2.59	$21\frac{7}{10}$	722
Bronze Top Swede	3.13	$20\frac{1}{2}$	684
Queen of Swedes	2.52	$24\frac{3}{5}$	820
Imperial Green Globe	2.67	$22\frac{9}{10}$	764
Mean	2.99	$21\frac{7}{10}$	723

10.—Sugar Beet, in No. 9 Field.

White Silician ..... 763 bushels per acre.
Prize Nursery ..... 826 " "

11.—Carrots.

On part of field A we tested four varieties of these :

KIND.	Lbs. per acre.	Bushels per acre.
Red Surrey	30,870	514½
Long Red Altringham	32,850	547½
White Orthe	40,680	678
Giant Wiltshire	47,655	794¼

They got ten loads of good farm-yard manure per acre ; the order of earliness was Giant Wiltshire, White Orthe, Red Surrey, and Altringham. You will observe that the Giant Wiltshire, upon the experimental plots, from bone dust of 1878, gave 810 bushels per acre.

12.—Potatoes.

On part of field A, well dressed with farm-yard manure (20 loads per acre), we planted twelve varieties of potatoes on 23rd May, 500 sets of each. Two applications of Paris green in water had to be used to destroy the Colorado beetle ; harvesting on 10th October.

KIND.	Bushels per acre.	Remarks.
Early Ohio	68	Generally small.
Brownell's Superior	102	Medium sized.
Extra Early Vermont	132	Generally small.
St. Lawrence	139	
Late Rose	144	
Perfection	145	
Eureka	146	
Success	149	Generally small.
Crompton's Surprise	152	Small sized.
Vermont Beauty	156	
Peerless	172	No small ones.
Snowflake	192	All small sized.
Mean	141½	

The Early Ohio is an even and firm grained tuber, with a thin flesh-coloured skin; medium form—neither long nor round.

Brownell's Superior has a vermillion skin and a slight tinge of the same colour throughout the flesh; form medium.

The Extra Early Vermont is very firm-fleshed, with an average skin of a light vermillion colour; form medium, tendency to scab, somewhat hollow-eyed.

The St. Lawrence is similar in colour to Brownells' Superior, with a protruding eye, rather long in form, though not kidney, and flesh of medium quality.

The Late Rose, as in the early variety, is long in form, with a light reddish skin, medium eye (neither deep nor protruding), with a firm, even grain, flesh largely tinged in the small end with red.

Perfection is of medium form, with a very prominent protruding eye, lightish skin and good even flesh.

The Eureka is generally roundish in form, having a pale skin, softish flesh of very fine grain, and a medium eye.

Success is a very fine tuber, with medium eyes and beautifully-flowered flesh, having a tinge of red in the small end.

Compton's Surprise is an entirely round (comparatively) potato, with very firm flesh, medium eye, and pink skin.

The Vermont Beauty is medium in form, distinctly reddish tinge of skin, with full eyes and firm flesh.

The Peerless are oval, inclining to the round, form; colour almost white, with a long, medium sunk eye, and a tendency to softness in flesh. The produce of these was the most regular and even in sample of all.

The Snowflake is a small-sized, light-skinned variety, with very fine eyes and medium flesh.

13.—Permanent Pasture.

As explained last year, we laid plot 33 down with all the grasses and clovers just detailed, with the view to ascertaining the conduct of each when associated for permanent pasture:—

On 17th May, the Lucerne and Bokhara clovers were rank and overshadowing all others, with the White and Alsike varities thick below; at this date others not distinguishable.

On 30th May eat off the whole with sheep-hurdling for one week.

On 9th July the following were prominent:—

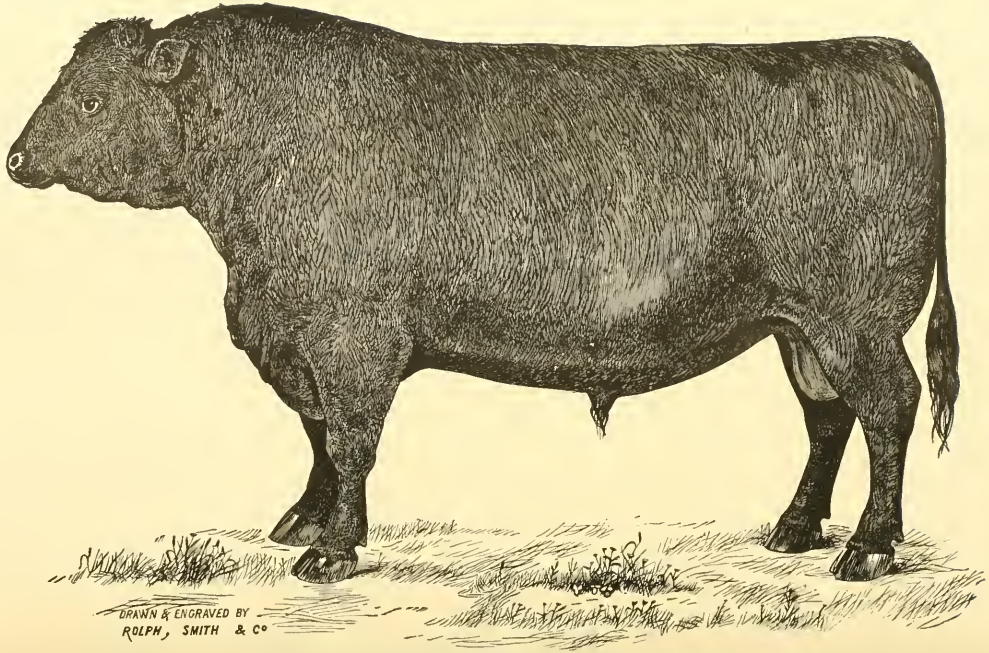
Grasses.—Italian and Perennial Rye, Orchard, Rib, Fan Oat, and Meadow Fescue.

Clovers.—Lucerne, Bokhara, White, and Alsike.

Drought did not appear to affect the pasture much—a fact partly owing to shading by strong Bokhara and Lucerne, which again were so rank on 4th September that they had to be cut over, so as to avoid the smothering of others.

14.—Peas.

We had the Golden Vine and Dan O'Rooke on part of field A; the former gave 3,020 lbs. of straw and $28\frac{1}{3}$ bushels of grain, and the other 1,540 lbs. of straw and 15 bushels of grain per acre.



ANGUS OR ABERDEEN POLL BULL, "GLADIOLUS" (1,161).

B—THE ANIMAL.

I.—Cattle Feeding for Beef—Breeds against each other.

Along with the knowledge of what foods and the forms thereof are best for the rapid production of good and cheap flesh, there arises the very important point of what breeds are best under like conditions,—whether of age, management, kind and form of food, quantity of it, return per head per centum of cost, proportion of offal to marketable beef, mutton, or pork, and otherwise, the bearing of the animal in general farm economy. In previous reports we have so far eliminated the relations of Durham grade steers in several of these connections, and now have pleasure in reporting an experiment conducted here between two distinct grades or cross breeds of cattle during the past winter.

On 6th December, 1878, we purchased five steers of the stamp called Durham grades, or the first cross by a thoroughbred Short Horn bull out of a Canadian cow, ageing then, as near as could be ascertained, about 29 months; and also, five Hereford cross steers, that is, the produce of a thoroughbred Hereford bull out of a Canadian cow, the average age of which was 35 months. As the experiment was conducted solely with a view to testing increase of flesh, irrespective of cost, it is unnecessary meantime to enter upon the latter. Of course it will be understood that, in purchasing as we had to do, there always exists some uncertainty in regard to the exact breeding, especially whether the dam had or had not much, if any, Short Horn blood in her veins; as, indeed, it may well be asked, What is a Canadian cow? Without attempting to tell this, I shall merely class her by saying that if not an Ayrshire in detail figure she is very much so in size and milking—not so far behind in quantity and decidedly better in quality of milk—with an irregularity in form that speaks, it may be of distant Durham relationship from the United States, or the earlier Canadian importations from Britain.

In order to allow the animals to settle down and get accustomed to changes—the food given being the same as in the future experiment—twenty-one days were passed ere weighing for entry, so that on the 27th December we had the following:—

5 Durham grades.....5,416 lbs.
5 Hereford crosses.....6,245 lbs.

To start with therefore we had Herefords, on an average, 166 lbs. per head more than the others, two of them weighing no less than 1,402 each, the lowest being 1,051 lbs., or 20 less than the smallest Durham.

The animals were tied up in pairs by sliding chain, in the usual manner, in a large range among fifty others; no exercise was given except to water once daily at about fifty feet from the stalls, and to weekly weighings 150 feet distant.

The duration of the experiment was for 151 days, ending 6th May, 1879. Food consisted of, daily:—90 lbs. pulped roots (turnips from 27th December to 28th March; mangolds from 29th March to 6th May); 10 lbs. cut straw and hay, and corn fodder; 10 lbs. meal of pease and corn (9 lbs. of pease meal from 27th December to 6th March; 10 lbs. of corn meal from 7th March to 14th April; 13 lbs. of corn meal from 15th April to 6th May).

The progressive conduct of animals under similar treatment being interesting, examine first the following weighings:—

——	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Durham grades.	5416	5469	5500	5540	5595	5581	5824	5890	5988	6029	6235	6459	6415
Hereford crosses	6245	6440	6540	6546	6510	6556	6832	6872	6890	7034	7108	7344	7334

In this observe the steady increase in weight—with one exception in each—from commencement up to the 6th stage, being a term of 42 days, in which we have a gain of 165 lbs. for the Durham grades and 311 for the Hereford crosses, or under one pound per head per day for the one, and 1½ lbs. per head per day for the other. Following this, weighing was not made for 14 days, so that from No's. 6 to 7 represents that fortnight; the great increase in each class seems remarkable and suggests an error, but the continuous increase to the end at once dispels this idea. It is not safe to guess at the cause or causes from the 7th to the 21st February; there is no excess of any extra good conditions, nor change of any sort at that time, so it must be set down as one of those irregularities brought about probably by a combination of propitious things, such as temperature, difference in the same food, and the animal system having settled down to vigorous assimilation. The increase was actually 5½ lbs. per head per day for the Durhams, and 6¾ lbs. for the Herefords.

Thereafter, to the close of the experiment, both classes show a steady addition to their weight,—the slight falling off in column 13 having been caused by the hay being given in the uncut state.

The grand result in the case of the five Durham grade steers was an increase from 5,416 to 6,415, or 999 lbs. in 151 days, being 1⅓ lbs. per head per day; and for the five Hereford crosses there was an increase from 6,245 to 7,334, or 1,089 lbs. in 151 days, being 1⅔ lbs. per head per day—making therefore 9 per cent. in favour of the Herefords.

Final average weight per head:

Durhams	1,243 lbs.
Herefords	1,467 lbs.

Increase upon original weight—18 per cent. for Durhams and 17 per cent. for Herefords.

II.—Sheep Feeding—Different Breeds and Kinds of Food.

However high may be the fever at any time on any particular subject in farming, the experimentalist at least should always be looking ahead, taking a calm view of association and making provision for anticipated changes in the great battle of the commercial world; beef, as in the van now, may have ere long to divide the road with mutton,—where, how, and why, I shall at present leave with the specialist, but for the general reader allow me to indicate the following heads of argument:—

1. Greater choice of adaptable varieties of animals.
2. Earlier returns.
3. As a manurial agent.
4. Two crops per annum.

That "golden feet" cannot always be applied to sheep husbandry is well known, any more than the keeping of cattle is appropriate in all cases, yet an acquaintance with their foods is a safe sort of knowledge for every farmer, and in these times especially valuable to the special feeder. I am fully alive to the value that should be placed upon how to produce good and cheap mutton from Canadian products alone, in which very much can be accomplished by superior management, and while this has not been neglected in previous experiments here, nor, indeed, in the present one, I have associated with them some of the presumably superior special fattening materials, in view of quicker and heavier weights per head for exportation.

First then with regard to the chemical position of the food used in this experiment,—and in this the most simple and natural view of it first; it being assumed that for all practical purposes the analysis of one country will suit that of any other.

	Water.	Ash.	Organic Matter.
1. Linseed Cake	11·5	7·9	80·6
2. Palm-Nut Meal	9·0	3·9	87·1
3. Pease	14·3	2·4	83·3
4. Corn (Maize)	14·4	1·5	84·1
Means	12·2	3·8	84·0

Here then are four distinct kinds of feeding stuffs, having no relation to each other, even in scientific classification: the first being the seed of the lint or flax, made into cake after the extraction of the oil, the second the *kernel* of palm fruit from Lagos, Africa, ground into meal, from the manufactory of Alex. Smith and Co., of Liverpool, England; the third, our ordinary golden-vine pea in the unbroken state; and the last the common horse-tooth corn (or Maize), also unbroken, got as "high grade."

If it follows that the less water any food material possesses the more value it is proportionally to weight, the Palm-nut Meal should be in advance in this respect, with Linseed, Pease, and Corn in order respectively; and it is worth noting that what are always spoken of as *dry* foods afford no less than a mean of 12·2 per cent. of water, or moisture in certain form.

The ash or mineral ingredients are considered to indicate value in framing the animal body by growth of bone, &c.; in which relation we would expect order according to the list in the previous table. The mean of 3·8 per cent. is not high however, at least comparatively so with others, such as the grasses and clovers for hay, which give 7 per cent. on an average of thirty varieties.

The close agreement of proportion of organic or vegetable matter of the four will be noted—an agreement which goes through nearly all kinds of grain—and makes us therefore advance another step in order to ascertain wherein lies the difference of value for feeding.

	Crude Fibre.	Albuminoids.	Extractive matter free from Nitrogen.	Fat, &c.
1. Linseed Cake	11·0	28·3	37·3	10·0
2. Palm-Nut Meal	28·6	18·5	36·7	3·3
3. Pease	6·4	22·4	52·5	2·0
4. Corn	5·5	10·0	62·1	6·5
Means	12·9	19·8	47·1	5·4

What is called Crude Fibre, or rough indigestible matter, must largely affect the nutritive properties of any form of food, and in our present examples we have nearly one-third of Palm-nut Meal thus characterized—corn especially showing only $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of it.

The Albuminoids, to use plain language, are the solid gases of food or flesh—indicating richness for feeding according to the *Wheat* standard, which is 13 per cent. If, then, our cake, meal, pease, and corn, give other ingredients in proportion to this albumen, &c., the feeding value must be very high, particularly with linseed cake and pease.

We have now to distinguish two great classes in fattening materials—one, *Nitrogenous*, which include the Albuminoids; the *Non-nitrogenous*, having no Nitrogen, but Carbon, Hydrogen, and Oxygen,—hence called also Carbo-Hydrates, which includes the fatty groups.

Of course, both classes are indispensable to animal life, but, when we come to force that life or overfeed it, we find the non-nitrogenous class the better for the purpose. Examine, therefore, the column of "Extractive matter free from Nitrogen" and judge that corn should lead in this respect—followed respectively by pease, linseed cake, and palm-nut meal, the mean being 47 per cent., or nearly one-half of the whole weight of the four kinds of food under discussion, wheat being 66 per cent.

Yet again, however, the next column exhibits fatty matter or oils, which, if guiding the value of animal fattening would place linseed cake first, corn second, palm-nut meal third, and pease as last of the list.

Now gather up all these facts and make up the following table:

Nourishing Constituents.

	Albumen.	Carbo-Hydrates.	Fat.	Totals.
Linseed Cake	23·8	29·0	8·9	70·7
Palm-Nut Meal	18·5	33·8	3·3	54·8
Pease	20·2	49·9	1·7	71·8
Corn	8·4	57·8	4·8	70·2
Means	17·7	42·7	4·7	67·0

Thus, you will observe, the non-nitrogenous or carbo-hydrates largely in the lead and indicating high fattening properties. This may be good or poor according to the *proportion* of the one thing to the other, the albumen to the carbo-hydrate especially; so that taking wheat as our standard we have in it a proportion of 1 of albumen to $5\frac{1}{2}$ of carbo-hydrates, and in our four:

Linseed Cake	1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$	roughly.
Palm-Nut Meal	1 " 2	"
Pease	1 " $2\frac{1}{2}$	"
Corn	1 " 7	"
Mean	1 " $3\frac{1}{4}$	"

In one case higher, in all the others much lower, and on the average 50% less than the Wheat standard.

Finally, in these introductory notes, consider for a while the relative *cash value* of the four foods used. If we take Wheat again as our type and call it 1, it is easy to make the next table of feeding ratios:—

	Feeding Ratio.
Wheat	1·00
Linseed Cake	1·52
Palm-Nut Meal	1·20
Pease	1·39
Corn	·94

Check this with the actual average of *market prices*:—

Wheat	$33 per ton.
Linseed Cake	33 "
Palm-Nut Meal	30 "
Pease	20 "
Corn	18 "

But chemically they stand thus:

Wheat	$33 per ton.
Linseed Cake	50 "
Palm-Nut Meal	40 "
Pease	46 "
Corn	31 "

There is therefore a very large disagreement between the market and chemical values of these four kinds of food, which at once points to the need of repeated experiments in the feeding of various classes of animals, and makes us look with some interest to the results now to be examined in this sheep one.

On 10th March the following selection of three classes of shearling wethers was made:—

4 Cotswolds, pure bred.
4 South Downs, pure bred.
4 Oxford Down crosses, out of Canadian grade ewes, by a pure bred Oxford Down ram.

For one month previous the animals were similarly treated to hay, bran, and mangolds, in the pens set apart for this experiment, and for the last week of that month each class received the special experimental food that was to be continued during the first stage of the regular experimental period. The result of this latter proof was a *diminution in weight in every case except two*, as follows:—

Cotswolds, on Pease	from 269	to 265	pounds.
" " Corn	" 265	" 254	"
South Downs, on Linseed Cake	" 173	" 167	"
" " Palm-Nut Meal	" 153	" 159	"
Oxford Down crosses, on Mixture	" 296	" 293	"
Cotswolds, on Mixture	" 289	" 296	"

The regular experiment began on 17th March by placing the animals, two and two together, in order to duplicate each sort of food, so that in estimating the results, you will understand that all were checked by alternating, not only with different breeds, but also with different animals of the same breed every *three weeks*. They had access at all times to water and rock salt, and were fed daily at 7 a.m., 11.45 a.m. and 5.30 p.m.

The course extended to eighteen weeks, or six stages of three weeks each, and for the first four stages all the animals, in addition to the experimental foods proper, were supplied with the following, per head, per day:—

Hay	2 pounds.
Bran	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Mangolds	5 "

and for the remaining two stages, in place of hay and mangolds, green fodder, of red clover and lucerne, was given without stint.

Having thus shewn the plan we are left to deal with two things: (1) The alternate use of oil-cake, palm-nut meal, pease and corn separately and as a mixture; (2) different breeds of sheep.

First, with reference to

FOOD AGAINST FOOD.

(A). *Linseed Cake.*

Two sheep in three weeks for each item.

1.	Increase from	360 lbs.	to	380 lbs.	=	+ 20	lbs.
2.	" "	321	"	322 "	=	+ 1	"
3.	" "	167	"	183 "	=	+ 16	"
4.	" "	177	"	178 "	=	+ 1	"
5.	" "	309	"	310 "	=	+ 1	"
6.	" "	306	"	324 "	=	+ 18	"

Total Increase = + 57 lbs., or nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. per head per day.

(B). *Palm-Nut Meal*

1.	Increase from	315 lbs.	to	320 lbs.	=	+ 5	lbs.
2.	" "	380	"	400 "	=	+ 20	"
3.	" "	159	"	176 "	=	+ 17	"
4.	" "	183	"	189 "	=	+ 6	"
5.	Decrease	311	"	306 "	=	— 5	"
6.	" "	310	"	326 "	=	+ 16	"

Total Increase = + 59 lbs., or nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. per head per day

(C). *Pease*

1.	Increase from	265	to	280 lbs.	=	+ 15	lbs.
2.	Decrease "	271	"	270 "	=	— 1	"
3.	Increase "	189	"	190 "	=	+ 1	"
4.	" "	178	"	198 "	=	+ 12	"
5.	" "	326	"	339 "	=	+ 13	"
6.	" "	345	"	366 "	=	+ 21	"

Total Increase = + 61 lbs.., or nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. per head per day.

(D). *Corn.*

1.	Increase from	254	to	271 lbs.	=	+ 17	lbs.
2.	Decrease "	306	"	296 "	=	— 10	"
3.	Increase "	177	"	178 "	=	+ 1	"
4.	" "	190	"	209 "	=	+ 19	"
5.	" "	325	"	345 "	=	+ 20	"
6.	" "	332	"	361 "	=	+ 29	"

Total Increase = + 76 lbs. or nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ lb. per head per day.

(E). *Mixture of Linseed, Palm-Nut Meal, Pease and Corn.*

1.	Decrease from	362	to	350 lbs.	=	— 12	lbs.
2.	" "	304	"	299 "	=	— 5	"
3.	Increase "	350	"	360 "	=	+ 10	"
4.	" "	299	"	314 "	=	+ 15	"
5.	" "	241	"	223 "	=	+ 12	"
6.	" "	190	"	196 "	=	+ 6	"
7.	" "	223	"	246 "	=	+ 23	"
8.	" "	196	"	209 "	=	+ 13	"
9.	Decrease from	280	to	274 lbs.	=	— 6	lbs.
10.	Increase "	297	"	306 "	=	+ 9	"
11.	Decrease "	312	"	309 "	=	— 3	"
12.	Increase "	306	"	311 "	=	+ 5	"

Total Increase = + 67 lbs.

Half time to compare with others = + $33\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., or nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per head per day.

Total Increases compared:

From Linseed Cake	57	lbs.
" Palm-Nut Meal	59	"
" Pease	61	"
" Corn	76	"
" Mixture	$33\frac{1}{2}$	"
Mean =	$57\frac{1}{3}$	lbs.

We have now material to work up some rather important chemical and practical feeding questions; but first let us ascertain what quantities of food were consumed in each case:

Linseed Cake		$90\frac{1}{2}$	lbs
Palm-Nut Meal		$80\frac{1}{4}$	"
Pease		$177\frac{1}{2}$	"
Corn		$159\frac{1}{2}$	"
Mixture :—Linseed Cake	65 lbs.		
Palm-Nut Meal	65 "	= 381	"
Pease	$125\frac{1}{2}$ "		
Corn	$125\frac{1}{2}$ "		
Half for comparison=		$190\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.

In addition therefore to the accompaniments of hay, bran, and mangolds, it took

$90\frac{1}{2}$	lbs. of	Linseed Cake	to produce	57	lbs.	of mutton and wool.	
$80\frac{1}{4}$	"	Palm-Nut Meal	"	59	"	"	"
$177\frac{1}{2}$	"	Pease	"	61	"	"	"
$159\frac{1}{2}$	"	Corn	"	76	"	"	"
$190\frac{1}{2}$	"	Mixture	"	$33\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	"

The *chemical* values of these, according to previous data, are as follows:—

$90\frac{1}{2}$	lbs. of	Linseed Cake	costs, chemically,	$2	25
$80\frac{1}{4}$	"	Palm-Nut Meal	"	1	60
$177\frac{1}{2}$	"	Pease	"	4	08
$159\frac{1}{2}$	"	Corn	"	2	50
$190\frac{1}{2}$	"	Mixture	"	4	00

The relative chemical cost of production is

By the Linseed Cake	4	cts. per lb.
" Palm-Nut Meal	$2\frac{3}{4}$	"
" Pease	$6\frac{1}{2}$	"
" Corn	$3\frac{3}{5}$	"
" Mixture	$2\frac{1}{2}$	"
Mean of	$3\frac{9}{7}$	"

But the *market*, or actual cost of the increased flesh has been,

By Linseed Cake	$2\frac{3}{5}$	cts. per lb.
" Palm-Nut Meal	2	" (fully) per lb.
" Pease	$2\frac{9}{10}$	" per lb.
" Corn	$1\frac{9}{10}$	" "
" Mixture	$6\frac{3}{5}$	" "
Mean of	$3\frac{1}{8}$	"

It appears that chemical and market values agree best in the following order :—

1st, Palm-Nut Meal.
2nd, Linseed Cake.
3rd, Mixture.
4th, Corn.
5th, Pease.

The final *present* result of the experiment of food against food, as regards *cost*, is

1st,	or least cost for the		Corn.
2nd	"	"	Palm-Nut Meal.
3rd	"	"	Linseed Cake.
4th	"	"	Pease.
5th	"	"	Mixture.

Let us briefly review by saying it appears that the effects of these foods on sheep are not regulated by the amount of water in their composition, nor by the quantity of ash, nor by the amount of crude fibre present; to a certain extent they agree with the *least* quantity of albuminoids being *first* in results, but this may be only incidental.

1st,	Corn.....	= 10	of Albuminoids.
2nd,	Palm-Nut Meal.....	= $18\frac{1}{2}$	"
3rd,	Pease.....	= $22\frac{1}{2}$	"
4th,	Linseed.....	= 28	"

Neither do they agree with the proportions of fatty or oily matters; note, however, the rather close agreement there is with the non-nitrogenous elements; and, keeping strictly to the suggestion given in the introductory part of this chapter, by which we anticipated conclusions according to relative positions of certain chemical elements in each kind of food, let us summarize their order.

—	Water.	Ash.	Crude Fibre.	Albumen.	Non-Nitrogenous.	Fat and Oils.	Wheat Standard.	Totals.
Linseed Cake....	2nd	1st	3rd	1st	3rd	1st	4th	15
Palm-Nut Meal..	1st	2nd	4th	3rd	4th	3rd	3rd	20
Pease.....	3rd	3rd	2nd	2nd	2nd	4th	2nd	18
Corn.....	4th	4th	1st	4th	1st	2nd	1st	17

Placing Linseed Cake 1st, Corn 2nd, Pease 3rd, and Palm-Nut Meal 4th.

Breed against Breed.

Examine now how the several breeds of sheep gave account of the different foods consumed by them, in submitting which the means of the results reduced are to one head of each breed for twenty-one days.

On Linseed Cake.

Cotswolds increased from	170 lbs.	to	$175\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	=	$5\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
South Downs	"	$85\frac{3}{4}$	"	90	"	= $4\frac{1}{4}$ "
Ox. Downs Crosses	"	153	"	162	"	= 9 "
				Mean	=	$6\frac{1}{6}$ lbs.

On Palm-Nut Meal.

Cotswolds increased from	174	to	180¼ lbs.	=	6¼ lbs.
South Downs "	85¼	"	91 "	=	5¾ "
Ox. Down Crosses "	155	"	163 "	=	8 "
			Mean	=	6⅔ lbs.

On Pease.

Cotswolds increased from	134	to	137½ lbs.	=	3½ lbs.
South Downs "	91¾	"	95 "	=	3¼ "
Ox. Down Crosses "	172½	"	183 "	=	10½ "
			Mean	=	5¾ lbs.

On Corn.

Cotswolds increased from	140	to	141¼ lbs.	=	1¼ lbs.
South Downs "	91¾	"	96¾ "	=	5 "
Ox. Down Crosses "	166	"	180½ "	=	14½ "
			Mean	=	7 lbs.

On Mixtures.

Cotswolds increased from	164½	to	165½ lbs.	=	1 lb.
South Downs "	102½	"	109¼ "	=	6¾ lbs.
Ox. Down Crosses "	154½	"	155 "	=	½ lb.
			Mean	=	2¾ lbs.

Over all the changes of food the following hold good in order of merit by increased quantity :—

1st,	Oxford Down Cross,	8½ lbs.	per head per stage.
2nd,	South Down,	5 "	"
3rd,	Cotswold,	3½ "	"

As regards Breed against Breed, it results that the Oxford Down cross is 143 per cent. over the Cotswold, 70 per cent. over the South Down, and 100 per cent. over the mean of all.

2ND. EXPERIMENT WITH SHEEP.

In this I wish simply to record the weights of several breeds of one and two shear wethers put up together from December, 1878, to September, 1879, as fed upon hay, pease, bran and green fodder.

The weights are an average of each kind :

Leicesters, two shear	258 lbs.	per head.
South Down crosses, one shear	205	"
Cotswolds, two shear	195	"
Oxford Down crosses, one shear	175	"
South Downs, two shear	158	"

The South Down crosses were from grade Cotswold-Leicester ewes by a pure South Down ram, and the Oxford Down crosses out of similar ewes by a pure Oxford Down ram.

Allow me to mention that several of these wethers after being bought from us took 1st and 2nd prizes both at the Toronto Industrial, the Dominion Exhibition, at Ottawa this year, and at the great Chicago Fat Stock Show, as to which see elsewhere in this report.

III.—How Much should be Paid for Steers to Fatten.

It is well to be acquainted with the *chemical* and actual values of all our field products, as also how they act upon varieties of animal life, but one of the primary conditions of success, in the case of not having any from your own breeding, is to know the *maximum price* it is safe to give for the particular animal, independently of the indispensable and peculiar knack of choosing the best for the purpose. Of course as a rule in present times, it is a poor steer that will not pay to be bought in at 3 cents per lb. live weight, but can any one say that a superior one will do so at 4 cents?

Our past winter's experience in the purchase and feeding of cattle will help to show this; as owing to several disadvantages, such as difficulty in obtaining the right sort and at a great distance from home, and for a certain purpose, the animals were got at a higher figure than, it may be, the purely profit seeker would venture to give.

The lot comprised fourteen head of two-and-a-half year old steers and two three-year old heifers, mostly Durham grades, all in medium condition from a month's stall feeding.

The sixteen head weighed 17,529 lbs., and cost delivered $728, or an average of 4¼ cents per lb.

They consumed the following quantities, and cost, of food during five months—December to May :—

Swede turnips	162,480 lbs.	at	8	cents	per	60 lbs.	= $217 20
Mangolds	54,480	"	10	"	"	"	= 90 50
Pea Meal	12,960	"	1	"	"	lb.	= 129 60
Corn Meal	10,448	"	45	"	"	56 lbs.	= 83 70
Fodder	24,000	"	$4	per		2000 lbs.	= 48 00
					Total cost of food consumed		= $569 00

The cost of attendance was	$52 50	
And cost of bedding	15 00	
		$67 50
Total expenditure		$636 50

At the end of five months the animals weighed 22,122 lbs., being an increase of 4,593 lbs.

They were disposed of for $974.80 or 4⅖ cents per pound, live weight.

First Balance Sheet therefore :

Cost of 16 steers bought in	$728 00
Cost of food, attendance and bedding	636 50
	$1,364 50
Sale	974 00
Present debit	$390 50

The story, so far, may be a surprise. It is well known that few, very few, farmers ever know the actual cost of making up a fat beast; they put no value upon anything except grain, no value upon fodder, roots, bedding and attendance, so that were we, or they, to deduct these items, amounting as they do in this case to $423.20, there would appear the small credit of $32.70, but I ask for no such concession.

The next question is, upon what authority do we place 8 and 10 cents per bushel for turnips and mangolds respectively? The answer is—from our own past experience here, with British figures as a check, and with the acknowledgement that the rates are high, though it has also to be admitted that by thorough management in root cultivation—when tillage, manuring and cropping are considered in their invaluable effects upon future crops, they may well be thrown into the bargain, or go all for present credit.

Let it be held, however, that by the keep of 16 head of steers during five months we have an apparent deficit of $390.50.

Now-a-days it is not enough to say, with reference to any form of manure, "throw it into the bargain," "let it stand for attendance and bedding," or, "slump it at fifty cents per load." This unsound mode of valuation, even under the old *regime* of straw and turnip feeding, is certainly much more so with the addition of grain and cake, and, therefore, keeping to the times, I beg to submit a valuation of the materials used in food in this instance, according to the chemical money standards established by Dr. Lawes, of Rothamstead, England. Of course, the figures given have been fixed upon chemical data, and cannot in every case be taken as the real commercial value of the animal droppings or other so-called refuse in the management of these steers:

Quantity Consumed.		Value Per Ton.		Total Value.
80 tons	Swede turnips	$1 00		$80 00
17 "	Mangolds	1 25		22 00
6½ "	Pea Meal	15 50		100 00
5 "	Corn Meal	7 50		37 00
12 "	Fodder	2 50		30 00
				$269 00

Such is the apparent or real extravagance of these figures in comparison with what we have always been accustomed to recognize as the value of farm-yard manure, that much caution is desirable in admitting the sum of $269 as the actual commercial standing of the materials from 16 steers during five months of winter. Our old practice would have said—"one steer will give about one load per month, so that really we cannot calculate upon more than 100 tons at 75 cents, or say $75.00 in all." This will not do now, as otherwise science is no handmaiden of practice.

Debit of first balance	$390 50
Credit Manure	269 00
Second balance, being debit	$121 50

It appears then that after debiting and crediting every possible item, it does not pay to purchase steers at 4½ cents. per lb., feed them on some of the best of materials, and at the end of five months dispose at 4⅔ cents. per lb. live weight. It will be asked, how was it that hardly any advance per lb. was obtained for better beef; two reasons: the one formerly mentioned, (1) that extra expenses were incurred in purchasing, and (2) the animals had to be sold at a time when the market was unusually low by reason of the uncertainty of the trade with Britain during cattle plague restriction. There must not only be an *increase* of weight, there must also be an *advance of price per lb.*, and this, I need hardly say, is always the case with well-doing animals. I am justified then in making the final balance sheet, thus:

Purchase of 16 steers, 17,527 lbs. at 4¼		$728 00
Cost of keep, &c.		636 00
		$1364 50
Actual sale of 22,122 lbs. 4⅜ cents per lb.	$974 00	
Sum overpaid for cattle, 3½ cents, being ordinary market value	112 00	
Would have received 5¼ per lb. in place of 4⅜ : difference	187 00	
Value of manure	269 00	
		1542 00
Balance being credit		$177 50

This balance is equal to 43 per cent, per annum on the original investment.

IV.—What it Costs to Make Beef.

Few of us have any idea, as I have elsewhere remarked, as to the actual cost of feeding, because few of us are in the habit of placing a value upon the produce consumed upon our own farms. Dr. Lawes, of England, recently asserted that in no case would an animal pay for the cost of its food by the direct increase of its weight from such food. What has been our own experience here of late?

1878—To make 1,610 lbs. cost $193.27, or 12 cents per lb.
1879—To make 4,593 lbs. cost $636.00, or 13 cents per lb.

6,203 Mean 12½ cents per lb.

This is charging every possible item in food, bedding, and attendance; and I have no doubt the figures are in correspondence with the average of the country.

So then it costs 12½ cents per lb. live weight to make good beef that is usually sold at 6 cents per lb. live weight! How is this accounted for?

Debit, as above		$0 12½
Credit actual increase at market price for improved beef	$0 05½	
Credit also for extra quality given by 6,203 lbs. *new* to 26,139 original lbs. = 4 at 2 cents per lb.	0 08	
Credit manure, according to chemical value, $0 06c. " " ordinary value, 0 02c.	0 04	
		$0 17½

Balance, being credit of $0 05 per lb. over all animals.

This needs explanation. We purchase a steer, or take one of our own breeding, and put it into regular systematic feeding when 1163 lbs. weight and worth $40.70 at 3½ cents. per lb. During six months it is fed upon materials that cost, with attendance and bedding, the sum of $43, which have added 360 lbs. to its weight, thus making the prime animal 1523 lbs. But the food has not only added 360 lbs. to weight, *it has improved all the original* 1163 lbs.—raising them from 3½ to 5½ cents. per lb., as a purely marketable subject. It is obvious therefore that the food and its associations have to be credited with what they have done at the ratio of 4, that is every 1 lb. of new weight improved the quality of 4 of the old, thus making 8 cents, as given in foregoing statement. The real

value of manure not being known, or rather, as the chemist and practical farmer do not agree as to its value, I have adopted a mean, or 4 cents., as resulting from the refuse that goes to make every additional lb. of flesh.

Our example steer cost originally	$40 70
And to feed, &c., cost	43 00
	$83 70
It sold for	$83 76

Shewing no profit or loss when all food, &c., is valued, and no other items credited, as shewn in the above example of 17½ cents per lb.

But according to *honest* book-keeping there is, as we have seen, 5 cents per lb. on 360 lbs. or $18 of clear profit for six months from an investment of $83, which is equal to 43 per cent. per annum. Compare this result with that shewn at end of previous chapter.

VII.—FARM INSTRUCTION.

We are already receiving from ex-students expresssions of thanks for the establishment of this department of our work. It is perfectly evident that it has filled a wide blank in our previous education, and meets, as nearly as possible under present circumstances, all that has been a weakness in the history of most other institutions of this character. As you are aware, it has been deemed desirable to continue such lessons during winter as well as summer, with special reference to machinery, and thus relieving other departments of any crowding when little can be done outdoors.

These lessons are highly appreciated by the students, while they regret that more cannot be imparted by repetitions.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION PROGRESS.

	Mean of 1st Week.	Mean of Last Week.
Cleaning horses	3	8
Harnessing horses	2	8
Managing horses	2	9
Ploughing	1	6
Harrowing	3	9
Cultivating	4	10
Rolling	5	10
Sowing by hand	1	5
Sowing with machine	2	7
Drilling land	0	4
Mowing with scythe	1	4
Mowing with machine	4	9
Reaping with machine	0	5
Cocking hay	3	8
Loading hay	3	6
Average progress from	2.27	to 7.20

10 being maximum.

VIII.—GENERAL SUBJECTS.

1.—Does our Farm Pay?

I shall now show in what way The Ontario Experimental Farm gives annually not only nearly a clear balance sheet under all its burdens, but an actual handsome profit,

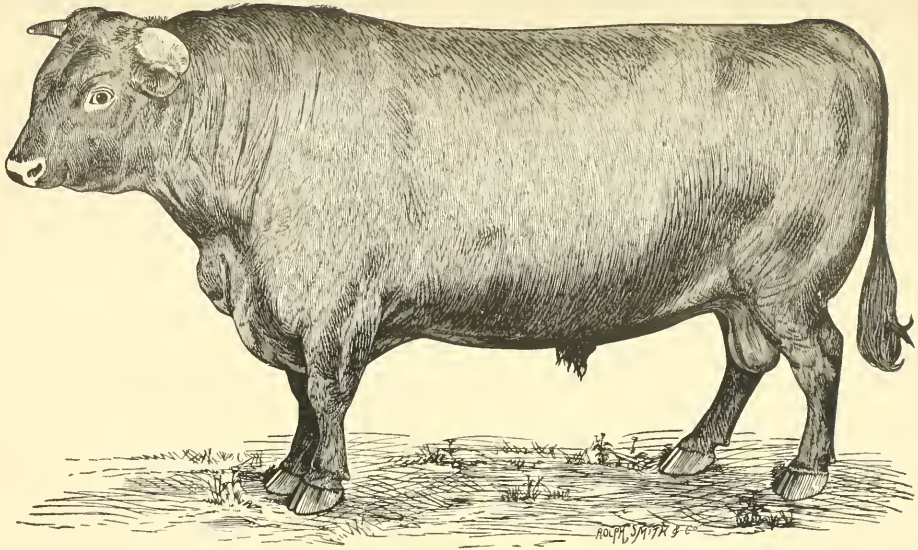
when every item is properly debited and credited. The figures given are a close approximation of the mean of two years, and in place of complicating by charging and discharging all field produce, as a professional accountant would do, I think it preferable to use only the actual cash payments and the actual cash receipts, and then allow what has been done for or against the farm in the regular transactions of the Institution. The idea is to show how the farm stands, as if it were unconnected with any education, experiments, or any other thing, except that of ordinary good farming as an investment.

Receipts.	$	$	Expenditure.	$	$
Grain	750		Labour: Ploughmen	1,500	
Live stock	2,550		Cattleman	360	
Wool	250		Shepherd	360	
Animal Service	150		Harvest help	100	
Total cash receipts		3,700			2,320
			Feed and Fodder, extra	350	
			Seeds	350	
			Manures	200	
					550
			Repairs, general	400	
			Implements, repairs, etc.	150	
					550
			Public Sale expenses	250	
			Incidentals	100	
Balance against Farm		70			350
		3,770	Total cash expenditure		3,770

We have first, therefore, to record a deficit of $70, so that were all these payments and receipts the actual transactions of 400 acres, under ordinary circumstances, nothing remains for the farmer and family, and nothing for bank deposit, although no doubt there would be, as there is in this case, an increase of value by new live stock added to the herd and flock. But what is the real state of matters?

One-fourth fully of the wages for ploughmen is directly chargeable to education, as we find that with so many students to handle and distribute to various jobs, and the necessity of placing them at different jobs, so as to secure as many chances as possible for themselves and us, the farm cannot be handled without two extra men during seven months of the year.

Nearly one-half of the large bill for repairs is brought about by the unavoidable amount of breakages by student handling, and the having to maintain all our implements and machinery in extra good order, because we are a *School*. The same is applicable to horse-shoeing and harness repairs; for, as is well known, no farmer, for example, in time of ploughing, would think of sending his team to the blacksmith because a hind shoe had come off. But we do so. Then again, the farm pays the cost of shoeing the college horses and those of the Garden and Superintendent; the farm also maintains these extra horses at an annual expense of $300.



DEVON BULL, "PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR."

The Garden and Experimental plots use an average of 70 loads of farm-yard manure per annum, and the farm horses perform most of the experimental work. The keep of ten milch cows specially for the college costs about $350, and that for cows of three foremen proportionately. The farm hands prepare all the cordwood from the bush for three foremen, the college, the engineer and the garden greenhouses. Potatoes are allowed to all these, and flour for College use.

Two of the heaviest items remain for explanation :—We have what are called special experimental plots, where minute work is attended to over a series of years. But in a large measure all our farm is experimental, and has actually been so during the last four years, because we systematically cultivate a large variety of crops throughout the regular course of rotation. This is done to check the experimental proper and add to the interest of our farm. For example, this year we grew no fewer than 41 kinds of roots, 6 of wheat, 4 of oats, and 2 of peas, &c., &c.—the mean produce of which is, of course, always *under* what we could have done, or what any other farmer could do, by choosing only the best, or those of maximum growth; for example, in turnips the average has been close upon 500 bushels per acre for a large number of all kinds ; but, taking the better sorts, the returns would have been over 750 bushels per acre. This difference of 250 bushels is equal to a loss of $20 per acre. Estimating this over the 165 acres usually under grain and roots annually, at the low figure of $3, we get the apparently large sum of $500.

The next item needs little explanation. What farmer, with a view to profit solely, would keep more than one or two breeds of cattle and sheep ? But, as a school, we maintain—that is, the farm maintains—as many as ten of them. As yet four of these have been comparatively unproductive, and even supposing they had been equal to others, no ordinary farm could engage in such a handling. $465 per annum is a fair valuation in this relation.

Farm Balance Sheet.

	$		
1. Two ploughmen, extra	420	Balance from former statement	70
2. Extra repairs to implements, etc	150	Students' labour for year (half), other half educational	550
3. Extra shoeing of horses	50	Students' labour, per Carpenter, repairs, etc	185
4. Extra repairs to harness	50		
5. Shoeing College, Garden, and Superintendent's horses	25		805
6. Use and repairs of implements to Garden and Experimental Department	30		
7. Keep of College, Garden and Superintendent's horses	300		
8. Manure for Garden	50		
9. Manure for Experimental	55		
10. Keep of ten milk cows for College	350		
11. Keep of three milk cows for Foremen	105		
12. Fuel to Foremen, College, Engineer, and Greenhouses	108		
13. Potatoes to Foremen, College, and Engineer	150		
14. Flour to College	120		
15. Experimental crops over Farm	500		
16. Two breeds of cattle	400		
17. One breed of sheep	40		
18. One breed of swine	25		
19. Horse labour to College and Experimental plots	85	Balance to credit	2,208
	3,013		3,013

The balance of $2,200 in favour of the farm is, after all, while decidedly good, no very extraordinary thing when it is considered what has been done by drainage, manures, thorough cultivation and successful choice of live stock. Over the 370 acres under cultivation it is just two rents of $3 per acre—one for the farmer, and the other for interest upon improvements. To add to this we have an annual average of $700 value of live

stock produce retained on the farm, being one-half rent more to meet interest of original investment in live stock.

A great deal more could be said on this important subject, but meantime all that is desired is to show that The Ontario Experimental Farm does pay, and pays handsomely when the story is fairly told.

2.—Our Next Cattle-fattening Experiment.

Recognizing, as we have always done, that a large part of the work of such a station as this consists in looking forward to the probable wants and changes of the agricultural market, it is obvious that anything tending to make a lesson for the average farmer must be valuable, and although during the last three years we have not been idle in the line of beef, mutton and pork growth, there still exists one field that has not been prepared for the first ploughing.

In the management of cattle for the butcher the intelligent farmer is now getting pretty familiar with breeds and the foods best adapted for the purpose, but comparatively little has been done at completing our steers earlier than the usual practice. As a rule we do not finish them before three years, or they are said to be prime when they are but beginning to do well when thirty months old. Now the question is, can we not get rid of our beef from six to twelve months earlier than usual, at an equal or greater profit, and giving as good or better flesh than the three or four year old?

As a beginning with us in this important practical work, we housed the following animals on 1st October last:—

No. 1, Short-Horn Steer (pure bred)	29 months,	1,450 pounds.	
No. 2, Galloway Steer (pure bred)	25 "	1,068 "	
No. 3, Short-horn grade Steer	18 "	1,005 "	
No. 4, " " "	18 "	960 "	
No. 5, " " Heifer	20 "	1,028 "	
Average	22 "	1,102 "	

All these are of our own breeding, and have been similarly handled in past management.

They were judged and valued on entry by Messrs. Ash, Joyce, Dawes, McLelland, Raymond, Clutton, Webster, Macaulay, Holterman, Lomas, Chapman, Stubbs, Wilson, Campbell, and Craig (2nd year students), according to our standard of points for fattening qualities, in which 1,000 marks constitute perfection. The mean of their work stands thus:—

No. 1, 765.
No. 2, 697.
No. 3, 713.
No. 4, 747.
No. 5, 796.

The object of the experiment is to ascertain how much can be added to the weight of each of these comparatively young cattle, and the cost thereof by high feeding during *eight months*. Thus the trial will end with May next, when the whole will be sold. There will be three bills of fare, as regards grain, namely:—

1. Pea-meal during October, November, December and January.
2. Corn (maize) " February and March.
3. Barley or cake " April and May.

This given at the rate of 11 lbs. per head per day.

The daily rations otherwise will be for the whole period per head.

Cut Straw.	Oat and Wheat	6	12 lbs.
	Corn fodder	4	
	Hay	2	
Bran			2 lbs.

Turnips and mangolds 75 lbs. pulped and mixed with cut straw.

Thus confining every particle of the food to Canadian growth, and hence adding to the value of the experiment.

On the 31st May next therefore we hope to be in possession of another important addition to our figures in beef making, when five animals averaging exactly 30 months old may be expected to stand the mean weight of 1500 lbs.

3.—The Scientific Bearings of our Winter Feeding of Live Stock.

Now-a-days we cannot allow the farmer to say, "my animals must just take what I have to give them," and as a lesson to ourselves and others on this point, I beg criticism on the following bill of fare just arranged for our different classes of animals during winter 1879-80.

DAILY ALLOWANCE PER HEAD.	Total quantity per head per day.	Parts of heat, flesh and fat formers per head per day.	Percentage of heat, flesh and fat formers to other parts of the food.
HORSES (easy working term.)			
Hay, 16 lbs		9·5	
Bran, half gallon twice weekly, ¼ lb. per day		0·1	
Barley, boiled, 10 lbs, once weekly, 1¼ lbs. per day		1·0	
Carrot, 7 lbs. twice weekly, 2 lbs. per day		0·1	
Oats, half gallon morning and evening, 5 lbs. per day		3·7	
Rock salt always in manger	24½ lbs.		
		14·4	57
CATTLE.			
FATTENING.			
Fodder—Oat and wheat straw, 6, Corn fodder 4, Hay 2, } 12 lbs. cut		4·5	
Bran, 2 lbs		1·1	
Pea meal, 11 lbs.		70·0	
Roots (turnips and mangolds), 75 lbs. pulped		6·0	
Salt, 2 oz., for all cattle, each	100		
		81·6	81
FEEDING.			
Bulls.—Fodder as above, 10 lbs		3·8	
Pea meal, 3 lbs		22·0	
Roots, 60 lbs		4·8	
	73		
		30·6	42
Cows.—Fodder as above, 10 lbs		3·8	
Roots, 60 lbs		4·8	
	70		
		8·6	8
Heifers.—Fodder as above, 10 lbs		3·8	
Pea meal, 3 lbs		22·0	
Bran, 1 lb		0·6	
Roots, 50 lbs		4·5	
	64		
		31·9	49
Calves.—Fodder, 6 lbs		2·2	
Pea meal, 2 lbs		14·0	
Bran, 1 lb		0·6	
Roots, 25 lbs		2·2	
	34		
		19·0	56

DAILY ALLOWANCES PER HEAD.	Total quantity per head per day.	Parts of heat, flesh and fat formers per head per day.	Percentage of heat, flesh and fat formers to other parts of the food.
SHEEP.			
Fodder, 4 lbs. pea straw and hay alternate weeks.		3·0	
Peas, 1½ lbs		11·0	
Bran, 1 lb		0·6	
Roots—breeding ewes, 5 lbs } " others, 10 lbs }		0·6	
Rock salt always in troughs	14		
		15·2	106
PIGS.			
House refuse mixed with middlings, in quantity according to age, sex and object.			

Are each of these allowances correct on an average of age, size, breed, and the purpose for which each animal is kept, basing upon any scientific and practical facts within our knowledge? I prefer to wait public opinion upon this, rather than say much myself at present.

If working animals, such as horses, require, during an easy term, only about one-half of their food in the shape of heat, flesh and fat formers, then the 57 per cent. may be said to be good.

If young fattening cattle (they are those referred to under the chapter entitled "*Our next feeding experiment,*") should receive fully three-fourths of such constituents, the 81 per cent. is well arranged.

If, for safe condition, any bull should not get more than one-third of such materials, ours are being slightly overdone with the 42 per cent.—and yet we are charged by exhibition men with having them too low in flesh.

If breeding and milking cows should get about one-fourth of these things, ours are very largely under-fed with 8 per cent.—and in this we are now making some experiments with the several breeds.

If heifers carefully handled and yet liberally treated, in view to vigorous, healthy, and safe breeding order, should get one-half of their food as heat, flesh and fat formers, then our bill of fare for them is correct at 49 per cent.

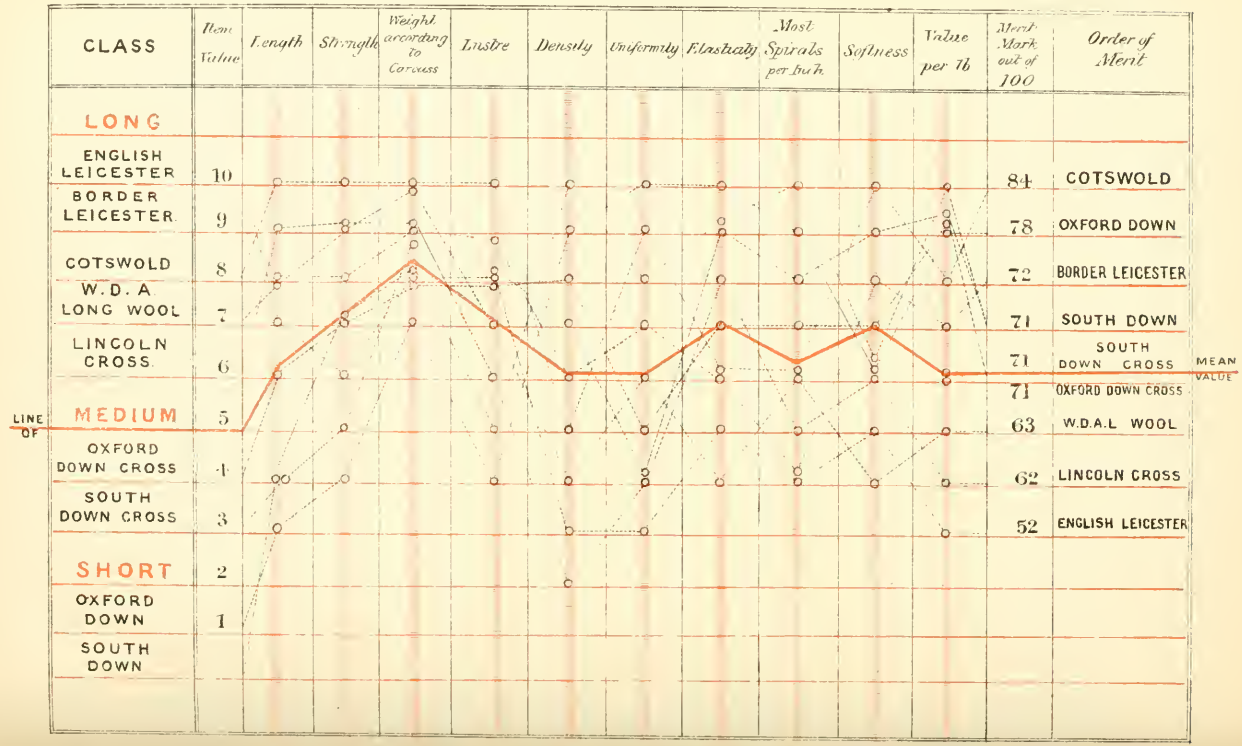
And similar females, one year younger, having to be proportionately treated, say with about one-third of those elements, then our calves are certainly overdone with 56 per cent.

Thus far we have had no apparently absurd chemical guide, but when we come to allow sheep 14 lbs. of different materials per head per day, that are said to supply no less than 106 per cent. of constituents considered high in all that goes to keep up life, increase growth, repair waste, and produce flesh and fat, there is a seeming inconsistency in sheep management as compared with the other classes named. It will be observed that this is the only case in which pea straw is used, and as it is nearly equal to hay in this relation, we have, with the hay as a change, a big beginning—no less than 3 out of 4. The grain of the pea, 1½ lb. per head per day, gives 11 parts, so that this 100 per cent. lies altogether with this valuable legumen. I am of opinion that our sheep are being fed liberally but not dangerously, as of course, the comparatively small quantity per head per day, allows in grain feeding, an apparently large *proportion* of the heat, flesh and fat formers.

4.—Wool at the Ontario Experimental Farm.

Our last year's description of the characteristics of the several classes of Wool as shorn here was not sufficiently detailed to be of much value; I have, therefore, to advise in the following manner, as illustrated in accompanying diagram:—

DIAGRAM EXHIBITING CLASSIFICATION AND RELATIVE VALUE OF WOOL AT THE ONTARIO EXPERIMENTAL FARM.



Long Wools of five sorts :

(1) *English Leicester.*—As regards length, this takes the lowest position of the five, and is also poor in strength, being less than two of the medium ones. Allow me to state that all these characteristics were accurately tested, and in that of strength a leverage and weights were employed. The weight of fleece according to weight of carcass is somewhat better for the English Leicester, but not equal to the others nor to one Medium and one Short Wool. For lustre it rises a little in the scale, but again dips very low in density and uniformity, and thereafter over four other points keeps such a subordinate place that the total result is only 52 marks out of the 100.

(2) *Border Leicester* takes the third place for length of fibre, fourth for strength, and third for weight of wool. In lustre it is second best, being topped by the Cotswold, and is far down in the line for density, improves in uniformity but not so in elasticity, and of all others but one is lowest in the number of spirals per inch. It may be thought that lustre and softness should accompany, and in this case there is agreement, the Border Leicester marking as much as third best in softness. The value per lb. is only a little over the average, and altogether then making 72 out of the 100 marks, or 40 per cent. better than the English Leicester.

(3) *Cotswold.*—Starting as best in length it retains the same throughout strength, weight and lustre, a circumstance that does not occur anywhere else with any of the other breeds. There is, however, a very heavy lowering in density, but a large recovery under uniformity. It is under the mean for elasticity and spirals, from which to softness it again takes the lead, and afterwards coming down fifth-rate in value, goes out with 84 marks from the 100—the highest merit of all the nine pure breeds and crosses.

(4) *West Dereham Abbey Long Wool.*—This admixture of all other Long Wools, with a preponderance of Cotswold blood, is equal to Border Leicester in length, equal to Lincoln Cross in strength (or second only to the Cotswold), and is also equal to the Cotswold in weight of fleece according to weight of carcass. Under the average in lustre, low in density, about the mean in uniformity, the lowest in elasticity, under the average in spirals, the lowest in softness and not up to the mean in value of wool—thus taking only 63 from the 100, which, however, is 20 per cent. higher than the English Leicester.

(5) *Lincoln Cross* (Lincoln ram and English Leicester ewe).—This cross makes a good beginning by taking second place in length, strength and weight of wool, but is considerably under the mean for lustre and the lowest of any in density. Uniformity is not much better than the English Leicester ; in elasticity, considerably above the average ; low in number of spirals, also under the mean for softness and little over the Leicester in value per lb.; in all equal to 62 in 100.

Medium Wools, of two sorts :

(1) *Oxford Down Cross* (Oxford Down ram and Leicester-Cotswold grade ewe).—Of course it is now unnecessary to compare length, but to start with we have this cross superior to the English Leicester in strength of fibre, and equal in weight of wool according to weight of carcass, as well as in lustre. It is third last in density, but much under the mean for uniformity, and for elasticity, spirals and softness holds close to the mean of all —long, medium and short. The value per lb. is third best, which closes a figure of 71 out of 100.

(2) *South Down Cross* (South Down ram and Leicester-Cotswold grade ewe).—The strength of this is very low, and in weight of wool to carcass is superior to the English Leicester. The lustre and density are above the average; third lowest in uniformity, third in elasticity and spirals per inch. Softness is second best, along with value per lb., and altogether this cross takes 71—or equal in merit to the Oxford Down Cross.

Short Wools of two sorts.

(1) *Oxford Down.*—Lowest in strength and weight according to carcass. It is also lowest in lustre, but second best in density, and highest in uniformity and elasticity ; second

in spirals, below the average in softness, and well up in value of wool per lb., making in all 78, or the second best over all.

(2) *South Down.* A little over the Oxford in strength; it is over the average in weight, but second lowest in lustre, the highest in density, third in uniformity, second in elasticity, and, of course, the best of all in number of spirals per inch. Ending, we have the South Down under the mean for softness and the highest in value per lb., scoring 71 marks out of the 100.

To summarize, I cannot do better than repeat my last year's notes under this head.

If then the points I have thus valued are true generally of the kinds of wool specified, as they certainly are in our individual experience, some useful deductions might be drawn for Ontario at least. But with the well known fact that wool is materially modified, for better or for worse, by the physical characteristics of a country—by nature of the soil, drainage, temperature, rainfall, vegetation, as well as by particular modes of management and breeding, it is evident that the table can be referred to only as suggestive, or indicative, and not as a guide in every case.

If the English Leicester is the Short Horn among sheep in England, it has become in our experience, a mere ninth rate producer, though its northern rival takes a good stand among the long wools—being topped only by the Cotswold. It seems to be a fact that, taking ten points of commendation in this question, the Cotswold is not only ahead of all its four compeers, but is also so with reference to the medium and Short Wooled kinds. This superiority is shewn in everything except density, elasticity, and spirals. The second position is held by the Oxford Down which, though low in lustre and softness, and of course also in length, is above an average in most other things, being prominent in density, spirals and value. It must not be forgotten, however, that in some respects, Long and Short Wools are incomparable—for example, in manufacturing purposes, yet they can always be so as one crop against another under equal or similar conditions, as I have endeavoured to illustrate; so then by the simple but important points named for the Oxford, and uniformity and elasticity for the South Down, we have figures above the mean of nine varieties. If the original improver of the Oxford Down had in view to create a model sheep by securing the carcass of the Leicester, with the fleece of the Merino, and hardiness of the South Down, success has so far been good, and the breed certainly deserves a fair trial in this country. The two crosses by the Oxford and South Down, are exactly a mean of the whole, being prominent neither in high nor low qualities; and what is called a Lincoln cross goes through a somewhat similar proof, with the exception of a very low place in density. As a representative of what, with the pure Lincoln, is considered the heaviest fleeced breed in England, the West Durham Abbey Long Wool holds its own characteristic as represented in the third column, as well as by strength, but falls off largely in other respects.

5.—The Cultivation of Trees.

In the recommendations of my 1876 report to you upon other subjects connected with this Institution, I offered to teach our students the science and practice of Arboriculture. I did so from no feeling of display, nor desire to do anything with which I was not thoroughly conversant. Much of my early training, and a great deal of my late profession of estate management, was made up of tree culture, from the nursery up to the marketing of the matured timber, so that I ought to be familiar enough with all details of Forestry. I may mention in addition that as having contributed several papers to the Scottish Arboricultural Society, there has necessarily arisen much study of this important science, and I also had the honour of securing its recognition as such by personal representation before the British Association for the advancement of Science in 1867 and 1868.

From having observed very recently that a committee of the Fruit Growers' Association of this Province waited upon you to impress the national importance of tree culture, it gives me much pleasure indeed to advise you of how much we owe ourselves in this branch of rural economy.

Without special reference meantime to our great loss by overclearance of forest, of consequent irregularity of temperature and rainfall, of difficulty in raising certain crops, of want of fuel, shelter, and the accompanying risks to health, I should desire to note

some practical difficulties that lie in the way of thorough success in the management of replanting.

Forestry is now a recognized science, demanding in all its details as much care and practical judgment, along with aids of sound principles, as we usually devote to the sister sciences of Farming and Gardening. It is not enough that considerable success has attended the rough and ready modes of tree-planting, so common on our roadsides and streets, where, to pull a ten-foot plant from the crowded bush, and stick it into a hole, is about all that was needed to start fifty per cent. of the really nice shade trees now in existence ; the very fact of this simple and inexpensive success, points to a four-fold better result, were certain details of acknowledged practice attended to, upon which Arboriculturists of known reputation have now taken their stand. Looking to an extensive replanting in Canada, with a view to meet all the wants which our recklessness has brought about, the first consideration is *position*, where should our replanting be carried out? It is one thing to say that every farmer should provide for his own wants—it is another to ask will he do it? One farm may be so situated, that without neighbouring consent, no quantity or form of plantation would make good its deficiencies ; even under the fact that the influence of trees on climate is very much local, there is at the same time a great over-reaching bond of union that connects one district with another, that links one tree to another, that makes one strip of trees, electrically, subserve certain ends to another strip, if they occupy the right position. The question is, what are these positions? Are they affected by prevailing winds, by proximity of high lands, of water surfaces, of level plains, of valleys, or of an appropriate area of cultivated country? Then there is *form*, depending on position, as guided by prevailing winds ; no real forester would plant a body of trees, with the flat or concave side facing the prevailing high winds of the district, but rather with a nose or convexity in order to break, cut, or avert its force from the inner plants ; so a straight line running with our concessions or side-lines may not always be desirable. But, indeed, a primary consideration is also the nature of the land that should be planted,—are we to choose only our poorer kinds because not good enough for the plough?—and these sorts may be both high and low lying ;—or is it necessary to pay attention to rotation in cropping—taking a lesson from nature herself in this respect? There is certainly one fact in the practice of what has already been done in planting in Canada that stands in striking contradiction to all sound theory and practice ; I mean the suitableness of soil to different kinds of trees, or rather suiting the tree to the soil and situation ; how often do we find cedar and spruce removed from their apparently choice damp situations, and placed in parts of the other extreme, as well as maple transplanted to low-lying ungenial spots.

Of course as yet we have not dreamed of draining any land for special tree use, but that where dampness rules, it is as much required for mixed plantation, as in the successful cultivation of any other crop, is as certain as that we now painfully need the ameliorating influences of a better distributed permanent vegetation—an agglomeration of so many sponges to take and give moisture according to requirements.

But, more, Sir, our usual and pretty successful practice of running into the bush, selecting from a crowded mass of indigenous plants some for renewal, without reference to size, form, or cutting fibrous roots, barking the stem, or rudely tearing it up, throwing into a waggon exposed to frost, sun and rain, and finally its deposit in a narrow, shallow hole, with a thin surface soil and stiff bottom clay are further indications of what a great field is in our hands for immense success,—above anything, Old Country folks are accustomed to. Failures are many, nevertheless, and are undoubtedly due to this indifference. One leading mistake is the choice of trees too big, and branchless ; there is too much of the fishing-rod character in our transplanting. Trees from a hot-bed of themselves, and from underneath their larger neighbours never succeed well; our bush selection should be of those that have had space to develop lateral limbs of medium size, in an open space that are well balanced, not over six feet in height, and did space permit I would with pleasure submit the detail mode of how a tree should be prepared for transplanting, the attendant care of many little and apparently trivial things, how its future home should be made ready, and the important duties of after management in all its minutiæ. It is not enough to put up a guard, and say "There you are. I have done my best, now, do yours." These remarks refer

mostly to planting shade trees. Those intended for clumps, or enclosures, of which we have so few examples, come under somewhat different conditions, both of selection and management. Whether from our own bush or public nurseries, it is a great mistake to use plants larger than three feet; more rapid and permanent success will be obtained with these than larger ones—youth being more pliable, more amenable to change, accommodating to adverse circumstances, and easier satisfied than what comes under confirmed middle age.

And why should distance apart be disregarded? There is no dispute as to whether 15 or 5 feet from plant to plant is best; it is just as reasonable to expect victory from an army of irregular, open-ranked soldiers, as to look for rapid success in a plantation where individual trees stand at wide distances apart, unable to render mutual help by lateral support and shelter; and thus we bring on other two subjects—that of pruning and thinning. The why, when, and how of these important operations may be for another time, but so far as thus briefly sketched, you will realize that the science and art of tree culture is no common every-day work of anybody, but is an established branch of rural economy demanding sound practical acquaintance in details, and a knowledge of vegetable physiology. How important then, that our youth—our future tree planters—should now acquire such knowledge, as well as that the Government should at once take steps to encourage the replanting of our over-cleared country.

In my opinion, no government can consistently expend the revenue of the country on this, or any other advised improvement, unless a systematic plan of operations be adopted. It is not enough for any individual, or council, or society, to represent the evil and ask for help. It is the duty first of the Government to ascertain how much may be required in certain districts, and into whose hands the work can be safely entrusted. For this purpose it is absolutely necessary to obtain statistics shewing the proportion of forest area to the cleared lands of the several townships or counties throughout the province (speaking meantime for ourselves), as well as the surface under water, and the extent of the cleared land that is of second or third class importance for agricultural purposes. Once in possession of these, and knowing from the experience of other countries, or guided by deductions drawn from Arboricultural-Meteorological facts how much it is advisable to replant in each district, our legislators could regulate the nature and amount of the encouragement to be given. For example, we know that the per-centage of woodland to other land in Britain is 5, and the mean of all the other countries of Europe as much as 21 per cent.—which is the best under all circumstances, and what should be the per-centage for Canada or Ontario? The United States have apparently as much as 29 per cent. and yet they are legislating and handling the subject of replanting very energetically. We require a provincial statist for this as well as agriculture, and it may be that he could also overtake the position of Conservator of Forests, as whatever may be done by our Government in promoting the cultivation of trees, it will be largely unproductive unless accompanied by periodical inspections.

6.—Advice to Canadian Farmers Regarding Tree Planting.

1. Be your own nurseryman, by setting aside part of the garden to be laid with young trees from your own bush or that of your neighbour.

2. There are as many suitable plants in the uncultivated clearances of the country as would replant every cultivated acre of the old provinces.

3. Do not grudge a piece of cultivated land for tree planting—the gain will be more than a grain crop, and in any case you can seed down to hay and permanent pasture.

4. The objects of planting, or replanting, are:—

1. Immmediate shelter.
2. Ornament.
3. To assist in regulating rain fall and general temperature.
4. As a profitable crop.

5. The best shelter is from fully developed trees standing at proper distances apart—not from a close body of branchless stems.

6. Ornament is secured only by allowing every tree room to grow in accordance with its individual character—never by crowding.

7. To assist in regulating rain-fall and temperature suitable to the wants of the country, we must have a national policy based upon scientific and practical facts in past arboricultural history.

8. Never plant trees upon naturally wet ground (our heaviest swamp sorts—so called—are upon comparatively dry spots).

9. Our native trees require no manuring, trenching, or breaking up of the surface, in preparation for replanting.

10. Spring planting is generally more successful than that in the fall.

11. Choose mild, calm weather, between 1st April and 1st June.

12. Select plants from the clearings, or unshaded openings in the bush, never from under older ones, and as much as possible from soil and exposure of a similar character to that to which they are to be removed.

13. Hardwooded trees are safer to transplant than the pine and spruce.

14. The best sorts are Maple, Birch, Beech, Ironwood, Ash, Elm, Butternut, Oak, and Hickory, with Pine, Spruce, and Hemlock to intermix.

15. To save time and insure better success, remove the plants from the bush, or the public nursery, in October, and trench them close together, but separately in dry soil, covering firmly with earth.

16. Before trenching, cut off any overlengthy rough root, and branch, but take care of the small fibres, and the top leader.

17. Avoid tall branchless trees that have been growing close together—a two or three feet one will do better than one ten or twelve feet in length.

18. In removing from the bush, dig all round before lifting; do not pull much, nor shake off all the earth.

19. Never forget that drought is more dangerous than a little frost.

20. Two men in one day will dig up, waggon home, and trench in the garden nursery as many as 300 plants from your own bush.

21. Choose calm cloudy weather, when the soil is moist but not wet, for planting from the nursery.

22. Make the pits one-half wider and deeper than the roots require, and never plant deeper than one inch over the old mark on the stem.

23. Do not plant while water is in the pit.

24. If for a belt, or clump to shelter, plant not farther apart than seven feet in any direction.

25. The object of planting so close as seven feet (900 per acre) is to afford individual shelter, mutual support in several physiological relations, give plenty allowance for failures and to thin out as required for purposes of profit and individual necessities of trees.

26. Two men should pit and plant 150 trees per day.

27. Spread out all fibrous roots in the pit, fill in the top or best loamy soil first, shaking the plant and gently pulling it up a little; when fully half the earth is in, tramp firmly with the foot, and finish up with remainder of earth.

28. Use a variety of trees, not one or two species only, as the success will be more certain.

29. During the first season examine after high winds, and toe any openings round the plants.

30. Run no risks from animals or breaking by snowdrifts, and allow no sapplings or growths from the old stumps to interfere with those planted.

31. Sheep may be admitted to graze after ten years,—no cattle for twenty.

32. The second year is the trying one: you may have buds and leaves the first year, and a dead plant the second, if good the third year, congratulate.

33. Make good any deaths for the first three years, not afterwards.

34. Always have a few hundred plants ready in your garden nursery.

35. Never burn the grass among your trees, but use the scythe when too rank.

36. Never allow the drying of clothes on the young plants.

37. Do not prune the pine, spruce, or any of the resinous sorts.

38. Thin out the least valuable sorts, or those you do not wish to retain permanently, whenever they begin to interfere six inches into the branches of each other.

39. It is no over-calculation to say that where the influence of trees is needed, the gain, after fifteen years, will amount annually to $200 over a hundred acre farm.

40. If you plant at 12 or 15 feet apart you will be ten years behind those at seven feet, when each are 25 years old.

41. We do not deserve well of our country if we cannot establish trees at a cost not to exceed 5 cents each.

42. The cost of planting one acre, irrespective of fencing which will depend upon form and any advantages from local causes, will be about:—

Lifting and trenching 900 plants in October	$10 00
Opening 900 pits	17 00
Planting	8 00
	$35 00
Keeping up for three years	10 00
	$45 00

43. If you purchase from public nurseries, the cost will be about *$100 more.*

44. Get your Towship Council to petition Government to institute a regular system of re-planting by statutory enactments.

IX.—ESTIMATES FOR 1880.

It having been decided to remit in future all farm moneys to the Provincial Revenue, and ask for what is required to maintain the outside departments, as is done in the College proper, I have first to submit those that cannot be dispensed with:

		$	$
I.—Farm:	Labour, ploughmen, 3	1,080	
	" " 2 for 7 months	420	
	" Cattleman	360	
	" Shepherd	360	
	" Harvest help	200	
			2,420
	Feed and fodder		400
	Seeds, etc	400	
	Manures	200	
			600
	Repairs—general	400	
	Implement repairs	150	
			550
	Public Sale expenses		250
	Contingencies		100
	Total for Farm		4,320
II.—Garden:	Labour	300	
	Seeds	50	
	Repairs	25	
	Manures	25	
			400

ESTIMATES FOR 1880—*Continued.*

III.—Mechanical Department:		
Tools	50	
Alterations on shop	50	
		100
IV.—Farm Instruction:		
Instructor's wages	360	
Repairs	20	
		380
V.—Experimental:		
Labour	400	
Seeds, manures	200	
Feeding materials	200	
Alteration on sample room	100	
		900
VI.—Live Stock:		
One Short Horn Bull	500	
One Berkshire Boar	100	
		600
		2,380

Thus, we require $4,320 for the farm proper; $400 for garden; $100 for carpenter' shop; $380 for instruction department; $900 for experiments; and $600 for renewal of live stock.

Having in remembrance that the allowances for permanent improvements last year were almost *nil*, it is surely fair that we now be placed in a position to overtake the lost-way by an extra effort in 1880. $1000 each for drainage and fencing is not equal to what we received in previous years, and I may say that these low figures only are asked in view of so much being required for College accommodation.

I desire most respectfully, to no longer bear the opprobrium of having no cover of any sort for our implements, machinery, waggons, and carts.

The heating apparatus and vinery for garden cannot longer delay—the want began in 1877.

As a continuation of our arboricultural experiments, I beg to be allowed $250 to replant part of No. 5 bush, that had to be cleared by reason of wind-falls, much culling, and to improve the appearance from the College.

Permanent Improvements.

Drainage, fields 16 and 17	$1,000
Fencing	1,000
Implement Shed	450
Waggon Shed	250
Garden Heating Apparatus	350
Vinery	150
Trees and Shrubs	250
	$3,450

XI.—SUMMARY.

In looking over the work of the past season it will be interesting to summarize the more important facts:

On a farm of 373 ploughable acres, there is fully one-fourth under pasture (clover and timothy), and ten acres bare fallow, all the remainder, or 265 acres, having contributed wood for winter and summer use. Of grain there was 3,598 bushels, representing a value of $2,482. Ninety acres of hay and green fodder gave 234 tons, and from 31½

acres there was housed and pitted 20,684 bushels of mangolds and turnips. These two latter add $3,600 to the value of the produce ; which with potatoes and carrots, make a total of $6,382 from the fields, or $24 per acre on an average. It would be another point of interest if we could tell—chemically or otherwise—where these 1,144,000 lbs. of materials (4,300 lbs. per acre) came from. The 98 acres of cultivated pasture, together with about 30 acres of a rough uncultivated run, grazed 60 head of cattle, and 200 sheep —15 other cattle beasts being housed all summer.

The live stock now consists of 13 Shorthorns ; 4 Herefords ; 3 Devons ; 6 Ayrshires ; 7 Augus or Aberdeen Polls, and 2 Galloways, all pure bred ; as also 26 Shorthorn grades ; 5 Hereford crosses ; 2 Ayrshire crosses, and 1 Aberdeen cross. The sheep are made up of 63 Cotswolds ; 28 Leicester ; 8 Oxford Downs. and 28 South Downs, of pure breeds, with 4 Leicester-Cotswold grades ; 2 Oxford Down crosses, and 2 South Down crosses. Of swine, there are 16 Berkshires and 3 Windsors. The farm is worked by ten horses and one yoke of oxen. The present value of all live stock is close upon $14,000. The sales of surplus live stock amounted to over $2,500. One hundred and forty different parties took advantage of the stock for the improvement of their own, and forty secured grain for their own use. The increased value of live stock, retained on the farm, is estimated at $900. The farm has just imported two valuable rams from England, one Oxford Down and Border Leicester. The five rams now on service cost $938. Two hundred and ten varieties of wheat, oats and barley, were experimented with, besides 25 of turnips, 16 of mangolds, 20 grasses and clovers ; 13 varieties of potatoes, and 10 of green fodders. Eight kinds of manures have been experimented with in sixty different forms by combinations or conditions, and in the fattening of cattle and sheep 12 kinds of food have been handled. Nearly 600 tons of farm yard manure were applied to the farm. The garden grew over 500 varieties of plants ; the shop overhauled 10 miles of fencing, and erected new works and repairs equal to the erection of four ordinary farm barns. The instruction team walked fully 2,000 miles during five months of summer, in ploughing, etc. The total labour power—horses and manure—expended on the outside department, during the year, was equivalent to the time of ONE MAN for 110 years.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. BROWN.

APPENDIX.

INVENTORY AND VALUATION OF OUTSIDE DEPARTMENTS

Farm—Live Stock.

Horses.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
10 Working horses	1,100 00	
		1,100 00

Cattle.

Short Horns:		
1 Four-year-old bull	150 00	
6 Cows	1,400 00	
2 One-year-old heifers	400 00	
4 Heifer calves	300 00	
		2,250 00
Herefords:		
1 Five-year-old bull	350 00	
2 Cows	800 00	
1 Year-old heifer	350 00	
		1,500 00
Devons:		
1 Four-year-old bull	200 00	
1 Cow	300 00	
1 Heifer calf	100 00	
		600 00
Aberdeen Polls:		
1 Four-year-old bull	200 00	
2 Cows	600 00	
2 One-year-old heifers	300 00	
1 Two-year-old heifer	200 00	
1 Heifer calf	50 00	
		1,350 00
Galloways:		
1 Cow	75 00	
		75 00
Ayrshires:		
1 Five-year-old bull	150 00	
3 Cows	600 00	
1 Two-year-old heifer	150 00	
1 One-year-old heifer	100 00	
		1,000 00
Carried forward		7,875 00

Brought forward			$7,875 00
Grade Short Horns :			
9 Cows	$360 00		
5 Three-year old heifers	200 00		
2 One " "	60 00		
3 Steer calves	50 00		
		670 00	
2 Working oxen		100 00	
Grade Herefords :			
1 Cow	40 00		
1 One-year old steer	25 00		
3 Heifer calves	60 00		
2 Steers "	40 00		
		145 00	
1 Ayrshire and 1 Aberdeen poll, cross		25 00	
Fattening Stock :			
4 Steers and one heifer		280 00	
SHEEP.			
Cotswold :			
1 Two shear Ram	170 00		
8 Ram lambs	200 00		
45 Breeding ewes	1,350 00		
9 Ewe lambs	180 00		
		1900 00	
Leicester :			
1 Shearling ram	125 00		
1 Four-shear ram	75 00		
5 Ram lambs	100 00		
19 Breeding ewes	380 00		
2 Ewe lambs	30 00		
		710 00	
South Downs :			
1 Two-shear ram	200 00		
1 Shearling ram	75 00		
1 Ram lamb	20 00		
19 Breeding ewes	380 00		
6 Ewe lambs	75 00		
		750 00	
Oxford Downs :			
1 Shearling ram	125 00		
5 Breeding ewes	250 00		
2 Ewe lambs	30 00		
		405 00	
Grade and Feeding :			
6 Grade-breeding ewes	60 00		
3 Wether lambs	12 00		
		72 00	
PIGS.			
Berkshires :			
2 Aged boars	150 00		
6 " sows (breeding)	240 00		
8 Small pigs, 2½ months old	96 00		
		486 00	
Carried forward			$13,418 00

	Brought forward		$13,418 00
Prince Albert Windsor:			
2	Aged sows (breeding)	50 00	
1	Small pig	10 00	
			60 00
	Dogs.		
3	Dogs	85 00	
			85 00
			$13,563 00
	Implements.		
4	Waggon	$200 00	
1	Truck-waggon	50 00	
1	Democrat	50 00	
2	Carts	55 00	
8	Sets of double-trees	16 00	
6	Neck-yokes	6 00	
3	Pairs of bob-sleighs	75 00	
1	Long sleigh	20 00	
1	Pleasure sleigh	40 00	
2	Seed-drills	110 00	
1	Broad-cast seeder	55 00	
1	Reaper	70 00	
2	Mowers	110 00	
1	Pea harvester	20 00	
2	Horse-rakes	40 00	
2	Cultivators	35 00	
2	Horse-powers	165 00	
3	Jacks	50 00	
2	Separators	220 00	
8	Shafts	25 00	
1	Drag sawing machine with saws	25 00	
2	Fanning-mills	35 00	
1	Circular saw	40 00	
	Wheel-barrows, curry-combs, brushes, oil-cans, Wrenches, saws, hammers, axes, mallets, wedges	35 00	
4	Iron ploughs	80 00	
3	Iron beam ploughs	40 00	
1	Metal beam plough	10 00	
1	Wooden plough	12 00	
1	Double mould-board plough	30 00	
2	Gang ploughs	30 00	
1	Sub-soiler	20 00	
2	Ploughs with wheel and skimmer	30 00	
2	Scufflers	25 00	
1	Turnip-drill	10 00	
4	Sets of iron harrows	60 00	
1	Set wooden harrows	10 00	
1	Wooden roller	20 00	
	Shovels, spades, forks, stone-boat	65 00	
5	Sets of team harness	140 00	
	Carried forward		$2,029 00

	Brought forward,		$2,029 00
6	Sets of plough harness	$55 00	
2	Sets of cart harness	25 00	
1	Barn-truck	4 00	
1	Set of weighing-scales	20 00	
1	Large platform scale	90 00	
	Half-bushel measures, horse-blankets, bags, chains, picks, baskets, scythes, grain cradles, hoes, hooks, &c.	100 00	
4	Hay racks	30 00	
1	Water-cart	85 00	
1	Straw-cutter	30 00	
1	Grain-crusher	25 00	
1	Cake-crusher	20 00	
3	Root slicers and pulpers	80 00	
75	Cattle chains	30 00	
5	Bull leaders	10 00	
2	Feed boilers	25 00	
	Sheep racks, troughs, &c.	100 00	
2	Large Cross cut saws	6 00	
1	Vertical 6 H.P. Boiler	200 00	
			3,064 00
	GARDEN.		
1000	Flower pots	$60 00	
4	Rakes	4 00	
16	Spades	20 00	
12	Shovels	15 00	
12	Draw hoes	8 00	
5	Dutch hoes	3 00	
3	Sythes and snaiths	5 00	
2	Garden ploughs	20 00	
1	Cultivator	8 00	
2	Wheel-barrows	6 00	
5	Screens	5 00	
3	Trowels	1 20	
6	Pruning saws	4 00	
4	Manure forks	3 00	
3	Potato forks	4 00	
2	Garden reels and lines	3 00	
3	Tree scrapers	50	
5	Hammers	3 00	
2	Pair of edging shears	4 00	
2	Pair hedge shears	4 00	
6	Watering pots	7 50	
2	Pair of pruning shears	4 00	
1	Syringe	5 00	
4	Pruning knives	4 00	
18	Hot-bed lights	40 00	
3	Picks	3 50	
	Knife, bill, kook, dibble	5 00	
1	Set cart harness	8 00	
1	Garden cart	40 00	
1	Gravel screen	15 00	
1	Set garden harrows	10 00	
1	Road scraper	5 00	
	Carried forward		$326 00

	Brought forward		$326 00
1	Garden roller	$10 00	
2	Garden sickles	50	
2	Edging knives	2 00	
4	Spuds	1 00	
4000	Greenhouse plants	800 00	
1	Stove	13 00	
4	Potato dusters	1 00	
	Seed drill	7 00	
1	Steel square	2 00	
	Compass, plyers	1 00	
6	Baskets	1 50	
3	Thermometers	1 50	
10	Marking irons	10 00	
2	Axes	3 50	
24	Hyacinth glasses	4 00	
1	Office desk	2 50	
6	Pick handles	1 50	
4	Hay rakes	50	
3	Markers	75	
1	Crow-bar	1 50	
4	Hand glasses	4 00	
2	Brooms	60	
1	Working horse	100 00	
1	Hand lawn mower	22 00	
1	Single set of harness	14 00	
			1,330 85

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

9	Hand cross-cut saws	9 00	
5	Rip saws	7 00	
3	Fine cross-cut saws	4 75	
1	Compass	1 00	
3	Draw-knives	3 00	
3	Braces	7 50	
1	Set of Bits	10 00	
1	Boring machine	6 00	
20	Gimlet bits	2 50	
3	Oil-stones	1 25	
6	Smoothing-planes	5 40	
1	Jointer	2 50	
6	Half-jointers	9 00	
7	Jack-planes	5 00	
1	Iron circular plane	4 50	
1	Set hollow and round No. 16	50	
1	" match $\frac{1}{2}$ inch	85	
1	" " $\frac{5}{8}$ "	1 25	
1	Centre bead $\frac{5}{8}$ inch	75	
1	Side bead 1 "	40	
1	" $\frac{3}{8}$ "	40	
1	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "	40	
1	" $\frac{3}{8}$ "	40	
1	Rabbit plane $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch	1 00	
1	" $\frac{3}{4}$ "	1 00	
	Carried forward		$85 35

Brought forward			$85 35
11 Hammers	$10 00		
3 Bench axes	4 00		
1 Broad axe	3 50		
1 Screw wrench	2 00		
2 Cold chisels	50		
3 Spoke-shaves	1 00		
5 Try squares	1 60		
1 Framing square	1 25		
1 Panel square	1 25		
4 Mallets	40		
1 Level	1 25		
2 Framing saws	2 50		
2 Trowels	1 00		
6 Screw drivers	2 40		
1 Chalk line	40		
1 Common line	1 25		
2 Tool bags	80		
1 Wire-tightener and apparatus	10 00		
1 Bench-brush	40		
5 Carpenter's benches	35 00		
6 Ladders	6 00		
2 Scratchawls	0 10		
4 Paint Brushes	3 00		
4 5 Gallon oil-cans, and glue pot	4 50		
3 Gimlets	45		
1 Grind-stone	5 00		
1 Stove	6 50		
Fencing tools, spade, spar, pick, mauls	10 00		
Block and tackle	12 00		
1 Ratchet drill and set of bits	6 00		
			208 30

ABSTRACT OF INVENTORY AND VALUATION.

Live stock	$13,563 00	
Farm implements	3,064 00	
Garden	1,330 85	
Mechanical	208 30	
		$18,166 00

STATEMENT

Of Receipts and Expenditures of University of Toronto, on Capital Account, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

By command,

ARTHUR S. HARDY,

Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,

Toronto, 2nd February, 1880.

STATEMENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

OF

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO,

ON

CAPITAL ACCOUNT,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1879.

TORONTO, 2nd February, 1880.

To the Honourable,

DONALD A. MACDONALD,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I beg herewith to transmit a statement respecting the University of Toronto, being the Bursar's statement of receipts and disbursements on account of "Capital Account," for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's obedient servant,

ADAM CROOKS,

Minister of Education.

No. 1.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on account of the "Capital Account" for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

RECEIPTS.		$ cts.	DISBURSEMENTS.	$ cts.
Balance 30th June, 1878		26,417 43	Amount appropriated by Order in Council for the purchase of instruments for School of Practical Science	8,000 00
Purchase Money		13,516 75	Invested in 1st mortgage on freehold real estate	16,591 50
Mortgage redeemed		1,000 00	Balance, 30th June, 1879	20,236 68
Debentures redeemed: County of Welland	$1,000 00			
" Lambton	2,000 00			
" Kent	500 00			
Township of Ellice	394 00			
		3,894 00		
		44,828 18		44,828 18

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

Bursar's Office,
Toronto, 2nd July, 1879.

No. 2 *a*.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on account of the "Income Account" for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	DISBURSEMENTS.	$ cts.
Interest on Purchase Money	4,205 68	Balance, 30th June, 1878	36,806 24
" Debentures	49,587 87	Appropriation for annual expenditure, as per Order in Council	54,000
" Loans	1,058 00		
" Bank Balances	563 51		
Dividend on Bank Stock	28 00		
Rents	1,126 70		
Rents, University Park	5,150 00		
	61,719 76		
Balance, 30th June, 1879	29,086 48		
	90,806 24		90,806 24

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

Bursar's Office,
Toronto, 2nd July, 1879.

No. 2 *b*.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on account of the "Income Appropriation" Account, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

Receipts.	$ c.	Disbursements	$ c.	$ c.
		Bursar's Office,		
Balance 30th June, 1878	4,934 76	*Salaries.*		
Annual Appropriation from "Income" Account, as per Order in Council	54,000 00	J. E. Berkeley Smith, Bursar, 12 months' salary $2,000 00		
Fees—University	1,858 00	G. A. Stinson, Junior Clerk, 12 months' and 6 days' salary 508 24		
Fees—University College	2,620 74		2,508 24	
Fees—Transfers, Deeds, &c. 104 72		Rent	400 00	
Less paid Law Costs 48 82	55 90	Fuel	49 50	
		Stationery and Postage	174 41	
		Incidentals	146 13	
			3,278 28	
		Less received from Upper Canada College for share of expenses	819 57	
				2,458 71
		Valuation Fees, Surveys and General Incidentals		211 59
		Insurances—3 years		1,864 45
		Salaries—as per statement annexed		34,974 15
		Fuel		939 00
		Gas and Water		107 20
		Prizes—University	140 00	
		Prizes—University College	327 50	
				467 50
		Medals—University		280 13
		Stationery—University ($233.61—1878)	959 87	
		Do University College	401 96	
				1,361 83

No. 2 *b*—*Continued.*

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on account of the "Income Appropriation" Account, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

Receipts.	$ c.	Disbursements.	$ c.	$ c.
		Printing—University ($911·35—1878)	2,065 28	
		Do University College	260 90	
				2,326 18
		Library		1,458 80
		Scholarships		4,505 00
		Examiners		1,995 00
		Advertising		189 80
		Building and Grounds		2,315 96
		Repairs Medical Building		658 98
		Special Repairs—University Building		1,114 12
		Museum (Natural History)		552 93
		Museum (Geological)		38 65
		Museum (Ethnological)		15 50
		Incidentals (University)	58 50	
		Do University College	185 41	
				243 91
				58,079 39
		Balance 30th June, 1879		5,390 01
	63,469 40			63,469 40

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

Bursar's Office,
Toronto, 2nd July, 1879.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

SALARIES.

NAME.			$ c.
Hon. Chief Justice Moss, M.A.	Vice-Chancellor, Twelve months' salary		400 00
W. G. Falconbridge, M.A.	Registrar (U)	do	750 00
W. H. Vander Smissen, M. A.	Librarian	do	1,000 00
Do	Lecturer on German	do	750 00
Rev. Dr. McCaul	President and Professor Classical Literature	do	4,200 00
H. H. Croft, D.C.L.	Professor of Chemistry	do	2,800 00
Daniel Wilson, LL.D.	do History, &c.	do	2,800 00
E. J. Chapman, Ph. D.	do Geology, &c.	do	2,800 00
George Paxton Young, M.A.	do Metaphysics	do	2,800 00
R. Ramsay Wright, M.A.	do Nat. History	do	2,800 00
James Loudon, M.A.	do do Philosophy	do	2,725 00
George Buckland	do Agriculture	do	600 00
J. M. Hirschfelder	Lecturer on Oriental Literature	do	1,500 00
W. Oldright, M.A., M.D	Lecturer on Italian, &c.	do	500 00
W. D. Pearman, M.A.	Classical Tutor and Dean of Residence	do	1,826 00
Alfred Baker, M.A.	Mathematical Tutor	do	1,400 00
D. B. Dick	Architect	do	100 00
R. McKim	Bedel	do	610 00
R. H. Bullen	Servant	do	450 00
John Hare	do	do	420 00
A. Pride	Sub-Curator, Museum	do	480 00
T. Eversfield	Engineer	do	480 00
D. Sturgeon	Janitor	do	262 50
P. Miller	Pensioner (Blind)	do	210 00
B. Fitzpatrick	do	do	96 00
Mrs. King	Cleaning rooms	do	108 00
Alexander Brown	Attendant in Library	do	716 66
J. Durance	Servant	do	390 00
			$34,974 15

No. 3.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on account of "Moneys in Deposit or Suspense," for year ending 30th June, 1879.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	DISBURSEMENTS.	$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1878	118 00	Amount appropriated as principal and interest account S. ½ Lots 15, 12, Seymour	50 00
		Balance, 30th June, 1879	68 00
	118 00		118 00

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

Bursar's Office,
Toronto, 2nd July, 1879.

No. 4.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on account of the "Port Hope Appropriation," for year ending 30th June, 1879.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	DISBURSEMENTS.	$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1878	2,078 06	Balance, 30th June, 1879	2,078 06
	2,078 06		2,078 06

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

Bursar's Office,
Toronto, 2nd July, 1879.

No. 5.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on account of the "Surplus Income Fund" for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	DISBURSEMENTS.	$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1878.....	23,247 53	Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	23,247 53
	23,247 53		23,247 53

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 2nd July, 1879.

No. 6.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on account of the "Starr Bequest" for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	DISBURSEMENTS.	$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1878.....	663 49	Balance, 30th June, 1879.....	763 49
Rent of Starr Farm	100 00		
	763 49		763 49

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 2nd July, 1879.

No. 7.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on account of the "Prince's Prize" account, for year ending 30th June, 1879.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	DISBURSEMENTS.	$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1878	11 82	J. E. Ellis & Co., Silver Inkstand for Prize	50 00
Interest on Debentures	54 00	Balance, 30th June, 1879	15 82
	65 82		65 82

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

Bursar's Office,
Toronto, 2nd July, 1879.

No. 8.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on account of the "Blake Scholarship," for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	DISBURSEMENTS.	$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1878	1,250 00	Invested in Mortgage	1,250 00
Interest	19 44	Balance, 30th June, 1879	19 44
	1,269 44		1,269 44

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

Bursar's Office,
Toronto, 2nd July, 1879.

No. 9.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on account of the "School of Science Appropriation" for year ending 30th June, 1879.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	DISBURSEMENTS.	$ cts.
Appropriation from "Capital" for the purchase of Scientific instruments by Order in Council	8,000 00	Paid Dr. Koenig, Paris, for instruments	4,353 33
		" Lherbette, Kane & Co., freight, etc.	200 50
		" E. Lutz, instruments	1,000 00
		" Freight, etc	40 39
Balance, 30th June, 1879	1,309 60	" L. Golwz, Paris, instruments 7,000f.	
		" E. Lutz, " " 4,000	
		" P. Dumoulin-Froment " 2,000	
		" B. Bianchic, " 980	
		" J. Carpentier, " 800	
		" Alvergniat Freres, " 920	
		15,700f.	5,074 73
		" Professor Loudon, for freight etc	18 95
		" E. Stephenson & Co., cases for instruments	589 00
		" Stuart & Strickland, [illegible]s, etc., for instruments	32 70
	9,309 60		9,309 60

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

Bursar's Office,
Toronto, 2nd July, 1879.

No. 10.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on account of Library Fees Account for year ending 30th June, 1879.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	DISBURSEMENTS.	$ cts.
Fees	522 00	Professor Wright, books	60 00
		Balance, 30th June, 1879	462 00
	522 00		522 00

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

Bursar's Office,
Toronto, 2nd July, 1879.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Bursar's Statement of Balances at 30th June, 1879.

ACCOUNT.	Dr. $ cts.	Cr. $ cts.
Cash in hand	1,924 89	
" Bank of Commerce	19,964 70	
No. 1. Capital Account		20,236 68
" 2 *a*. Income Account	29,086 48	
" 2 *b*. " Appropriation		5,390 01
" 3. Moneys in deposit or suspense		68 00
" 4. Port Hope appropriation		2,078 06
" 5. Surplus Income Fund		23,247 53
" 6. Starr Bequest account		763 49
" 7. Prince's Prize account		15 82
" 8. Blake Scholarship account		19 44
" 9. School of Science appropriation	1,309 60	
Commision		4 64
" 10. Library Fees account		462 00
	52,285 67	52,285 67

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

Bursar's Office
Toronto, 2nd July, 1879.

STATEMENT

Of Receipts and Disbursements on account of the Capital Account of Upper Canada College, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

By command,

ARTHUR S. HARDY,

Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 10th February, 1880.

Toronto, 10th February, 1880.

The Honourable Donald A. Macdonald,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

May it please your Honour:

I herewith beg to transmit the Bursar's statement of Receipts and Disbursements on account of the Capital Account of Upper Canada College, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

I have the honour to be

Your Honour's obedient servant,

ADAM CROOKS,

Minister of Education.

No. 1.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on account of the Capital Account for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	DISBURSEMENTS.	$ cts.
Balance 30th June, 1878.	8,575 86	Invested in—	
Purchase Money.....	4,132 69	First Freehold Mortgages of real estate	32,123 63
Debentures redeemed:—			
County of Haldimand.....	2,000 00		
Mortgage redeemed	2,000 00		
Balance 30th June, 1879..... . .	15,415 08		
	32,123 63		32,123 63

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

Bursar's Office,
Toronto, 2nd July, 1879.

No 2.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on account of the Income Account for year ending 30th June, 1879.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	DISBURSEMENTS.	$ cts.
Interest on Purchase Money	1,725 12	Balance 30th June, 1878.....	2,276 28
do Debentures	13,798 45	Appropriation for annual expenditure as per Order in Council.....	13,625 69
do Loans.....	117 00		
do Bank Balances	660 93	Interest on Bank of Commerce loan for building	426 00
Rents.....	493 60	10% of Tuition Fees paid to the Principal	1,033 00
Balance 30th June, 1879.....	565 87		
	17,360 97		17,360 97

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

Bursar's Office,
Toronto, 2nd July, 1879.

No. 3.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

The Bursar's statement of Receipts and Disbursements on account of the Income Appropriation for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

RECEIPTS.	$ c.	DISBURSEMENTS.		c.	c.	$ c.
Balance 30th June, 1878	253 88	Bursar's office				819 57
Tuition Fees	10,332 75	Insurance	3 years			693 15
Appropriation from Income Account	13,625 69	Pensions				1,050 00
		SALARIES.				
Fees for Transfers, Deeds, &c. $45 08		Geo. R. R. Cockburn, M. A.	Principal, 12 months' salary	2,400 00		
Less paid solicitors 16 60		do	Share of fees	357 91		
	28 48				2,757 91	
		W. Wedd, M. A.	1st Classical Master, 12 months' salary	1,335 97		
		do	Share of fees	357 91		
					1,693 88	
		J. Brown, M. A.	Mathematical Master, 12 months' salary		1,693 88	
		J. Martland, M.A.	2nd Classical Master, 12 months' salary		1,693 88	
		Dr. Barrett	1st English Master, 12 months' salary	1,100 00		
		do	Share of fees	357 91		
					1,457 91	
		C. J. Thompson	2nd English Master, 12 months' salary	800 00		
		do	Share of fees	357 91		
					1,157 91	
		E. Furrer	French Master, 12 months' salary	1,000 00		
		do	Share of fees	357 91		
					1,357 91	
		Geo. B. Sparling	Ass't Mathematical Master, 12 months' salary		1,200 00	
		T. H. Redditt	Assistant Master, 12 months' salary	583 33		
		J. W. Mackay	do do	117 00		
					700 33	
		W. S. Jackson	do do		800 03	
		H. Brock	do 10 months' salary		500 00	
		Sergeant T. Parr	Gymnastic instructor, 4 months' salary		80 00	
		Geo. Frost	Janitor, 12 months' salary		360 00	

No. 3—*Continued.*

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

The Bursar's statement of Receipts and Disbursements on account of the Income Appropriation for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

RECEIPTS.	$ c.	DISBURSEMENTS.	$ c.	$ c.	c.
		Prizes			219 44
		Fuel			550 00
		Advertising			256 77
		Exhibitions			240 00
		Stationery, etc.			616 40
		Examiners' fees			75 00
		Valuation fees			6 50
		Repairs			1,892 27
		Grounds			506 17
		Outfit			1,484 91
		Incidentals			376 98
	24,240 80				24,240 80

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

Bursar's Office,
Toronto, 2nd July, 1879.

No. 4.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on account of the Boarding House, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	DISBURSEMENTS.	$ cts.
Balance 30th June, 1878	539 48	Salaries:	
Board dues	17,459 50	Geo. B. Sparling, Asst. Master, 12 months $200 00	
		T. H. Reddit and J. S. MacKay Assistant Masters, 12 months 202 60	
		W. S. Jackson, Asst. Master, 12 months 200 00	
		Dr. Barrett, Medical Attendant 150 00	
		Mrs. Sewell, Lady Superintendent 255 00	
			1,007 60
		Pew rent	364 00
		Repairs	419 79
		Steward's department	12,759 60
		Outfit	579 29
		Insurance, 3 years	160 00
		Incidentals	47 00
		Share of board dues for year, J Martland, M.A., Resident Master	1,164 15
		Balance 30th June, 1879	1,497 55
	17,998 98		17,998 98

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

Bursar's Office,
Toronto, 2nd July, 1879.

No. 5.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Appropriations, &c., on account of Moneys in Deposit or Suspense for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	APPROPRIATIONS.	$ cts.
Balance 30th June, 1878	62 00	Balance 30th June, 1879	62 00

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

Bursar's Office,
Toronto, 2nd July, 1879.

No. 6.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on account of the Permanent Improvement Fund, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	DISBURSEMENTS.	$ cts.
Balance 30th June, 1878	3,344 87	Interest on Bank of Commerce loan..	3,344 87
	3,344 87		3,344 87

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

Bursar's Office,
Toronto, 2nd July, 1879.

No. 7.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on account of the Upper Canada College Building Account, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	DISBURSEMENTS.	$ cts.
Balance 30th June, 1879.....	43,672 41	Balance 30th June, 1878	42,537 27
		R. Hay & Co., seats and curtains, &c., Public Hall	935 14
		Douglas Bros., galvanized iron work..	200 00
	43,672 41		43,672 41

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

Bursar's Office,
Toronto, 2nd July, 1879.

No. 8.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the Bank of Commerce Loan, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	DISBURSEMENTS.	$ cts.
Balance 30th June, 1878	42,537 27	Balance 30th June, 1879	43,672 41
Addition to loan	1,135 14		
	43,672 41		43,672 41

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 2nd July, 1879.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

The Bursar's Statement of Balances 30th June, 1879.

ACCOUNT.	DR.	CR.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Cash in hand	545 39	
" Bank of Commerce overdrawn		14,976 79
No. 1, Capital	15,415 08	
" 2, Income	565 87	
" 4, Boarding House		1,497 55
" 5, Deposit or Suspense Account		62 00
" 7, U. C. C. Building Account	43,672 41	
" 8, Bank of Commerce Loan		43,672 41
Commission	10 00	
	60,208 75	60,208 75

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 2nd July, 1879.

RETURN

To an Order of the Legislative Assembly for a Return from the Records of the Elections to the Legislative Assembly, shewing the aggregate number of Votes polled for each Candidate in each Electoral District in which there has been a contest, the total number polled in each Division, and the number of names on the Voters' Lists of the same respectively, and the population of each Constituency, as shewn by the last Census.

CHARLES T. GILLMOR,

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

Legislative Assembly,
Toronto, January, 1880.

RETURN from the Records of the Elections to the Legislative Assembly, shewing the aggregate number of Votes Polled for each Candidate in each Electoral District in which there has been a contest, the total number polled in each Division, and the number of names on the Voters' Lists of the same respectively, and the population in each Constituency, as shewn by the last Census.

MEM.—The Returns for the Uncontested Elections are included.

Electoral District.	Electoral Division, consisting of Township, City, Town, Village, District.	CANDIDATES.			Total number of Votes Polled in each Division.	No. of Names on the Voters' Lists in each Division.	Population in each Constituency, as shewn by last Census.	REMARKS.
		Deroche.	Denison.	——				
Addington	Camden ..... No. 1	80	55		135	185		
do	do " 2	48	127		175	240		
do	do " 3	84	93		177	243	5,792	
do	do " 4	94	66		160	196		
do	do " 5	65	64		129	173		
do	do " 6	87	86		173	228		
do	Newburgh ..... " 1	84	83		167	229	822	
do	Sheffield ..... " 1	122	164		286	368	2,615	
do	do " 2	105	30		135	181		
do	Kaladar and Anglesea .... " 1	64	21		85	136	749	
do	Denbigh, Abinger and Ashleigh ..... " 1	38	2		40	59	325	
do	Palmerston and North and South Comonto ..... " 1	40	8		48	127	546	
do	Clarendon and Miller ..... " 1	36	9		45	99	468	
do	Oso ..... " 1	13	34		47	104	492	
do	Olden ..... " 1	19	35		54	118	560	
do	Kennebec ..... " 1	21	27		48	83	802	
do	Barrie ..... " 1	45	9		54	75	316	
do	Hinchinbrooke ..... " 1	28	45		73	86	997	
do	do " 2	26	18		44	67		
do	Bedford ..... " 1	60	56		116	244	1,839	
do	do " 2	48	21		69	247		
do	Portland ..... " 1	45	77		122	159		
do	do " 2	21	51		72	92	2,718	
do	do " 3	24	58		82	118		
do	do " 4	42	47		89	119		
do	do " 5	43	22		65	88		

do	Loughborough " 1	44	55	99	148	2,325	
do	do " 2	16	38	54	94		
do	do " 3	32	27	59	86		
do	do " 4	29	31	60	124		
		1,503	1,459	2,962	4,519	21,312	
		Lyon.	Macdonald.				
Algoma	Killarney	13	5	18	22		
do	Spanish River		16	16	16		
do	Algoma Mills and Mississaga River	8	6	14	16		
do	Thessalon River	27	11	38	41		
do	Bruce Mines	119	79	198	199		
do	Gore Bay	30	150	180	180		
do	West Bay, C	4	8	12	12		
do	do D	27	65	92	93		
do	Little Current I	14	3	17	17		Killarney 220 } East. Spanish River 544 } East. Mississaga 213 } East. Bruce Mines 1,298 } Centre Sault Ste Marie. 879 } Centre Batchewaning 145 } West. Michipicoton 228 } West. Pic 371 } West. St. Ignace 168 } West. Nipigon 438 } West. Kaministiquia 503 } West. 5,007
do	do K	52	48	100	103		
do	Manitowaning	194	16	210	216		
do	Wekmewikong						
do	Providence Bay	87	8	95	98		
do	Michael's Bay, E	75		75	77	5,007	
do	do F	98	4	102	106		
do	St. Joseph's Island, A	17	63	80	80		
do	do B	41	49	90	95		
do	Garden River	19	27	46	49		
do	Sault Ste Marie G	85	109	194	200		
do	do H	36	14	50	51		
do	Batchawaning	8	14	22	22		
do	Michipicoton	5	6	11	11		
do	Nipigon	1	11	12	13		
do	Silver Islet	37	7	44	51		
do	Prince Arthur's Landing, O 1	11	116	127	129		
do	do O 2	8	31	39	41		
do	Fort William, L	25	6	31	33		
do	do M	3	41	44	45		
do	do N	37	13	50	62		
		1,081	926	2,007	2,078	5,007	
		Young.	Baird.				
Brant, N. R	South Dumfries No. 1	91	19	110	184	3,468	
do	do do " 2	90	55	145	210		
do	do do " 3	106	21	127	190		
do	do do " 4	62	41	103	190		

RETURN from the Records of the Elections to the Legislative Assembly.—*Continued.*

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		Young.	Baird.	——				
Brant, N, R	Town of Paris, North Ward	49	60		108	109	2,640	
do do	do do King's do	76	55		230	131		
do	Town of Paris, Queen's do	37	33		107	70		
do	do do South do	49	37		147	86		
do	Brantford T'nship No. 5	50	25		140	75	3,461	
do	do do " 6	71	47		209	118		
do	do do " 7	88	77		241	165		
do	do do " 8	97	46		180	143		
do	Onondaga " 1	70	59		179	129	1,924	
do	do " 2	54	75		180	129		
		990	650		2,455	1,640	11,493	
		Hardy.	Wilson.	——				
Brant, S. R	City of Brantford, N'th W'd No. 1	55	76		220	131	8 107	
do	do do do No. 2	53	61		193	114		
do	do do do No. 3	75	64		218	139		
do	do do King's W'd No. 1	50	53		162	103		
do	do do do No. 2	16	25		88	41		
do	do do Queen's W'd No. 1	31	34		172	65		
do	do do do No. 2	34	47		141	81		
do	do do do No. 3	35	32		125	67		
do	do do Brant W'd No. 1	47	37		155	84		
do	do do do No. 2	62	38		187	100		
do	do do do No. 3	40	55		166	95		
do	do do East Ward No. 1	47	67		173	114		
do	do do do No. 2	45	63		174	108		
do	do do do No. 3	44	47		187	91		
do	Township of Brantford No. 1	66	41		161	107	3,406	
do	do do No. 2	80	38		186	118		
do	do do No. 3	94	44		208	138		
do	do do No. 4	92	52		226	144		
do	Oakland No. 1	78	24		168	102	1,104	
do	" No. 2	50	11		98	61		
do	Burford No. 1	61	54		178	115		
do	" No. 2	95	49		220	144		

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do	" No. 3	60	35	158	95	5,543	
do	" No. 4	66	34	145	100		
do	" No. 5	77	36	164	113		
do	" No. 6	53	47	147	100		
do	" No. 7	53	28	131	81		
do	" No. 8	63	38	166	101		
		1,622	1,230	4,681	2,852		

		Fraser.	Mansell.	——			
Brockville	North Ward No. 1	45	36	81	183	5,102	
do	do " 2	44	36	80	181		
do	do " 3	37	22	59	118		
do	Centre Ward " 1	63	25	88	212		
do	do " 2	33	29	61	159		
do	do " 3	45	28	73	179		
do	South Ward " 1	47	40	87	200		
do	do " 2	56	25	81	196		
do	East Ward " 1	45	68	113	198		
do	do " 2	58	38	96	182		
do	West Ward " 1	47	56	103	179		
do	do " 2	36	47	83	174		
do	do " 3	29	21	50	105		
do	Elizabethtown " 1	73	53	126	192	5,373	
do	do " 2	59	31	90	165		
do	do " 3	68	66	134	210		
do	do " 4	59	24	83	123		
do	do " 5	22	96	118	143		
do	do " 6	23	158	181	214		
do	do " 7	61	85	146	187		
do	Front of Yonge " 1	119	60	179	216		
do	do " 2	78	50	128	179		
do	Rear of Yonge and Escott " 1	83	57	140	169		
do	do do " 2	97	64	160	194		
do	do do " 3	52	52	104	126		
		1,379	1,266	2,645	4,384	10,475	

		C Sinclair.	C Biggar.	——			
Bruce, N. R.	Albemarle No. 1	48	62	110	179	678	
do	Amabel " 1	53	80	133	177	1,805	
do	" 2	105 33	207 39	72	184		
do	" 3	19	88	107	180		

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		Sinclair.	Biggar.					
Bruce, N. R.	Arran.....No. 1	77	56		133	173		
do	do ..... " 2	10	127		137	198		
do	do ..... " 3	51	94		145	189	3,780	
do	do ..... " 4	73	69		142	181		
do	do ..... " 5	22	43		65	102		
do	Bruce ..... " 1	111	4		115	162		
do	do ..... " 2	82	21		103	175	3,764	
do	do ..... " 3	91	43		134	197		
do	do ..... " 4	104	6		110	199		
do	do ..... " 5	112	15		127	195		
do	Eastnor, St. Edmunds and Lindsay ..... " 1	23	70		93	213		
do	Elderslie ..... " 1	59	46		105	176		
do	do ..... " 2	49	27		76	120	3,699	
do	do ..... " 3	39	53		92	169		
do	do ..... " 4	80	22		102	174		
do	do ..... " 5	86	45		131	179		
do	Saugeen..... " 1	26	24		50	85		
do	do ..... " 2	38	3		41	85		
do	do ..... " 3	55	17		72	115	2,579	
do	do ..... " 4	64	3		67	84		
do	do ..... " 5	59	12		71	88		
do	Southampton..... " 1	46	58		104	159		
do	Paisley..... " 1	46	27		73	123	878	
do	do ..... " 2	43	45		98	155		
do	Port Elgin. ..... " 1	41	36		77	117		
do	do ..... " 2	46	49		95	151		
		1,686	1,284		2,970	4,684	17,183	
		Wells.	Baird.					
Bruce, S. R.	Brant' ..... " 1	48	90		138	217		
do	do ..... " 2	35	85		120	163	5,994	
do	do ..... " 3	67	104		171	233		
do	do ..... " 4	70	80		150	194		
do	do ..... " 5	99	78		177	210		
do	Carrick... ..... " 1	51	72		123	165		
do	do ..... " 2	50	60		110	138		
do	do ..... " 3	56	80		136	184		

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		Monk.	Christian.	——				
Carleton	March. No. 1	102	9		111	126	1,347	
do	do " 2	48	17		65	87		
do	Torbolton " 1	80	16		96	198	751	
do	Fitzroy " 1	77	17		94	173		
do	do " 2	99	30		129	196	3,425	
do	do " 3	72	15		87	160		
do	Huntly. " 1	131	2		133	165		
do	do " 2	45	31		76	163	2,634	
do	do " 3	55	47		102	169		
do	Marlborough " 1	107	..		107	180		
do	do " 2	62	36		98	192	2,260	
do	N. Gower " 1	106	4		110	165		
do	do " 2	98	7		105	192	2,532	
do	do " 3	79	13		92	127		
do	Richmond " 1	34	6		40	74	487	
do	Goulburn " 1	122	4		126	192		
do	do " 2	104	12		116	183	3,234	
do	do " 3	147	9		156	225		
		2,074	527		2,601	4,689	21,739	
		Flesher.	Robinson.	——				
Cardwell	Adjala Division No 1	74	59		133	158		
do	do do 2	64	83		147	189	2,878	
do	do do 3	17	37		54	100		
do	do do 4	57	54		111	155		
do	Albion do 1	64	81		145	187		
do	do do 2	95	51		146	177	4,857	
do	do do 3	59	44		103	156		
do	do do 4	64	37		101	141		
do	do do 5	67	56		123	182		
do	Caledon do 1	9	115		124	158		
do	do do 2	42	85		127	162		
do	do do 3	50	52		102	165	4,785	

do	Caledon	do	4	65	66		131	168	
do	do	do	5	62	75		137	195	
do	do	do	6	36	53		89	124	
do	Tecumseth	do	1	63	58		121	162	
do	do	do	2	56	53		109	157	
do	do	do	3	85	64		149	244	
do	do	do	4	60	35		95	132	4,728
do	do	do	5	41	34		75	127	
do	do	do	6	70	18		88	136	
do	Bolton Village			31	51		82	138	
				1,231	1,261		2,492	3,513	17,248
Cornwall				W. Mack.					7,114
				Barr.	McGhee.	—			
Dufferin	Orangeville	W.	Ward	26	51		77	145	
do	do	S.	"	38	68		106	239	1,458
do	do	N.	"	9	37		46	86	
do	do	E.	"	30	54		84	165	
do	East Garrafraxa	No.	1	38	55		93	174	
do	do do	"	2	25	72		97	175	2,579
do	do do	"	3	42	88		130	165	
do	Amaranth	"	1	27	60		87	141	
do	do	"	2	69	32		101	178	1,943
do	do	"	3	44	44		88	144	
do	do	"	4	95	20		115	207	
do	Mono	"	1	60	25		85	143	
do	do	"	2	66	45		111	184	
do	do	"	3	37	83		120	182	3,980
do	do	"	4	72	28		100	189	
do	do	"	5	58	39		97	161	
do	Mulmur	"	1	57	80		137	225	
do	do	"	2	106	34		140	208	3,505
do	do	"	3	51	18		69	130	
do	do	"	4	86	46		132	209	
do	Melancthon	"	1	67	14		81	100	
do	do	"	2	78	45		123	159	
do	do	"	3	47	11		58	91	2,043
do	do	"	4	46	29		75	143	
do	do	"	5	83	18		101	171	
				1,357	1,096		2,453	4,216	15,508

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		Brodet.	Chamberlain	.....				
Dundas	Williamsburgh ..... No. 1	52	87	.....	139	190		
do	do ..... " 2	72	93	.....	165	189		
do	do ..... " 3	71	92	.....	163	189	4,724	
do	do ..... " 4	56	94	.....	150	197		
do	do ..... " 5	65	71	.....	136	183		
do	Matilda ..... " 1	62	55	.....	117	174		
do	do ..... " 2	100	41	.....	141	207		
do	do ..... " 3	61	72	.....	133	163		
do	do ..... " 4	72	37	.....	109	139	4,767	
do	do ..... " 5	88	52	.....	140	171		
do	do ..... " 6	80	44	.....	124	143		
do	Mountain ..... " 1	91	60	.....	151	204		
do	do ..... " 2	81	58	.....	139	206		
do	do ..... " 3	80	58	.....	138	180	3,259	
do	do ..... " 4	91	51	.....	142	203		
do	Winchester ..... " 1	38	77	.....	115	138		
do	do ..... " 2	107	41	.....	148	165		
do	do ..... " 3	64	55	.....	119	145		
do	do ..... " 4	83	68	.....	151	187	4,090	
do	do ..... " 5	78	36	.....	114	139		
do	do ..... " 6	43	80	.....	123	138		
do	Morrisburgh ..... " 1	33	72	.....	105	159	1,156	
do	do ..... " 2	36	102	.....	138	202		
do	Iroquois ..... " 1	70	97	.....	167	216	781	
		1,674	1,593	.....	3,267	4,227	18,777	
		Rosevear.	Quinlan.	Sowden.				
Durham, E R	Port Hope, South Ward ....No. 1	78	4	34	116	226		
do	do North Ward .... " 1	78	6	43	127	235		
do	do East do .... " 2	47	3	35	85	200	5,114	
do	do West do .... " 2	61	3	51	115	253		
do	do East do .... " 3	76	3	15	94	219		
do	do West do .... " 3	54	8	31	93	203		

Durham, E R	Hope	Ward	" 1	80	5	21	106	210					
do	do	do	" 2	26	7	45	78	153					
do	do	do	" 3	18	0	58	76	136	5,075				
do	do	do	" 4	67	3	21	91	180					
do	do	do	" 5	77	5	57	139	211					
do	do	do	" 6	47	5	50	102	208					
do	Cavan	do	" 1	32	0	113	145	202					
do	do	do	" 2	40	1	141	182	233					
do	do	do	" 3	38	3	85	126	200					
do	do	do	" 4	47	4	72	123	176	4,761				
do	do	do	" 5	42	2	66	110	198					
do	do	do	" 6	62	10	30	102	188					
do	Manvers	do	" 1	49	1	32	82	157					
do	do	do	" 2	79	1	39	119	202					
do	do	do	" 3	91	5	34	130	225	4,114				
do	do	do	" 4	62	4	10	76	128					
do	do	do	" 5	41	2	9	52	459					
				1,292	85	1,092	2,469	4,442	19,064				
Durham, W. R	Bowmanville, West Ward	No. 1		54	M'Laughlin,	Colville.	26			80	126		
do	do	" 2		45			39			84	114		
do	do North Ward	" 1		54			38			92	138	3,031	
do	do	" 2		61			36			97	156		
do	do South Ward	" 1		36			43			79	136		
do	do	" 2		37			45			82	111		
do	Darlington	" 1		83			34			117	163		
do	do	" 2		71			55			126	187		
do	do	" 3		72			29			101	159		
do	do	" 4		73			48			121	172	5,931	
do	do	" 5		71			61			132	176		
do	do	" 6		82			31			113	164		
do	do	" 7		102			31			133	175		
do	Clarke	" 1		74			77			151	196		
do	do	" 2		55			69			124	165		
do	do	" 3		52			16			68	92		
do	do	" 4		46			107			153	193	5,728	
do	do	" 5		100			66			166	201		
do	do	" 6		70			43			113	138		
do	do	" 7		44			28			72	84		
do	Cartwright	" 1		28			101			129	189		
do	do	" 2		31			124			155	200	2,514	
do	do	" 3		41			61			102	143		
do	Newcastle	" 1		42			57			99	130	1,109	
do	do	" 2		43			54			97	114		
				1,407	1,319					2,786	3,822	13 316	

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		Nairn.	Day.	—				
Elgin, E. R	St. Thomas, St. Andrew's Ward.	28	62		90	139		
do	do St. George's do	148	173		321	603	2,197	
do	do St. Patrick's do	84	120		204	355		
do	do St. David's do	156	163		319	599		
do	Yarmouth ..... No. 1	54	79		133	196		
do	do ..... " 2	120	63		183	260		
do	do ..... " 3	107	55		162	235	5,563	
do	do ..... " 4	98	137		235	285		
do	do ..... " 5	76	91		167	240		
do	do ..... " 6	73	75		148	220		
do	S. Dorchester ..... " 1	77	46		122	157		
do	do ..... " 2	66	52		118	177	2,071	
do	do ..... " 3	58	55		113	158		
do	Malahide ..... " 1	89	82		171	230		
do	do ..... " 2	103	79		182	248		
do	do ..... " 3	109	70		179	238	5,554	
do	do ..... " 4	78	70		148	218		
do	do ..... " 5	84	108		192	239		
do	Bayham ..... " 1	85	59		144	239		
do	do ..... " 2	89	70		159	247		
do	do ..... " 3	70	88		158	233	4,892	
do	do ..... " 4	90	86		176	258		
do	do ..... " 5	50	84		134	190		
do	Aylmer ..... " 1	72	42		114	161		
do	do ..... " 2	105	62		167	240		
do	Springfield ..... " 1	60	44		104	151		
do	Vienna ..... " 1	47	28		75	169	593	
		2,275	2,143		4,418	6,623	20,870	
		Cascaden.	Crothers.	—				
Elgin, W.R.	Aldborough ..... No. 1	32	104		136	207		
do	do ..... " 2	58	45		103	164		
do	do ..... " 3	71	72		143	182		
do	do ..... " 4	36	81		117	156	3,506	
do	do ..... " 5	78	46		124	159		

do	do	"	6	74	98	.....	172	224						
do	Dunwich	"	1	79	83	.....	162	209						
do	do	"	2	30	52	.....	82	147						
do	do	"	3	119	51	.....	170	270						3,731
do	do	"	4	113	28	.....	141	190						
do	do	"	5	80	54	.....	134	168						
do	Southwold	"	1	107	75	.....	182	225						
do	do	"	2	104	60	.....	164	208						
do	do	"	3	33	136	.....	169	224						
do	do	"	4	48	62	.....	110	151						5,559
do	do	"	5	58	61	.....	119	159						
do	do	"	6	110	62	.....	172	221						
do	Port Stanley	"	1	27	76	.....	103	298						
				1,257	1,246	.....	2,503	3,562						12,796
				White.	Gignise.									
Essex, N. R.	Windsor, 1st Ward,		No. 1	28	35	.....	63	160						
do	do		" 2	28	32	.....	60	159						
do	do		" 3	28	30	.....	58	168						
do	do 2nd Ward		" 1	36	33	.....	69	168						
do	do		" 2	19	21	.....	40	128						4,253
do	do		" 3	17	24	.....	41	149						
do	do 3rd Ward		" 1	38	31	.....	69	171						
do	do		" 2	39	23	.....	53	154						
do	do		" 3	22	34	.....	56	162						
do	Sandwich Town,		" 1	30	48	.....	78	132						1,160
do	do		" 2	21	25	.....	46	79						
do	do West,		" 1	15	56	.....	71	182						
do	do		" 2	43	86	.....	129	156						2,223
do	do		" 3	33	22	.....	55	138						
do	do East,		" 1	29	18	.....	47	181						
do	do		" 2	64	30	.....	94	145						
do	do		" 3	63	4	.....	67	136						3,748
do	do		" 4	33	20	.....	53	142						
do	do		" 5	45	19	.....	64	171						
do	Maidstone		" 1	48	13	.....	61	101						
do	do		" 2	35	6	.....	41	102						
do	do		" 3	31	18	.....	49	113						2,055
do	do		" 4	23	23	.....	46	95						
do	do		" 5	11	32	.....	43	95						
do	Rochester		" 1	36	2	.....	38	129						
do	do		" 2	25	22	.....	47	121						2,152
do	do		" 3	18	15	.....	33	95						
do	do		" 4	30	9	.....	39	119						
do	Tilbury West,		" 1	67	17	.....	84	143						
do	do		" 2	28	42	.....	70	201						2,392
do	do		" 3	70	11	.....	81	144						
do	Belle River,		" 1	18	32	.....	50	101						
				1,062	833	.....	1,895	4,440						17,968

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		Wigle.	Balfour.	——				
Essex, S. R	Leamington ... No. 1	70	74	.....	144	174		
do	Colchester ... " 1	47	93	.....	140	190		
do	do ... " 2	72	64	.....	136	173	2,920	
do	do ... " 3	49	50	.....	99	140		
do	do ... " 4	43	70	.....	113	165		
do	do ... " 5	60	35	.....	95	168		
do	Amherstburg ... " 1	47	58	.....	105	178		
do	do ... " 2	42	46	.....	88	143	1,936	
do	do ... " 3	27	85	.....	112	197		
do	Malden ... " 1	66	59	.....	125	152	1,566	
do	do ... " 2	79	36	.....	115	158		
do	Anderdon ... " 1	107	55	.....	162	215	1,895	
do	do ... " 2	87	31	.....	118	177		
do	Mersea ... " 1	27	41	.....	68	93		
do	do ... " 2	110	48	.....	158	197	3,248	
do	do ... " 3	57	47	.....	104	134		
do	do ... " 4	93	58	.....	151	191		
do	Gosfield ... " 1	56	59	.....	115	145		
do	do ... " 2	99	63	.....	162	161	2,994	
do	do ... " 3	58	53	.....	111	135		
do	do ... " 4	66	65	.....	131	164		
do	Kingsville ... " 1	40	67	.....	107	121		
do	Pelee ... " 1	16	4	.....	20	35	150	
		1,418	1,261	.....	2,679	3,606	14,709	
		Calvin.	Dawson	Strachan	Vanluven.			
Frontenac	Wolfe Island ... No. 1	38	70	3	0	111	157	
do	do ... " 2	43	83	2	0	128	165	2,737
do	do ... " 3	32	62	0	0	94	138	
do	Garden Island ... " 1	88	0	0	0	88	113	762
do	Howe Island ... " 1	23	28	0	0	51	77	
do	Pittsburgh ... " 1	46	19	30	0	95	136	
do	do ... " 2	18	15	32	9	74	151	4,126
do	do ... " 3	22	28	38	4	92	153	
do	do ... " 4	50	16	14	18	98	172	

do	.....	Storrington	" 1	31	9	3	4	47	143	2,882				
do	.....	do	" 2	24	11	0	46	75	218					
do	.....	do	" 3	24	4	4	16	40	185					
do	.....	do	" 4	8	2	0	2	12	39					
do	.....	Kingston	" 1	63	17	10	5	95	120					
do	.....	do	" 2	38	7	5	12	62	123	4,101				
do	.....	do	" 3	25	20	2	17	64	129					
do	.....	do	" 4	30	23	1	64	118	201					
do	.....	do	" 5	46	29	3	1	79	142					
do	.....	Portsmouth	" 1	61	63	2		127	177	1,702				
				710	506	149	193	1,558	2,789	16,310				
					Macmaster.	Rayside.								
Glengarry	.....	Charlottenburgh	No. 1	112	57			169	208					
do	.....	do	" 2	75	64			139	197					
do	.....	do	" 3	101	34			135	201	6,331				
do	.....	do	" 4	40	97			137	192					
do	.....	do	" 5	50	107			157	194					
do	.....	Kenyon	" 1	81	44			125	185					
do	.....	do	" 2	69	74			143	193					
do	.....	do	" 3	27	105			132	170	4,951				
do	.....	do	" 4	53	103			156	180					
do	.....	do	" 5	37	57			94	113					
do	.....	Lancaster	" 1	66	74			140	174					
do	.....	do	" 2	85	44			129	186					
do	.....	do	" 3	100	56			156	191	4,415				
do	.....	do	" 4	69	15			84	111					
do	.....	do	" 5	61	29			90	140					
do	.....	Lochiel	" 1	50	34			84	124					
do	.....	do	" 2	32	79			101	150					
do	.....	do	" 3	26	83			109	155	4,827				
do	.....	do	" 4	62	59			121	170					
do	.....	do	" 5	40	28			68	102					
do	.....	do	" 6	95	47			142	191					
				1,331	1,290			2,621	3,527	20,524				
					French.	Fraser.								
Grenville, S R	.....	Prescott, South Ward	"	44	45			87	178	2,617				
do	.....	do East do	"	85	66			151	276					
do	.....	do West do	"	82	81			163	283					
do	.....	Augusta	No. 1	55	80			135	180					
do	.....	do	" 2	59	64			123	167					
do	.....	do	" 3	70	70			140	197					
do	.....	do	" 4	72	35			107	129	5,163				
do	.....	do	" 5	67	43			110	149					
do	.....	do	" 6	54	58			112	132					
do	.....	do	" 7	74	62			136	192					
do	.....	do	" 8	64	13			77	90					

RETURN from the Records of the Elections to the Legislative Assembly,—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Electoral Division, consisting of Township, City, Town, Villiage, District.	CANDIDATES.			Total number of Votes Polled in each Division.	No. of Names on the Voters' Lists in each Division.	Population in each Constituency, as shewn by last Census.	REMARKS.
		French.	Fraser.					
Grenville, S.R.	Edwardsburgh ..... No. 1	66	60		126	184		
do	do ..... " 2	69	71		140	196		
do	do ..... " 3	83	54		137	192		
do	do ..... " 4	59	77		136	179	5,417	
do	do ..... " 5	52	76		128	155		
do	do ..... " 6	41	47		88	128		
do	do ..... " 7	60	38		98	145		
do	do ..... " 8	49	30		79	106		
		1,205	1,068		2,273	3,238	13,197	
		Creighton.	Doyle.	—				
Grey, N. R.	Owen Sound ..... No. 1	35	43		78	126		
do	do ..... " 2	43	49		92	139		
do	do ..... " 3	66	44		110	186	3,369	
do	do ..... " 4	38	34		72	112		
do	do ..... " 5	52	31		83	153		
do	do ..... " 6	53	44		97	140		
do	Sarawack ..... " 1	27	27		54	90		
do	do ..... " 2	8	12		20	37	680	
do	do ..... " 3	17	17		34	42		
do	do ..... " 4	18	19		37	57		
do	Keppel ..... " 1	39	52		91	172		
do	do ..... " 2	53	44		97	179	2,174	
do	do ..... " 3	76	44		120	189		
do	do ..... " 4	63	74		137	198		
do	Derby ..... " 1	52	45		97	173		
do	do ..... " 2	46	54		100	167	1,916	
do	do ..... " 3	61	54		115	173		
do	Sullivan ..... " 1	62	58		120	189		
do	do ..... " 2	51	58		109	162		
do	do ..... " 3	60	33		93	150	3,151	
do	do ..... " 4	75	32		107	145		
do	do ..... " 5	53	47		100	162		

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RETURN from the Records of the Elections to the Legislative Assembly.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Electoral Division, consisting of Township, City, Town, Villiage, District.	CANDIDATES.			Total number of Votes Polled in each Division.	No. of Names on the Voters' Lists in each Division.	Population in each Constituency, as shewn by last Census.	REMARKS.
		Hunter.	Fahey.	——				
Grey, S. R.	Durham No. 1	55	65		120	173		
do	Bentinck " 1	62	75		137	169		
do	do " 2	118	15		133	169		
do	do " 3	110	66		176	207	5,050	
do	do " 4	56	65		121	157		
do	do " 5	103	42		145	209		
do	Egremont " 1	59	57		116	190		
do	do " 2	108	44		152	220		
do	do " 3	116	30		146	216	3,949	
do	do " 4	117	22		139	237		
do	Glenelg " 1	59	69		128	152		
do	do " 2	119	17		136	168		
do	do " 3	47	60		107	165	4,060	
do	do " 4	96	31		127	170		
do	do " 5	88	55		143	188		
do	Normanby " 1	102	36		138	188		
do	do " 2	55	86		141	184		
do	do " 3	61	67		128	158		
do	do " 4	73	47		120	143	5,563	
do	do " 5	49	60		109	144		
do	do " 6	41	52		93	151		
		1,694	1,061		2,755	3,737	18,622	
		Baxter.	Thompson.	——				
Haldimand	Cayuga Village No. 1	99	30		129	179	803	
do	Caledonia " 1	44	123		167	206	1,246	
do	N. Cayuga " 1	130	24		154	205		
do	do " 2	92	45		137	190	2,012	
do	do " 3	59	39		98	131		
do	S. Cayuga " 1	76	82		158	201	972	
do	Dunn " 1	33	94		127	176		
do	do " 2	14	38		52	71	1,049	

do	Oneida	"	1	54	76		130	192	3,183
do	do	"	2	67	92		159	208	
do	do	"	3	77	40		117	145	
do	Rainham	"	1	106	54		160	218	2,067
do	do	"	2	85	69		154	202	
do	Seneca	"	1	106	34		140	190	3,282
do	do	"	2	101	67		168	209	
do	do	"	3	61	93		154	201	
do	Walpole	"	1	42	54		96	122	5,477
do	do	"	2	84	64		148	177	
do	do	"	3	68	51		119	146	
do	do	"	4	53	63		116	137	
do	do	"	5	53	74		127	174	
do	do	"	6	41	51		92	125	
do	do	"	7	34	104		138	164	
do	do	"	8	33	87		120	155	
				1,612	1,548		3,160	4,134	20,091

				Robertson.	Beaty.				
Halton	Georgetown	No.	1	51	52		103	223	1,282
do	do	"	2	67	37		104	187	
do	Acton	"	1	63	73		136	195	
do	Oakville	"	1	22	38		60	126	1,684
do	do	"	2	36	65		101	175	
do	do	"	3	58	48		106	160	
do	Milton, East Ward			38	24		62	74	891
do	do North do			42	26		68	100	
do	do South do			46	29		75	122	
do	Burlington	No.	1	70	87		157	218	6,139
do	Esquesing	"	1	66	33		99	143	
do	do	"	2	59	86		145	205	
do	do	"	3	57	80		137	186	
do	do	"	4	75	23		98	181	
do	do	"	5	66	67		133	193	
do	do	"	6	55	59		114	169	
do	Trafalgar	"	1	75	85		160	212	5,027
do	do	"	2	59	125		184	223	
do	do	"	3	84	84		168	218	
do	do	"	4	56	61		117	189	
do	do	"	5	48	54		102	150	
do	do	"	6	76	48		124	186	
do	Nelson	"	1	65	81		146	225	4,619
do	do	"	2	64	73		137	181	
do	do	"	3	61	59		120	198	
do	do	"	4	41	68		109	158	
do	Nassagawega	"	1	81	53		134	199	2,964
do	do	"	2	86	71		157	228	
do	do	"	3	98	44		142	224	
				1,765	1,733		3,498	5,250	22,606

RETURN from the Records of the Elections to the Legislative Assembly.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Electoral Division, consisting of Township, City, Town, Village, District.	CANDIDATES.			Total number of Votes Polled in each Division.	No. of Names on the Voters' Lists in each Division.	Population in each Constituency, as shewn by last Census.	REMARKS.
		Gibson.	Murray.	——				
Hamilton	No. 1	73	56		129	208		
do	" 2	45	56		101	159		
do	" 3	82	62		144	216		
do	" 4	81	84		165	295		
do	" 5	56	85		141	260		
do	" 6	44	49		93	194		
do	" 7	65	43		108	242		
do	" 8	153	97		250	366		
do	" 9	53	59		112	179		
do	" 10	116	111		227	355		
do	" 11	92	104		196	308		
do	" 12	101	102		203	307		
do	" 13	84	93		177	335		
do	" 14	89	89		178	290		
do	" 15	62	85		147	309	26,716	
do	" 16	66	56		122	281		
do	" 17	47	70		117	228		
do	" 18	63	44		107	200		
do	" 19	88	65		153	234		
do	" 20	89	73		162	267		
do	" 21	56	73		129	258		
do	" 22	107	92		199	289		
do	" 23	80	83		163	279		
do	" 24	62	60		122	216		
do	" 25	64	50		114	166		
do	" 26	66	80		146	222		
do	" 27	120	94		214	335		
do	" 28	80	107		187	293		
do	" 29	56	56		112	188		
		2,240	2,178		4,418	7,479	26,716	

		Robertson.	Holden.					
Hastings, W. R	Belleville, Foster Ward	58	43	.....	101	135		
do	do Samson do	108	45	.....	153	216		
do	do Ketcheson Ward	96	78	.....	174	248		
do ...	do Baldwin do	120	89	.....	209	299	7,305	
do	do Bleeker do	120	57	.....	177	250		
do	do Coleman do	75	91	.....	166	251		
do	do Murney do	124	77	.....	201	288		
do	do 2nd Murney do	46	43	.....	89	128		
do ...	Trenton ....No. 1	98	77	.....	175	247	1,796	
do	" ..... " 2	121	58	.....	179	286		
do	Sydney .... " 1	115	95	.....	210	300		
do	do .... " 2	108	83	.....	191	262	5,264	
do	do .... " 3	64	79	.....	143	193		
do	do .... " 4	79	85	.....	164	256		
do ...	do .... " 5	70	85	.....	155	235		
		1,402	1,075	.....	2,477	3,594	14,365	
		Appleby.	Gordon.	——				
Hastings, E. R	Tyendinaga..... No. 1	99	28	.....	127	178		
do	do .... " 2	86	62	.....	148	181		
do	do .... " 3	88	27	.....	115	174		
do	do .... " 4	39	70	.....	109	170	7,573	
do	do .... " 5	89	23	.....	112	150		
do	do ..... " 6	81	52	.....	133	163		
do	do ..... " 7	70	20	.....	90	135		
do	Hungerford .... " 1	27	115	.....	142	193		
do	do ..... " 2	51	76	.....	127	163		
do	do .... " 3	12	119	.....	131	176	4,633	
do	do .... " 4	53	49	.....	102	141		
do	do ..... " 5	54	38	.....	92	143		
do	Mill Point..... ..... " 1	69	74	.....	143	238		
do	Thurlow..... ..... " 1	54	90	.....	144	233		
do	do .... " 2	54	55	.....	109	209		
do	do ..... " 3	68	42	.....	110	182	5,186	
do	do .... " 4	72	44	.....	116	184		
do	do ..... " 5	88	49	.....	137	207		
do	do ..... " 6	50	100	.....	150	216		
		1,204	1,133	.....	2,337	3,446	17,392	
		Boulter.	Vankleek.	——				
Hastings, N. R	Huntingdon ..... No. 1	50	62	.....	112	178	2,853	
do	do ..... " 2	79	62	.....	141	181		
do	do ..... " 3	66	60	.....	126	192		

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		Boulter.	Vankleek.	——				
Hastings, N. R.....	Rawdon .....No. 1	75	50	.....	125	194		
do ...	do ..... " 2	43	83	.....	126	188	3,688	
do	do ..... " 3	78	69	.....	147	202		
do	do .... " 4	107	40	.....	147	247		
do	Madoc ..... " 1	36	84	.....	120	182		
do	do ..... " 2	102	81	.....	183	247	3,479	
do	do ..... " 3	63	49	.....	112	151		
do ...	Marmora Lake ..... " 1	49	45	.....	96	147		
do	do ..... " 2	42	22	.....	64	101	1,699	
do	do ..... " 3	16	14	....	30	58		
do	Elziver and Grimsthorpe.. " 1	63	48	.....	111	150	1,393	
do	Tudor, Wallaston, Limerick and Cashel ..... " 1	11	26	.....	37	47	1,055	
do	do do do " 2	7	13	.....	20	37		
do	do do do " 3	8	12	....	20	30		
do . ..	Village of Stirling ..... " 1	81	59	.....	140	201	779	
do	Wicklow, McClure & Bangor " 1	9	6	.. ..	15	71		
do	do do " 2	5	1	.....	6	51		
do	Carlow and Mayo..... " 1	9	2	... .	11	23	285	
do	Monteagle and Herschell... " 1	13	30	....	43	153		
do	Dungannon and Farraday.. " 1	41	29	..... .	70	143		
do	Village of Madoc ..... " 1	28	77	.....	105	153		
		1,081	1,024	....	2,105	3,327	15,231	
		Gibson.	Holmes.	——				
Huron, E R.	McKillop ....No. 1	25	55	.....	80	183		
do	do .... " 2	69	41	....	110	187		
do . . .	do .... " 3	62	34	.....	96	126	3,808	
do	do ..... " 4	31	34	.....	65	96		
do	do ..... " 5	52	24	.....	76	98		
do	do ... . " 6	49	31	.....	80	115		

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		Bishop.	Jackson.					
Huron, S. R.	Hay ..... No. 1	64	36		100	130		
do	do ..... " 2	67	45		112	139		
do	do ..... " 3	93	45		138	186	3,897	
do	do ..... " 4	59	22		81	107		
do	do ..... " 5	70	30		100	162		
do	Osborne ..... " 1	57	101		158	175		
do	do ..... " 2	101	29		130	159	3,831	
do	do ..... " 3	48	85		133	160		
do	do ..... " 4	74	41		115	162		
do	Stanley ..... " 1	100	40		140	202		
do	do ..... " 2	46	89		135	173	3,804	
do	do ..... " 3	31	62		93	120		
do	do ..... " 4	57	45		102	161		
		1,893	1,733		3,626	5,125	24,563	
		Ross.	Kelly.	——				
Huron, W. R.	Goderich Town ..... No. 1	56	40		96	175		
do	do do ..... " 2	48	48		96	190		
do	do do ..... " 3	50	31		81	195		
do	do do ..... " 4	45	27		72	135	3,954	
do	do do ..... " 5	34	37		71	150		
do	do do ..... " 6	52	42		94	170		
do	do do ..... " 7	23	32		55	110		
do	do Township ..... " 1	26	60		86	175		
do	do do ..... " 2	46	46		92	125	3,615	
do	do do ..... " 5	43	48		91	150		
do	Clinton ..... " 1	43	21		64	150		
do	do ..... " 2	61	33		94	180	2,016	
do	do ..... " 3	48	18		66	135		
do	do ..... " 4	42	37		79	142		
do	Wingham ..... " 1	59	89		148	260	——	Not mentioned in Census.
do	do ..... " 2	58	63		121	206		
do	Blyth ..... " 1	22	25		47	66		
do	Colborne ..... " 1	82	23		105	160		
do	do ..... " 2	26	33		59	110	2,429	
do	do ..... " 3	90	55		145	190		
do	do ..... " 4	26	53		79	125		

do	Ashfield	"	1	49	66		115	162	
do	do	"	2	42	64		106	175	
do	do	"	3	89	77		166	215	3,893
do	do	"	4	104	80		184	300	
do	do	"	5	96	27		123	165	
do	W. Wawanosh	"	1	94	76		170	224	
do	do	"	2	66	65		131	166	2,748
do	do	"	3	106	39		145	195	
do	E. Wawanosh	"	1	77	61		138	180	
do	do	"	2	76	67		143	189	2,651
do	do	"	3	84	44		128	172	
do	Turnberry	"	1	66	61		127	182	
do	Hullett	"	5	85	43		128	193	
do	do	"	6	50	19		69	105	
				2,064	1,650		3,714	5,923	21,306

				McCraney.	Trevice.	——			
Kent, E. R	Harwich	No.	1	42	70		112	189	
do	do	"	2	52	49		101	226	
do	do	"	3	23	58		81	197	
do	do	"	4	29	39		68	159	5,974
do	do	"	5	56	27		83	177	
do	do	"	6	79	13		92	143	
do	do	"	7	78	40		118	222	
do	Howard	"	1	91	53		144	203	
do	do	"	2	61	40		101	201	
do	do	"	3	45	42		87	166	
do	do	"	4	49	18		67	108	4,512
do	do	"	5	87	42		129	215	
do	do	"	6	34	56		90	137	
do	Oxford	"	1	82	41		123	189	
do	do	"	2	104	35		139	191	
do	do	"	3	56	10		66	105	3,113
do	do	"	4	55	17		72	112	
do	do	"	5	96	38		134	187	
do	Zone	"	1	27	31		58	81	
do	do	"	2	76	66		142	122	1,083
do	Camden	"	1	36	61		97	156	
do	do	"	2	28	94		122	173	
do	do	"	3	24	39		63	199	4,095
do	do	"	4	29	20		49	99	
do	do	"	5	46	80		126	165	
do	Dresden	"	1	45	78		123	182	
do	do	"	2	31	65		96	147	
do	do	"	3	29	30		59	106	
do	Blenheim	"	1	29	39		68	131	
do	do	"	2	24	34		58	131	

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Electoral District.	Electoral Division, consisting of Township, City, Town, Village, District.[1]	CANDIDATES.			Total number of Votes Polled in each Division.	No. of names on the Voters' Lists in each Division.	Population in each Constituency, as shewn by last Census.	REMARKS.
		McCraney.	Trevice.	——				
Kent, E. R.	Bothwell " 1	33	14		47	78	997	
do	do " 2	36	13		49	65		
do	do " 3	10	8		18	24		
do	Ridgetown " 1	54	37		91	158		
do	do " 2	51	28		79	127		
do	Thamesville " 1	47	32		79	143		
		1,774	1,457		3,231	5,514	19,772	
		Robinson.	Coutts.					
Kent W. R.	Chatham Town No. 1	40	48		88	185	5,873	
do	do do " 2	25	37		62	172		
do	do do " 3	33	39		72	147		
do	do do " 4	35	36		71	132		
do	do do " 5	43	29		72	140		
do	do do " 6	39	31		70	152		
do	do do " 7	17	20		37	89		
do	do do " 8	18	34		52	129		
do	do do " 9	26	41		67	131		
do	do do "10	42	44		86	211		
do	do do "11	29	36		65	152		
do	Chatham Township " 1	45	37		82	180	5,036	
do	do do " 2	32	57		89	187		
do	do do " 3	32	29		61	148		
do	do do " 4	27	37		64	186		
do	do do " 5	6	10		16	85		
do	do do " 6	61	11		72	181		
do	do do " 7	29	12		41	173		
do	Dover " 1	52	33		85	189	3,315	
do	do " 2	31	33		64	184		
do	do " 3	14	65		79	118		
do	do " 4	4	13		17	64		
do	do " 5	9	22		31	119		

do	Raleigh	" 1	45	39		84	155		
do	do	" 2	64	41		105	197		
do	do	" 3	45	44		89	148		
do	do	" 4	59	28		87	172	4,081	
do	do	" 5	59	25		84	192		
do	do	" 6	79	29		108	177		
do	Romney	" 1	25	19		44	94		
do	do	" 2	63	9		72	114	711	
do	E. Tilbury	" 1	67	47		114	195		
do	do	" 2	16	63		79	137	1,846	
do	do	" 3	78	51		129	182		
do	Wallaceburg	" 1	36	40		76	149		
do	do	" 2	18	17		35	72		
			1,343	1,206		2,549	5,438	20,862	

			Metcalfe.	Robinson.					
Kingston	Sydenham ..... No.	1	58	53		111	192		
do	do	" 2	64	43		107	190	1,944	
do	Ontario	" 3	47	46		93	181		
do	do	" 4	30	39		69	144	1,262	
do	St. Lawrence	" 5	46	50		96	178		
do	do	" 6	31	42		73	127	862	
do	Cataragui	" 7	39	47		86	142		
do	do	" 8	69	32		101	152	2,036	
do	do	" 9	49	34		83	158		
do	Frontenac	" 10	64	46		110	181		
do	do	" 11	78	45		123	184	2,514	
do	do	" 12	72	37		109	177		
do	Rideau	" 13	78	49		127	195		
do	do	" 14	59	57		116	166	2,066	
do	do	" 15	57	40		97	167		
do	Victoria	" 16	56	46		102	178		
do	do	" 17	58	50		108	162	1,723	
			955	756		1,711	2,874	12,407	

			Graham.	Sherley.					
Lambton, E. R	Warwick ..... No.	1	39	80		119	160		
do	do	" 2	34	48		82	103		
do	do	" 3	66	56		122	162		
do	do	" 4	57	46		103	134	4,677	
do	do	" 5	61	20		81	112		
do	do	" 6	53	19		72	101		
do	do	" 7	41	58		99	129		

RETURN from the Records of the Elections to the Legislative Assembly.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Electoral Division, consisting of Township, City, Town, Village, District.	CANDIDATES.			Total number of Votes polled in each Division.	No. of Names on the Voters' Lists in each Division.	Population in each Constituency as shewn by last Census.	REMARKS.
		Graham.	Sherley.	——				
Lambton, E. R.	Plympton.....No. 1	52	32	.....	84	107		
do do	" " 2	55	52	.....	107	134		
do do	" " 3	49	32	.....	81	103		
do do	" " 4	88	49	.....	137	167	5,259	
do do	" " 5	70	39	.....	109	130		
do do	" " 6	28	36	.....	64	90		
do do	" " 7	74	61	.....	135	194		
do do	Bosanquet..... " 1	99	31	.....	130	170		
do do	" " 2	47	77	.....	124	168		
do do	" " 3	86	72	.....	158	200	4,425	
do do	" " 4	79	44	.....	123	188		
do do	Euphemia ..... " 1	37	68	.....	105	139		
do do	" " 2	79	60	.....	139	194		
do do	" " 3	67	86	.....	153	193	2,390	
do do	" " 4	23	25	.....	48	70		
do do	Brook..... " 1	53	54	.....	107	168		
do do	" " 2	45	70	.....	115	171		
do do	" " 3	63	38	.....	101	157	2,538	
do do	" " 4	36	75	.....	111	154		
do do	" " 5	47	90	.....	137	180		
do do	Watford ..... " 1	35	48	.....	83	112		
do do	" " 2	25	41	.....	66	94		
do do	Forest..... " 1	45	49	.....	94	159		
do do	" " 2	54	56	.....	110	168		
do do	Arkona ..... " 1	34	44	.....	78	104		
do do	Wyoming ..... " 1	57	60	.....	117	167		
do do	Thedford..... " 1	62	60	.....	122	156		
		1 840	1,776	.....	3,616	4,938	19,289	

Lambton, W. R	Sarnia Town, North Ward	No. 1	Pardee.	76	McGarvey.	45	.....	121	189	
do	do	" 2		47		41	.....	88	132	
do	do "A" Middle do	" 1		53		38	.....	91	186	2,929
do	do "B" do	" 2		50		37	.....	87	134	
do	do South Ward	" 1		43		23	.....	66	115	
do	do do	" 2		36		35	.....	71	114	
do	Petrolia	" 1		38		61	.....	99	163	
do	do	" 2		55		41	.....	96	130	2,651
do	do	" 3		25		30	.....	55	90	
do	do	" 4		24		23	.....	47	79	
do	Oil Springs	" 1		13		49	.....	67	128	551
do	Sarnia Township	" 1		81		57	.....	138	197	
do	do	" 2		51		29	.....	80	143	
do	do	" 3		54		58	.....	112	149	3,438
do	do	" 4		39		57	.....	96	145	
do	do	" 5		96		51	.....	147	191	
do	Enniskillen	" 1		24		62	.....	86	141	
do	do	" 2		21		44	.....	65	129	1,528
do	do	" 3		56		51	.....	107	179	
do	do	" 4		49		69	.....	118	189	
do	Dawn	" 1		35		39	.....	74	138	1,116
do	do	" 2		55		30	.....	85	138	
do	do	" 3		59		71	.....	130	187	
do	Sombra	" 1		66		38	.....	104	147	
do	do	" 2		48		67	.....	115	196	
do	do	" 3		58		45	.....	103	173	3,307
do	do	" 4		25		41	.....	66	138	
do	do	" 5		44		18	.....	62	92	
do	Moore	" 1		51		59	.....	110	172	
do	do	" 2		75		36	.....	111	166	
do	do	" 3		97		37	.....	134	189	3,998
do	do	" 4		83		53	.....	136	196	
do	do	" 5		71		74	.....	145	205	
do	do	" 6		65		42	.....	107	152	
				1,759		1,531	.....	3,390	5,202	19,608
Lanark, N. R	Almonte	No. 1	Caldwell.	25	Mostyn.	63	.....	88	129	
do	do	" 2		44		95	.....	139	190	2,080
do	do	" 3		33		59	.....	92	140	
do	do	" 4		35		50	.....	85	112	
do	Ramsay	" 1		50		46	.....	96	130	
do	do	" 2		50		70	.....	120	152	3,218
do	do	" 3		83		68	.....	151	212	
do	do	" 4		55		54	.....	109	147	

RETURN from the Records of the Elections to the Legislative Assembly.—*Continued.*

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Lanark, N. R.	Dalhousie, North Sherbrooke and Lavant .....No. 1	Caldwell. 48	Mostyn. 20	.....	68	93		
do	do do do " 2	74	27	.....	101	127	2,295	
do	do do do " 3	83	11	.....	94	119		
do	do do do " 4	52	10	.....	62	86		
do	Lanark..... " 1	99	17	.....	116	126		
do	do ..... " 2	140	15	.....	155	199	2,270	
do	do ..... " 3	38	55	.....	93	117		
do	Darling ..... " 1	56	22	.....	78	98	801	
do	Carleton Place ..... " 1	37	72	.....	109	176		
do	do ..... " 2	53	37	.....	90	138	1,205	
do	do ..... " 3	43	36	.....	79	126		
do	Pakenham ..... " 1	28	69	.....	97	129		
do	do ..... " 2	44	33	.....	77	110	2,426	
do	do ..... " 3	54	87	.....	141	186		
do	Village of Lanark..... " 1	85	11	.....	96	139	740	
		1,309	1,027	.....	2,336	3,181	15,035	

		Lees.	Elliot.	Brooke.	Cole.			
Lanark, S. R...	Perth, East Ward	38	52	11	0	101	112	
do ..	do Centre Ward	38	46	6	2	92	114	2,375
do ..	do West Ward.....	52	63	4	1	120	114	
do ..	N. Burgess ..... No. 1	38	36	17	1	92	211	1,358
do ..	Bathurst ..... " 1	56	38	2	0	96	180	
do ..	do ..... " 2	98	21	0	0	119	127	3,220
do ..	do ..... " 3	110	21	0	0	131	178	
do ..	S. Sherbrooke ..... " 1	56	26	4	0	86	161	833
do ..	Drummond..... " 1	23	39	4	0	66	89	
do ..	do ..... " 2	5	34	4	0	43	87	
do ..	do ..... " 3	96	18	1	1	116	181	2,467
do ..	do ..... " 4	31	38	1	1	71	119	

Lanark, E. R.	Beckwith	No. 1	35	2	0	0	97	187	1,977	
do	do	" 2	61	24	1	0	86	188		
do	Montague	" 1	21	35	0	0	56	165	3,187	
do	do	" 2	35	43	0	1	79	199		
do	do	" 3	20	51	1	0	72	189		
do	Smith's Falls	" 1	42	54	0	2	98	191	1,150	
do	do	" 2	23	41	0	0	64	171		
do	N. Elmsley	" 1	17	77	0	0	94	170	1,418	
do	do	" 2	12	35	0	1	48	95		
			907	854	56	10	1,827	3,228	17,985	

			Merrick.	Meikle.	——				
Leeds & Grenv'l, N. R	Kitley	No. 1	73	31		104	165	2,870	
do do	do	" 2	64	54		118	175		
do do	do	" 3	50	54		104	144		
do do	do	" 4	78	25		103	124		
do do	Elmsley	" 1	46	59		105	154	1,241	
do do	do	" 2	30	37		67	91		
do do	Wolford	" 1	72	15		87	165	2,550	
do do	do	" 2	44	46		90	143		
do do	do	" 3	73	36		109	167		
do do	Merrickville	" 1	52	75		127	158	923	
do do	Oxford	" 1	105	33		138	232	4,051	
do do	do	" 2	90	60		150	210		
do do	do	" 3	64	48		112	187		
do do	do	" 4	84	31		115	192		
do do	South Gower	" 1	55	40		95	156	1,023	
do do	do	" 2	32	35		67	122		
do do	Keuptville	" 1	28	38		66	103	872	
do do	do	" 2	44	20		64	118		
			1,084	737		1,821	2,806	13,530	

			Richardson.	Green.	——				
Leeds, S. R	S. Crosby	No. 1	79	55		134	205	2,127	
do	do	" 2	104	57		161	229		
do	N. Crosby	" 1	69	56		125	229	2,054	
do	do	" 2	53	46		99	187		
do	Newboro'	" 1	51	25		76	98		
do	Rear of Leeds & Lansdowne	" 1	110	17		127	170	2,363	
do	do do do	" 2	38	41		79	114		
do	do do do	" 3	54	89		143	186		
do	do do do	" 4	50	38		88	122		
do	Front of Leeds & Lansdowne	" 1	70	28		98	235	3,760	
do	do do do	" 2	55	14		69	107		
do	do do do	" 3	74	33		107	217		
do	do do do	" 4	50	44		94	176		

RETURN from the Records of the Elections to the Legislative Assembly.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Electoral Division, consisting of Township, City, Town, Villiage, District.	CANDIDATES.			Total Number of Votes Polled in each Division.	No. of Voters on the Voters' Lists in each division.	Population in each Constituency, as shown by last Census.	REMARKS.
		Richardson.	Green.	——				
Leeds, S. R.	Bastard and Burgess ..... No. 1	63	47	.....	110	209		
do	do do ..... " 2	53	30	.....	83	164		
do	do do ..... " 3	30	68	.....	98	161	3,540	
do	do do ..... " 4	44	71	.....	115	181		
do	do do ..... " 5	49	75	.....	124	170		
do	Front of Escott ..... " 1	42	77	.....	119	211	1,390	
do	do do ..... " 2	40	19	.....	59	94		
do	Gananoque ..... " 1	50	49	.....	99	172		
do	do ..... " 2	44	18	.....	62	161	2,020	
do	do ..... " 3	56	16	.....	72	167		
do	do ..... " 4	34	18	.....	52	143		
		1,362	1,031	.....	2,393	4,168	17,254	
		Hardy.	Ker.	——				
Lennox	Adolphustown	53	47	.....	100	157	756	
do	Amherst Island	59	52	.....	111	188	1,189	
do	Bath	34	43	.....	77	110	601	
do	Ernestown ..... No. 1	57	45	.....	102	146		
do	do ..... " 2	96	77	.....	173	227		
do	do ..... " 3	77	90	.....	167	274	4,233	
do	do ..... " 4	59	32	.....	91	154		
do	do ..... " 5	98	72	.....	170	219		
do	North Fredericksburg ..... " 1	96	58	.....	154	237	1,722	
do	do do ..... " 2	75	80	.....	155	245		
do	South Fredericksburg ..... " 1	50	64	.....	114	156	1,497	
do	do do ..... " 2	56	40	.....	96	146		
do	Napanee, Centre Ward ..... " 1	40	71	.....	111	223		
do	do do ..... " 2	36	40	.....	76	171		
do	do East Ward ..... " 1	56	43	.....	99	178	2,967	
do	do West Ward ..... " 1	35	21	.....	56	119		
do	do do ..... " 2	39	54	.....	93	192		

Lennox	Richmond	No. 1	83	61		144	254	3,431
do	do	" 2	61	78		139	203	
do	do	" 3	49	64		113	146	
do	do	" 4	22	89		111	165	
			1,231	1,221		2,452	3,910	16,396
	St. Catharines.		Neelon.	McCarthy.	——			
Lincoln	St. Thomas Ward	No. 1	75	50		125	214	7,864
do	do do	" 2	73	44		117	208	
do	St. Andrew's Ward	" 1	66	66		132	224	
do	do do	" 2	71	45		116	209	
do	St. George's Ward	" 1	79	62		141	245	
do	do do	" 2	77	63		140	240	
do	St. Paul's Ward	" 1	97	77		174	267	
do	do do	" 2	66	66		132	218	
do	St. Patrick's Ward	" 1	80	101		181	220	
do	do do	" 2	87	60		147	224	
do	St. James' Ward	" 1	94	97		191	300	
do	Grantham	" 1	52	104		156	220	3,929
do	do	" 2	47	90		137	199	
do	do	" 3	28	54		82	129	
do	Merriton	" 1	94	172		266	353	1,081
do	Port Dalhousie	" 1	117	39		156	246	
do	Niagara Township	" 1	56	44		100	169	2,093
do	do do	" 2	75	44		119	184	
do	do do	" 3	66	79		145	185	
do	Niagara Town, E. Ward	" 1	26	32		58	94	1,600
do	do C. Ward	" 1	18	47		65	113	
do	do W. Ward	" 1	28	52		80	127	
do	Louth	" 1	94	64		158	210	1,893
do	do	" 2	63	71		134	203	
do	Clinton	" 1	82	85		167	209	2,782
do	do	" 2	70	81		151	201	
do	do	" 3	85	87		172	216	
do	Grimsby Village	" 1	67	57		124	136	
do	Grimsby Township	" 1	49	40		89	124	3,123
do	do do	" 2	62	57		119	157	
do	do do	" 3	96	65		161	219	
do	do do	" 4	82	58		140	187	
			2,222	2,153		4,375	6,410	24,365
			Meredith.	Magee.	——			
London	1st Ward	No. 1	79	36		115	276	2,395
do	do	" 2	72	49		121	220	
do	do	" 3	61	42		103	175	

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		Meredith.	Magee.	——				
London	2nd Ward ..... No. 1	62	42	.....	104	256	2,736	
do	do ..... " 2	58	34	.....	92	168		
do	do ..... " 3	59	44	.....	103	174		
do	do ..... " 4	59	44	.....	103	167		
do	3rd Ward ..... " 1	58	53	.....	111	248	3,586	
do	do ..... " 2	48	30	.....	78	189		
do	do ..... " 3	119	91	.....	210	348		
do	do ..... " 4	28	39	.....	67	125		
do	do ..... " 5	25	33	.....	58	81		
do	4th Ward ..... " 1	72	50	.....	122	232	1,210	
do	do ..... " 2	53	37	.....	90	142		
do	5th Ward ..... " 1	79	64	.....	142	234	2,590	
do	do ..... " 2	81	63	.....	144	228		
do	do ..... " 3	100	62	.....	162	269		
do	do ..... " 4	54	38	.....	92	146		
do	do ..... " 5	36	14	.....	50	125		
do	6th Ward ..... " 1	45	58	.....	103	217	2,175	
do	do ..... " 2	81	62	.....	143	264		
do	do ..... " 3	122	75	.....	197	285		
do	7th Ward ..... " 1	53	38	.....	96	188	1,134	
do	do ..... " 2	69	34	.....	103	149		
		1,578	1,131	.....	2,709	4,904	15,826	
		Tooley.	Mackenzie.	——				
Middlesex, E. R.	N. Dorchester ..... " 1	56	47	.....	103	136	4,117	
do	do ..... " 2	58	32	.....	90	136		
do	do ..... " 3	56	26	.....	82	111		
do	do ..... " 4	56	38	.....	94	121		
do	do ..... " 5	58	108	.....	166	209		
do	do ..... " 6	63	17	.....	80	108		
do	do ..... " 7	44	41	.....	85	111		
do	London ..... " 1	21	34	.....	55	118		
do	do ..... " 2	58	59	.....	117	179		
do	do ..... " 3	89	52	.....	141	310		
do	do ..... " 4	61	102	.....	163	246		

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		Waters.	McDougall.					
Middlesex, N.R.	Biddulph ..... " 1	24	127		151	267	4,198	
do	do ..... " 2	37	101		138	184		
do	do ..... " 3	67	60		127	143		
do	do ..... " 4	33	105		138	174		
do	Parkhill ..... " 1	50	50		100	138		
do	do ..... " 2	73	68		141	184		
do	do ..... " 3	25	13		38	56		
do	Lucan ..... " 1	19	58		77	97		
do	do ..... " 2	12	73		85	120		
do	Ailsa Craig ..... " 1	84	67		151	197		
		1,917	1,685		3,602	4,943	21,519	
		Watterw'th.	Richardson.					
Middlesex, W.R.	Caradoc ..... No. 1	54	88		142	192	5,065	
do	do ..... " 2	51	67		118	172		
do	do ..... " 3	67	81		148	185		
do	do ..... " 4	74	39		113	145		
do	do ..... " 5	97	36		133	204		
do	do ..... " 6	50	32		82	138		
do	Elfrid ..... " 1	65	31		96	141	3,193	
do	do ..... " 2	48	29		77	106		
do	do ..... " 3	49	30		79	117		
do	do ..... " 4	56	44		100	171		
do	do ..... " 5	39	33		72	113		
do	Mosa ..... " 1	35	37		72	113	3,194	
do	do ..... " 2	46	14		60	91		
do	do ..... " 3	65	41		106	146		
do	do ..... " 4	43	32		75	102		
do	do ..... " 5	50	42		92	134		
do	Delaware ..... " 1	52	38		90	116	2,523	
do	do ..... " 2	53	55		108	133		
do	do ..... " 3	54	52		106	125		
do	do ..... " 4	20	44		64	75		

do	Metcalfe	" 1	27	114		141	181	2,449
do	do	" 2	43	63		106	135	
do	do	" 3	76	62		138	183	
do	Strathroy	" 1	92	62		154	235	3,232
do	do	" 2	56	68		124	199	
do	do	" 3	39	43		82	144	
do	do	" 4	60	68		128	207	
do	do	" 5	16	25		41	66	
do	Glencoe	" 1	39	61		100	161	539
do	Wardsville	" 1	26	39		65	91	
do	Newbury	" 1	33	54		87	119	
			1,575	1,524		3,099	4,440	20,195
			Harcourt.	Dodds.	—			
Monck	Caistor	No. 1	78	39		117	135	2,166
do	do	" 2	81	41		122	145	
do	do	" 3	77	66		143	162	
do	Gainsborough	" 1	109	57		166	213	3,016
do	do	" 2	63	57		120	159	
do	do	" 3	112	57		169	208	
do	do	" 4	62	19		71	122	
do	Pelham	" 1	127	39		166	191	2,515
do	do	" 2	128	31		159	178	
do	do	" 3	138	43		181	204	
do	Wamfled	" 1	38	108		146	176	2,673
do	do	" 2	41	105		146	170	
do	do	" 3	82	51		133	158	
do	do	" 4	66	55		121	140	
do	Moulton	" 1	65	86		151	195	2,099
do	do	" 2	38	80		118	141	
do	do	" 3	9	30		39	60	
do	Sherbrooke	" 1	6	65		71	108	1,452
do	Dunnville	" 1	35	86		121	141	
do	do	" 2	22	117		139	168	
do	Canboro'	" 1	53	46		99	136	1,209
do	do	" 2	56	59		115	154	
			1,486	1,337		2,823	3,467	15,130
			Miller.	Boys.	—			
Muskoka and Parry Sound	Morrison		32	50		82	129	601
do	Gravenhurst		44	31		75	118	
do	Muskoka		64	27		91	128	482
do	Draper and Oakley		50	55		105	237	521
do	Ryde		16	24		40	80	
do	McLean add Ridout		32	14		46	98	238
do	Bracebridge		52	47		99	141	

RETURN from the Records of the Elections to the Legislative Assembly.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Electoral Division, consisting of Township, City, Town, Village, District.	CANDIDATES.			Total number of Votes Polled in each Division.	No. of Names on the Voters' Lists in each Division.	Population in each Constituency, as shewn by last Census.	REMARKS.
		Miller.	Boys.	——				
Muskoka and Parry Sound	Macauley ..... No. 1	42	42		84	129	868	
do	do ..... " 2	17	26		43	52		
do	Monck	50	53		103	158	535	
do	Stephenson ..... No. 1	34	34		68	100	505	
do	do ..... " 2	26	7		33	51		
do	Brunel	64	19		83	127		
do	Watt	47	51		98	120	711	
do	Cardwell	14	13		27	54		
do	Medona and Wood ..... No. 1	17	20		37	48	672	
do	do ..... " 2	8	2		10	21		
do	do ..... " 3	18	9		27	37		
do	Stisted	28	19		47	97		
do	Muskosh	8	4		12	12		
do	Port Severn	14	1		15	17		
do	Huntsville	74	66		140	147		
do	Hillside	32	45		77	80		
do	Humphrey	33	33		66	112	160	
do	Foley	60	35		95	139		
do	McDougall ..... No. 1	85	16		101	203	1,052	
do	do ..... " 2	5	9		14			
do	McKellar ..... " 1	38	22		60	82		
do	do ..... " 2	5	20		25	38		
do	Byng Inlet	29			29	51		
do	Cyprus	21	26		47	52		
do	Emsdale	53	18		76	79		
do	Kearney	80	8		88	91		
do	Katrine	30	23		53	57		
do	Burk's Falls	20	6		26	26		
do	Strong	32	24		56	56		
do	McMurrich	19	23		42	52		
do	Sequin Falls	35	15		50	54		
do	Spence	20	30		50	54	227	
do	Magnetawan	35	51		86	307		
do	Micanouma	18	4		22	22		

do	Machar	18	18	....	36	39							
do	Commanda	17	25	....	42	46							
do	Nipissing	41	29	....	70	77							
do	Rhinesworth	20	9	....	29	29							
do	Ryerson	19	20	....	39	39							
do	Croft	9	5	....	14	16							
do	Ferguson	18	28	....	46	51							
do	Dunchurch	56	39	....	95	97							
do	Perrie	23	2	....	25	25							
do	Carling	49	9	....	58	63							
do	Christie	16	23	....	39	39							
do	Bordeau	12	6	....	18	20							
		1,704	1,235	....	2,939	3,024						6,919	
Norfolk, S. R	Houghton	No. 1	65	55	....	120	163						
do	do	" 2	87	63	....	150	179					2,118	
do	do	" 3	45	58	....	103	135						
do	Charlotteville	" 1	83	57	....	145	215						
do	do	" 2	56	66	....	122	140						
do	do	" 3	93	49	....	142	180					4,097	
do	do	" 4	42	89	....	131	180						
do	do	" 5	79	60	....	139	188						
do	do	" 6	65	44	....	109	145						
do	Port Dover	" 1	32	56	....	88	121						
do	do	" 2	32	44	....	76	96						
do	Walsingham	" 1	15	104	....	119	129						
do	do	" 2	55	61	....	116	148						
do	do	" 3	61	27	....	88	105						
do	do	" 4	43	14	....	62	132					5,290	
do	do	" 5	77	35	....	112	152						
do	do	" 6	45	43	....	88	111						
do	do	" 7	62	49	....	111	156						
do	do	" 8	70	63	....	133	173						
do	do	" 9	60	48	....	108	145						
do	Woodhouse	" 1	42	60	....	102	135						
do	do	" 2	42	74	....	116	144					3,865	
do	do	" 3	53	89	....	142	178						
do	do	" 4	72	58	....	130	169						
		1,386	1,366	....	2,752	3,610						15,370	

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		Freeman.	Wilson.	——				
Norfolk, N. R	Waterford ..... No. 1	58	15	.....	73	93		
do	do ..... " 2	84	9	.....	93	140		
do	Townsend ..... " 1	57	52	.....	109	148		
do	do ..... " 2	78	23	.....	101	149		
do	do ..... " 3	72	36	.....	108	139		
do	do ..... " 4	60	40	.....	100	120		
do	do ..... " 5	64	46	.....	110	138	5,474	
do	do ..... " 6	72	29	.....	101	158		
do	do ..... " 7	82	39	.....	121	158		
do	do ..... " 8	51	20	.....	71	106		
do	do ..... " 9	80	5	.....	85	109		
do	Windham ..... " 1	51	56	.....	107	144		
a	do ..... " 2	48	90	.....	138	177		
do	do ..... " 3	41	93	.....	134	177		
do	do ..... " 4	50	73	.....	123	184	4,799	
do	do ..... " 5	62	54	.....	116	174		
do	do ..... " 6	51	47	.....	98	173		
do	do ..... " 7	58	70	.....	128	175		
do	Simcoe ..... N. Ward	29	67	.....	96	146		
do	do ..... E. C. do	42	65	.....	107	158	1,856	
do	do ..... W. C. do	18	50	.....	68	107		
do	do ..... S. do	51	59	.....	110	185		
do	Middleton ..... No. 1	43	37	.....	80	115		
do	do ..... " 2	64	90	.....	154	188		
do	do ..... " 3	22	64	.....	86	114	3,261	
do	do ..... " 4	41	58	.....	99	129		
do	do ..... " 5	61	82	.....	143	192		
		1,490	1,369	.....	2,859	3,996	15,390	
		Ferris.	Cochrane.	——				
Northumberl'd, E.R.	Brighton Village ..... No. 1	61	53	.....	114	185	1,357	
do do	do do ..... " 2	54	67	.....	121	175		
do do	Campbellford ..... " 1	39	35	.....	74	102		
do do	do ..... " 2	51	50	.....	101	175		

do	Seymour	"	1	97	55	.....	152	200						
do	do	"	2	87	73	.....	160	222						
do	do	"	3	136	56	.....	192	254	4,289					
do	do	"	4	68	34	.....	102	137						
do	Hastings	"	1	49	31	.....	80	164						
do	Percy	"	1	78	61	.....	139	185						
do	do	"	2	74	91	.....	165	215	4,084					
do	do	"	3	67	98	.....	165	205						
do	do	"	4	71	42	.....	113	186						
do	Brighton	"	1	55	35	.....	90	130						
do	do	"	2	70	49	.....	119	175						
do	do	"	3	75	77	.....	152	202	3,733					
do	do	"	4	47	54	.....	101	145						
do	do	"	5	77	50	.....	127	165						
do	Murray	"	1	70	81	.....	151	200						
do	do	"	2	63	55	.....	118	170						
do	do	"	3	40	80	.....	120	160	3,638					
do	do	"	4	60	68	.....	128	165						
do	do	"	5	81	53	.....	134	165						
do	Cramahe	"	1	37	67	.....	104	165						
do	do	"	2	23	93	.....	116	175						
do	do	"	3	60	77	.....	137	182	3,833					
do	do	"	4	68	71	.....	139	188						
do	do	"	5	61	78	.....	139	190						
do	Colborne	"	1	41	85	.....	126	172	823					
do	do	"	2	27	20	.....	47	70						
				1,887	1,839	.....	3,726	5,224	21,757					
Northumberl'd, W.R	Colbourg	No.	1	62	Field.	.....	——	296						
do	do	"	2	93	80	.....	142	159						
do	do	"	3	53	54	.....	82	169						
do	do	"	4	60	52	.....	105	200	4,442					
do	do	"	5	69	74	.....	124	232						
do	do	"	6	42	77	.....	145	151						
do	Hamilton	"	1	66	43	.....	85	134						
do	do	"	2	60	46	.....	112	144						
do	do	"	3	71	74	.....	143	204						
do	do	"	4	61	72	.....	133	197						
do	do	"	5	91	62	.....	153	219	5,721					
do	do	"	6	88	67	.....	155	200						
do	do	"	7	62	59	.....	121	194						
do	Haldimand	"	1	57	67	.....	124	198						
do	do	"	2	54	52	.....	106	187						
do	do	"	3	77	55	.....	132	198						
do	do	"	4	74	51	.....	125	177						
do	do	"	5	81	53	.....	134	189	5,736					
do	do	"	6	58	67	.....	125	145						
do	do	"	7	53	59	.....	112	176						
do	do	"	8	70	52	.....	122	176						

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		Field.	Guillet.					
Northumberl'd, W. R.	Alnwick ..... No. 1	71	73	.....	149	195	1,369	
do do	do ..... " 2	17	28	.....	45	68		
		1,333	1,312	.....	2,645	4,036	17,328	
		Paxton.	Gillespie.	——				
Ontario, N. R	Reach ..... No. 1	74	53	.....	127	189		
do	do ..... " 2	33	109	.....	142	185		
do	do ..... " 3	86	64	.....	150	199	6,809	
do	do ..... " 4	48	34	.....	82	123		
do	do ..... " 5	65	62	.....	127	198		
do	do ..... " 6	46	74	.....	120	181		
do	Brock ..... " 1	40	101	.....	141	210		
do	do ..... " 2	22	148	.....	170	208		
do	do ..... " 3	33	118	.....	151	183		
do	do ..... " 4	43	115	.....	158	209	5,175	
do	do ..... " 5	26	33	.....	59	81		
do	do ..... " 6	58	108	.....	166	210		
do	Thorah ..... " 1	57	67	.....	124	172		
do	do ..... " 2	69	84	.....	153	222		
do	do ..... " 3	43	55	.....	98	150	1,965	
do	do ..... " 4	23	53	.....	79	122		
do	Mara ..... " 1	97	47	.....	144	212		
do	do ..... " 2	113	20	.....	133	208		
do	do ..... " 3	75	30	.....	105	184	2,697	
do	do ..... " 4	50	13	.....	63	143		
do	Rama ..... " 1	26	5	.....	31	59		
do	do ..... " 2	41	5	.....	46	97	904	
do	do ..... " 3	19	6	.....	25	69		
do	Uxbridge ..... " 1	74	24	.....	98	142		
do	do ..... " 2	93	34	.....	127	187		
do	do ..... " 3	71	22	.....	93	142	4,762	

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		Baskerville.	May.	O'Donoghue	O'Keefe	St. Jean				
Ottawa	No. 1	48	80	6	0	0	132	214		
do	" 2.....	33	55	19	0	0	107	192		
do	" 3....	17	58	5	0	0	80	156		
do	" 4...	20	66	14	0	0	100	202		
do	" 5.....	26	47	33	0	0	106	209		
do	" 6.....	10	48	12	0	1	71	176		
do	" 7.....	19	64	5	0	0	88	191		
do	" 8.....	11	50	15	0	0	76	195		
do	" 9.....	36	59	10	0	1	106	205		
do	" 10.....	16	42	9	0	0	67	192		
do	" 11..	27	46	14	0	0	87	207		
do	" 12.....	23	65	5	0	0	93	211		
do	" 13.....	27	28	16	0	0	71	185		
do	" 14.....	47	28	34	0	0	109	229		
do	" 15.....	29	43	20	0	0	92	216		
do	" 16.....	33	35	20	0	0	88	217	21,545	
do	" 17.....	47	29	14	0	0	90	235		
do	" 18.....	32	29	29	0	0	90	212		
do	" 19.....	47	21	33	0	0	101	215		
do	" 20.....	51	17	16	0	1	85	200		
do	" 21.....	56	12	37	0	1	106	211		
do	" 22.....	42	2	41	2	0	87	161		
do	" 23.....	28	7	10	0	0	45	107		
do	" 24.....	34	20	26	0	0	80	169		
do	" 25.....	62	4	34	0	0	100	216		
do ..	" 26.....	68	4	24	0	0	96	196		
do ...	" 27.....	37	4	9	0	0	50	127		
do	" 28.....	50	4	23	1	0	78	214		
do	" 29.....	50	2	34	0	0	86	194		
do	" 30.....	40	31	39	1	1	112	228		
		1,064	1,000	606	4	5	2,679	5,582	....	

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		Crooks.	Brown.	Markham.				
Oxford, S. R.	Ingersol ..... No. 1	58	22	0	80	166		
do	do ..... " 2	62	35	0	97	194		
do	do ..... " 3	61	34	2	97	220	4,022	
do	do ..... " 4	54	27	1	82	176		
do	do ..... " 5	74	34	2	110	212		
do	do ..... " 6	47	30	3	80	179		
do	Dereham ..... " 1	95	21	0	116	230		
do	do ..... " 2	47	34	32	113	225	5,838	
do	do ..... " 3	41	53	2	96	240		
do	do ..... " 4	80	30	0	110	251		
do	Tilsonburg ..... " 1	39	15	0	54	127		
do	do ..... " 2	42	20	0	62	123		
do	do ..... " 3	26	22	0	48	158		
do	South Norwich ..... " 1	59	27	0	86	187		
do	do ..... " 2	62	18	0	80	170	3,225	
do	do ..... " 3	61	12	0	73	182		
do	do ..... " 4	65	6	0	71	203		
do	North Norwich ..... " 1	54	10	0	64	157		
do	do ..... " 2	57	11	0	68	186	3,324	
do	do ..... " 3	40	31	1	72	156		
do	do ..... " 4	49	8	0	57	132		
do	Norwich Village ..... " 1	33	10	0	43	154		
do	do ..... " 2	64	17	0	81	250		
do	East Oxford ..... " 1	72	25	0	97	211		
do	do ..... " 2	51	33	0	84	213	2,610	
do	do ..... " 3	63	32	0	95	227		
do	West Oxford ..... " 1	64	23	1	88	195		
do	do ..... " 2	75	58	2	135	199	2,804	
do	do ..... " 3	69	37	0	106	157		
		1,775	835	50	2,660	5,504	23,678	
		Chisholm.	McCulla.	——				
Peel	Brampton ..... No. 1	61	66	.....	127	201		
do	do ..... " 2	59	54	.....	113	191		
do	do ..... " 3	38	59	.....	97	150	2,090	

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		Hay.	McDermott.					
Perth, N. R.	Elma ..... No. 1	58	51	.....	109	141		
do	do ..... " 2	81	67	.....	148	194		
do	do ..... " 3	63	75	.....	138	195	3,616	
do	do ..... " 4	50	79	.....	129	181		
do	do ..... " 5	57	55	.....	112	149		
do	Wallace ..... " 1	40	68	.....	108	153		
do	do ..... " 2	75	39	.....	114	137		
do	do ..... " 3	54	93	.....	147	172	3,581	
do	do ..... " 4	22	82	.....	104	133		
do	do ..... " 5	40	94	.....	134	169		
do	Mornington ..... " 1	59	96	.....	155	196		
do	do ..... " 2	66	53	.....	119	150		
do	do ..... " 3	35	48	.....	83	105	3,808	
do	do ..... " 4	45	78	.....	123	153		
do	do ..... " 5	81	59	.....	140	167		
do	do ..... " 6	42	44	.....	86	119		
do	Listowel, East Ward ..... " 1	48	23	.....	71	115		
do	do do ..... " 2	55	32	.....	87	167		
do	do Centre Ward	61	31	.....	92	181	976	
do	do West Ward ..... No. 1	29	13	.....	42	58		
do	do do ..... " 2	60	56	.....	116	171		
		2,396	2,379	.....	4,775	7,080	25,377	
		Ballantyne.	Brunner.	——				
Perth, S. R.	St. Mary's ..... No. 1	32	15	.....	47	82		
do	do ..... " 2	37	28	.....	65	139		
do	do ..... " 3	54	28	.....	82	141		
do	do ..... " 4	68	49	.....	117	176	3,120	
do	do ..... " 5	51	37	.....	88	159		
do	do ..... " 6	46	27	.....	73	148		
do	Blanshard ..... " 1	56	70	.....	126	151		
do	do ..... " 2	43	80	.....	123	173		
do	do ..... " 3	31	66	.....	97	139	3,905	
do	do ..... " 4	39	46	.....	85	118		

do	do	No. 5	66	34		100	179	
do	Downie	" 1	64	54		118	147	
do	do	" 2	98	21		119	146	
do	do	" 3	87	35		122	169	3,738
do	do	" 4	58	48		106	153	
do	do	" 5	24	106		130	174	
do	Hibbert	" 1	51	49		100	188	
do	do	" 2	50	51		101	182	3,402
do	do	" 3	73	51		124	161	
do	do	" 4	88	32		120	153	
do	Fullarton	" 1	54	107		161	199	
oo	do	" 2	38	88		126	184	
do	do	" 3	107	48		155	187	2,903
do	do	" 4	40	8		48	57	
do	S. Easthope	" 1	96	29		125	184	
do	do	" 2	68	38		106	153	2,275
do	do	" 3	55	18		73	121	
do	Mitchell, S. Ward	" 1	51	37		88	145	
do	do do	" 2	30	21		51	90	
do	do N. Ward	" 1	51	44		95	169	1,802
do	do do	" 2	12	23		35	55	
do	do W. Ward	" 1	41	51		92	158	
			1,759	1,439		3,198	4,870	21,145

			Blezard.	Calcutt.	——			
Peterhorough. E.R.	Ashburnham	No. 1	24	65		89	120	1,197
do	do	" 2	33	59		92	123	
do	Asphodel	" 1	79	35		114	152	
do	do	" 2	54	50		104	138	3,247
do	do	" 3	66	39		105	177	
do	Belmont and Methven	" 1	32	18		50	81	
do	do do	" 2	17	23		40	69	1,575
do	do do	" 3	11	62		73	109	
do	Burleigh, Anstruther and Chandos	" 1	52	48		100	148	721
do		" 2	11	14		25	34	
do	Douro	" 1	44	32		76	126	
do	do	" 2	41	42		83	130	2,671
do	do	" 3	24	68		92	144	
do	do	" 4	21	43		64	129	
do	Dummer	" 1	37	32		69	104	
do	do	" 2	30	14		44	83	1,951
do	do	" 3	66	28		94	139	
do	do	" 4	43	8		51	91	
do	Norwood	" 1	42	57		99	158	

RETURN from the Records of the Elections to the Legislative Assembly.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Electoral Division, consisting of Township, City, Town, Village, District.	CANDIDATES.			Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	No. of Voters on the Voters' Lists in each Division.	Population in each Constituency, as shewn by last Census.	REMARKS.
		Blezard.	Calcutt.					
Peterborough, N.R.	Otonabee ..... No. 1	94	46	.....	140	186	3,992	
do	do ..... " 2	106	60	.....	166	200		
do	do ..... " 3	92	47	.....	139	180		
do	do ..... " 4	59	58	.....	117	178		
		1,078	948	.....	2,026	3,099	15,354	
		Scott.	Elliot.	Hogan.				
Peterborough, W.R.	Town of Peterborough ....No. 1	81	14	2	97	171	4,613	
do	do .. " 2	52	28	0	80	131		
do	do .... " 3	60	17	1	78	149		
do	do .... " 4	74	26	6	106	199		
do	do .... " 5	59	27	4	90	166		
do	do .... " 6	44	27	2	73	142		
do	do .... " 7	34	31	2	67	127		
do	do .... " 8	52	46	2	100	182		
do	do .... " 9	63	42	9	114	192		
do	do .... " 10	36	36	8	80	144		
do	do .... " 11	21	20	0	41	79		
do	South Monaghan ..... " 1	39	38	1	78	111	1,145	
do	do ..... " 2	59	35	0	94	133		
do	North Monaghan ..... " 1	48	22	2	72	135	1,479	
do	do ..... " 2	46	42	1	89	133		
do	Smith .... " 1	39	92	1	132	221	3,428	
do	do ..... " 2	37	77	1	115	189		
do	do .... " 3	60	51	5	116	227		
do	do .... " 4	29	11	11	51	89		
do	Ennismore ..... " 1	18	25	49	92	290	1,104	
do	do .... " 2	20	13	24	57	96		
do	Harvy ..... " 1	31	30	1	62	161	670	
do	do .... " 2	25	23	1	49	78	521	
do	Galway .... " 1	25	36	2	63	96		
do	Village of Lakefield..... " 1	58	41	1	100	158		
do	do ..... " 2	20	28	1	49	61		
		1,130	878	137	2,145	3,831	12,960	

			Harkin.	Ryan.	Johnson	Vanbridger.			
Prescott	East Hawkesbury	No. 1	33	32	...	.....	65	115	
do	do	" 2	34	25	12	.....	71	135	
do	do	" 3	99	10	6	.....	115	171	4,611
do	do	" 4	12	50	3	.....	65	103	
do	do	" 5	62	31	1	.....	94	158	
do	West Hawkesbury	" 1	33	31	40	1	105	188	
do	do	" 2	56	33	26	.....	115	190	1,977
do	Hawkesbury Village	" 1	125	4	4	9	142	159	
do	do	" 2	29	9	22	1	61	116	1,671
do	L'Orignal	" 1	16	17	16	1	50	78	
do	Longueuil	" 1	31	5	2	.....	38	84	
do	do	" 2	27	13	21	16	77	117	1,835
do	Caledonia	" 1	7	15	5	.....	27	60	
do	do	" 2	48	34	5	.....	87	153	1,281
do	do	" 3	7	32	1	.....	40	83	
do	Alfred	" 1	74	6	9	1	90	161	
do	do	" 2	46	5	1	2	54	77	
do	do	" 3	24	6	4	2	36	77	1,697
do	do	" 4	12	...	12	1	25	94	
do	North Plantagenet	" 1	11	23	20	50	104	175	
do	do	" 2	35	46	...	23	104	186	3,000
do	do	" 3	11	22	14	23	70	166	
do	South Plantagenet	" 1	7	31	...	3	41	66	
do	do	" 2	14	99	5	3	121	172	1,575
do	do	" 3	47	43	3	..	93	132	
			900	622	232	136	1,890	3,216	17,947

			Striker.	Clapp.				
Prince Edward	Wellington	No. 1	51	44	... ...	95	121	
do	Ameliasburgh	" 1	48	71	.....	119	167	
do	do	" 2	55	108	.....	163	213	517
do	do	" 3	55	42	.....	97	143	
do	do	" 4	57	59	.....	116	141	
do	do	" 5	62	55	.....	117	173	3,304
do	Sophiasburgh	" 1	48	82	.....	130	156	
do	do	" 2	93	45	.....	138	177	
do	do	" 3	66	46	.....	112	164	2,702
do	do	" 4	92	25	.....	117	145	
do	South Marysburgh	" 1	64	88	.....	152	199	
do	do	" 2	52	48	.....	100	127	2,140
do	do	" 3	36	107	.....	143	177	
do	Athol	" 1	74	88	.....	162	211	
do	do	" 2	42	36	.....	78	103	1,740
do	do	" 3	39	67	.....	106	146	
do	North Marysburgh	" 1	100	79	.....	179	228	
do	do	" 2	71	54	.....	125	170	1,794

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		Striker.	Clapp.					
Prince Edward	Hillier ..... No. 1	38	50	.....	88	136	2,224	
do	do ..... " 2	61	89	.....	150	184		
do	do ..... " 3	66	77	.....	143	182		
do	Picton ..... " 1	75	60	.....	135	206		
do	Picton ..... " 2	64	50	.....	114	192	2,361	
do	do ..... " 3	55	44	.....	99	188		
do	do ..... " 4	26	53	.....	79	114		
do	Hallowell ..... " 1	71	53	.....	124	163		
do	do ..... " 2	108	120	.....	228	273		
do	do ..... " 3	92	43	.....	135	175	3,554	
do	do ..... " 4	91	43	.....	134	204		
do	do ..... " 5	42	33	.....	75	119		
		1,894	1,859	.....	3,753	5,087	20,336	
		Bonfield.	Harrington.					
Renfrew, S. R.....	Admaston ..... No. 1	88	30	.....	118	199	1,988	
do	do ..... " 2	85	17	.....	102	127		
do	Arnprior ..... " 1	11	71	.....	82	107	1,714	
do	do ..... " 2	14	92	.....	106	175		
do	Bagot and Blythfield ..... " 1	27	47	.....	74	109	1,112	
do	Brougham ..... " 1	27	10	.....	37	54	521	
do	Brudenell and Lynedoch ... " 1	41	32	.....	73	87	1,210	
do	Grattan ..... " 1	118	11	.....	129	155		
do	do ..... " 2	44	27	.....	71	80	1,481	
do	Griffith and Matchawatan.. " 1	13	19	.....	32	43	406	
do	Hagarty, Sherwood, Bunsby, Jones and Richards " 1	39	23	.....	62	94		
do	Horton ..... " 1	17	68	.....	85	151	1,267	
do	do ..... " 2	46	11	.....	57	86		
do	McNab ..... " 1	83	46	.....	129	183	2,855	
do	do ..... " 2	55	42	.....	97	174		
do	do ..... " 3	23	64	.....	87	162		
do	Radcliffe and Raglan ..... " 1	3	18	.....	21	22		

do	Renfrew ..... " 1	51	38	.....	89	140	865		
do	do ..... " 2	29	23	.....	52	85			
do	Sebastopol ..... " 1	23	16	.....	39	44	650		
		837	705	.....	1,542	2,277	14,099		
		Murray.	Deacon.	—					
Renfrew, N. R ..	Ross ..... No. 1	43	30	.....	73	108			
do	do ..... " 2	58	56	.....	114	163	1,682		
do	do ..... " 3	37	50	.....	87	102			
do	Bromley ..... " 1	134	18	.....	152	118	1,428		
do ..	do ..... " 2	59	43	.....	102	141			
do	Westmeath ..... " 1	82	48	.....	130	185			
do	do ..... " 2	45	84	.....	129	177	2,632		
do	do ..... " 3	57	74	.....	131	180			
do	Stafford ..... " 1	56	71	.....	127	160	798		
do	Pembroke Township ..... " 1	36	46	.....	82	136	640		
do	Pembroke Village ..... " 1	33	51	.....	84	166			
do	do ..... " 2	31	26	.....	57	109	1,508		
do	do ..... " 3	57	18	.....	75	164			
do ..	do ..... " 4	44	25	.....	69	108			
do	Wilberforce and N. Algoma " 1	50	64	.....	114	131	1,955		
do	do do " 2	69	85	.....	154	187			
do	Alice ..... " 1	70	90	.....	160	186	1,503		
do	Pettawawa ..... " 1	21	23	.....	44	55	370		
do	S. Algoma ..... " 1	26	16	.....	42	51	700		
do	District Buchanan and Wylie ..... " 1	40	25	.....	65	74	459		
do ...	Head, Maria and Clara .... " 1	18	19	.....	37	45	140		
		1,066	962	.....	2,028	2,814	13,875		
		Morgan.	Baker.	McCaul.	Tytler.				
Russell	New Edinburgh ..... No. 1	27	29	1	1	58	101	596	
do	do ..... " 2	20	28	.....	.....	48	106		
do	Gloucester ..... " 1	1	2	21	11	35	134		
do	do ..... " 2	12	6	3	12	33	132		
do	do ..... " 3	32	35	8	.....	75	228		
do	do ..... " 4	39	25	11	1	76	207		
do	do ..... " 5	23	14	13	.....	50	112	4,785	Ballots rejected as being marked so as to identify voters.
do	do ..... " 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135		
do	do ..... " 7	17	1	3	1	22	161		
do	do ..... " 8	23	22	3	.....	48	226		
do	do ..... " 9	8	7	28	.....	43	128		
do	do ..... " 10	15	15	15	1	36	146		

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		Morgan.	Baker.	McCaul.	Tytler.				
Russell	Osgoode ..... No. 1	7	44	58	.....	109	186		
do	do ..... " 2	17	28	48	.....	93	174		
do	do ..... " 3	76	47	4	.....	127	180	4,267	
do	do ..... " 4	70	59	4	.....	133	171		
do	do ..... " 5	59	59	12	.....	130	171		
do	do ..... " 6	82	45	12	.....	139	187		
do	Russell ..... " 1	47	71	.....	.....	118	204		
do	do ..... " 2	15	46	.....	.....	61	175	2,339	
do	do ..... " 3	37	16	3	6	62	181		
do	Cambridge ..... " 1	1	10	14	5	30	113	769	
do	do ..... " 2	3	24	8	2	37	121		
do	Clarence ..... " 1	8	8	.....	112	128	187		
do	do ..... " 2	.....	15	1	49	65	169	2,666	
do	do ..... " 3	32	3	12	14	61	163		
do	Cumberland ..... " 1	25	10	7	7	49	211		Ballots rejected as being marked so as to identify voters.
do	do ..... " 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	226	2,922	
do	do ..... " 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167		
		696	669	279	222	1,866	4,802	18 344	

		Cook.	Steele.	——				
Simcoe, E. R.	Orillia Town ..... No. 1	60	40	.....	100	195		
do	do ..... " 2	64	57	.....	121	221	1 322	
do	do ..... " 3	46	42	.....	88	142		
do	Orillia and Matchedash ..... " 1	85	46	.....	131	218		
do	do do ..... " 2	50	34	.....	84	156	1 894	
do	do do ..... " 3	49	56	.....	105	191		
do	do do ..... " 4	17	16	.....	33	65		
do	Oro ..... " 1	43	40	.....	83	123		
do	do ..... " 2	47	42	.....	89	127		
do	do ..... " 3	86	79	.....	165	232	4,364	
do	do ..... " 4	76	76	.....	152	211		
do	do ..... " 5	113	51	.....	164	209		

do	Medonte	"	1	60	20		80	135	2,541
do	do	"	2	84	67		151	195	
do	do	"	3	55	42		97	155	
do	do	"	4	44	44		88	181	
do	Tay	"	1	111	6		117	185	1,629
do	do	"	2	21	20		41	76	
do	do	"	3	11	43		54	93	
do	do	"	4	27	16		43	74	
do	Tiny	"	1	74	44		118	192	3,214
do	do	"	2	35	34		69	113	
do	do	"	3	27	55		82	171	
do	Penetanguishene	"	1	39	36		75	115	
				1,324	1,006		2,330	3,775	14,964
Simcoe, S. R.				W. J. Parkhill					15,437 — By Acclamation.
				Long.	Phelps.				
Simcoe, W. R	Barrie	No.	1	80	46		126	197	3,398
do	do	"	2	78	67		145	225	
do	do	"	3	63	59		122	219	
do	do	"	4	50	49		99	194	
do	do	"	5	53	46		99	206	
do	Collingwood	"	1	47	11		58	107	2,829
do	do	"	2	76	30		106	205	
do	do	"	3	95	49		144	242	
do	do	"	4	43	32		75	146	
do	do	"	5	41	34		75	134	
do	Stayner	"	1	76	71		147	248	1,991
do	Sunnidale	"	1	62	21		83	140	
do	do	"	2	40	73		113	203	
do	do	"	3	45	96		141	202	
do	Nottawasaga	"	1	63	42		105	270	6,704
do	do	"	2	42	64		106	202	
do	do	"	3	51	74		125	210	
do	do	"	4	35	51		86	211	
do	do	"	5	78	78		156	237	
do	do	"	6	68	79		147	260	
do	Flos	"	1	48	45		93	154	1,756
do	do	"	2	36	50		86	142	
do	do	"	3	42	40		82	143	
do	do	"	4	42	54		96	160	
do	Vespra	"	1	41	58		99	165	2,077
do	do	"	2	25	30		55	145	
do	do	"	3	37	23		60	153	
do	do	"	4	26	47		73	151	
				1,483	1,419		2,902	5,271	18,755

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		Kerr.	Farran.	—				
Stormont	Osnabruck ..... No. 1	51	62		113	150		
do	do ..... " 2	75	78		153	186		
do	do ..... " 3	90	38		128	175		
do	do ..... " 4	64	37		101	133	5,791	
do	do ..... " 5	91	64		155	188		
do	do ..... " 6	52	56		108	145		
do	do ..... " 7	79	52		131	189		
do	Roxborough ..... " 1	57	79		136	188		
do	do ..... " 2	56	75		131	187	3,353	
do	do ..... " 3	16	97		113	199		
do	do ..... " 4	79	56		135	186		
do	Finch ..... " 1	54	88		142	179		
do	do ..... " 2	52	54		106	179	2,729	
do	do ..... " 3	59	52		111	171		
do	do ..... " 4	75	51		126	188		
		950	939	.....	1,889	2,643	11,873	
		Morris.	Mowat.					
Toronto East	St. James' Ward ..... No. 1	41	57	.....	98	186		
do	do ..... " 2	36	33	.....	69	148		
do	do ..... " 3	28	32	.....	60	159		
do	do ..... " 4	54	55	.....	109	200		
do	do ..... " 5	40	66	.....	106	203		
do	do ..... " 6	38	52	.....	90	151		
do	do ..... " 7	50	41	.....	91	191		
do	do ..... " 8	49	54	.....	103	187	9,779	
do	do ..... " 9	42	68	.....	110	186		
do	do ..... " 10	41	65	.....	106	192		
do	do ..... " 11	36	65	.....	101	194		
do	do ..... " 12	26	53	.....	79	177		
do	do ..... " 13	49	46	.....	95	191		
do	do ..... " 14	53	49	.....	102	189		
do	do ..... " 15	23	36	.....	59	121		

do	St. Thomas' Ward	" 1	37	38	75	147		
do	do	" 2	39	41	80	136		
do	do	" 3	50	59	109	190		
do	do	" 4	48	62	110	189		
do	do	" 5	47	63	110	200		
do	do	" 6	18	32	50	140	.....	Not divided off when census taken.
do	do	" 7	50	40	90	194		
do	do	" 8	35	32	67	171		
do	do	" 9	29	47	76	160		
do	do	" 10	39	54	93	200		
do	St. David's Ward	" 1	67	46	113	190		
do	do	" 2	62	43	105	201		
do	do	" 3	70	26	96	193		
do	do	" 4	52	32	84	146		
do	do	" 5	44	61	105	197		
do	do	" 6	59	34	93	175	11,229	
do	do	" 7	62	48	110	200		
do	do	" 8	73	41	114	203		
do	do	" 9	66	18	84	200		
do	do	" 10	52	37	89	204		
do	do	" 11	62	30	92	193		
do	St. Lawrence Ward	" 1	41	46	87	167		
do	do	" 2	47	49	96	192		
do	do	" 3	37	34	71	177		
do	do	" 4	49	36	85	154		
do	do	" 5	48	41	89	157	3,861	
do	do	" 6	37	49	86	152		
do	do	" 7	37	35	72	163		
do	do	" 8	54	42	96	174		
do	do	" 9	62	39	101	195		
do	do	" 10	53	48	101	194		
			2,132	2,075	4,207	8,230	24,869	

			Bell.	Ogden.				
Toronto West	St. Andrew's Ward	No. 1	49	42	91	‡193		
do	do	" 2	56	53	109	177		
do	do	" 3	53	36	89	197		
do	do	" 4	48	40	88	184		
do	do	" 5	39	41	80	196		
do	do	" 6	57	44	101	186		
do	do	" 7	50	42	92	181	8,918	
do	do	" 8	55	27	82	175		
do	do	" 9	37	34	71	131		
do	do	" 10	42	37	79	135		
do	do	" 11	35	26	61	158		
do	do	" 12	34	48	82	192		
do	do	" 13	37	33	70	170		

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		Bell.	Ogden.	——				
Toronto West	St. George's Ward ..... No. 1	31	47		78	165		
do	do " 2	31	40		71	172		
do	do " 3	28	37		65	180		
do	do " 4	31	41		72	163	3,534	
do	do " 5	25	19		44	173		
do	do " 6	29	34		63	174		
do	do " 7	42	37		79	183		
do	do " 8	29	67		96	204		
do	St. John's Ward ..... " 1	44	63		107	167		
do	do " 2	28	56		84	164		
do	do " 3	51	49		100	186		
do	do " 4	45	46		91	174		
do	do " 5	41	41		82	168		
do	do " 6	58	18		76	164		
do	do " 7	35	13		48	103		
do	do " 8	41	42		83	142	10,868	
do	do " 9	42	29		71	137		
do	do " 10	45	19		64	162		
do	do " 11	50	16		66	154		
do	do " 12	44	27		71	15		
do	do " 13	18	53		71	158		
do	do " 14	27	35		62	127		
do	do " 15	21	41		62	137		
do	St. Stephen's Ward ..... " 1	54	44		98	200		
do	do " 2	44	40		84	169		
do	do " 3	44	43		87	188		
do	do " 4	40	21		61	143		
do	do " 5	26	23		49	165		
do	do " 6	49	24		73	175		
do	do " 7	48	30		78	206		
do	St. Patrick's Ward..... " 1	50	59		109	197		
do	do " 2	41	55		96	198		
do	do " 3	13	38		51	157		
do	do " 4	39	60		99	200		
do	do " 5	39	48		87	198	7,903	
do	do " 6	47	39		86	171		

do	do	" 7	34	53		87	161	
do	do	" 8	41	36		77	192	
do	do	" 9	38	50		88	198	
do	do	" 10	47	50		97	189	
do	do	" 11	38	37		75	189	
do	do	" 12	36	39		75	181	
do	do	" 13	42	26		68	141	
do	do	" 14	47	37		84	173	
do	do	" 15	39	31		70	170	
			2,324	2,256		4,580	10,123	22305

			Peck.	Fell.				
Victoria, N. R.	Bexley	No. 1	42	58		100	164	489
do	Carden	" 1	55	25		80	186	1 027
do	Dalton	" 1	2	22		24	81	
do	Eldon	" 1	95	80		175	263	
do	do	" 2	55	79		134	251	3,052
do	do	" 3	56	65		121	168	
do	do	" 4	23	60		83	153	
do	Fenelon	" 1	17	26		43	51	
do	do	" 2	52	56		108	163	
do	do	" 3	71	44		115	151	3,949
do	do	" 4	37	49		86	112	
do	do	" 5	57	47		104	148	
do	Fenelon Falls	" 1	41	71		112	174	
do	do	" 2	21	22		43	61	
do	Laxton, Digby & Longford	" 1	26	52		78	126	850
do	Somerville	" 1	32	62		94	143	1,074
do	do	" 2	24	40		64	101	
do	Anson and Hindon	" 1	39	6		45	63	
do	Carduff	" 1	32			32	48	721
do	Dysart	" 1	76	19		95	126	655
do	do	" 2	14			14	18	
do	do	" 3	10			10	12	
do	Glamorgan and Monmouth	" 1	26	17		43	70	
do	do do	" 2	19	10		29	37	
do	Lutterworth	" 1	29	6		35	77	515
do	"	" 2	21	2		23		
do	Minden	" 1	149	7		156	211	797
do	Snowden	" 1	53	5		58	78	
do	do	" 2	6	5		11	18	399
do	Stanhope	" 1	23	1		24	67	
do	do	" 2	14	7		21		
			1,217	943		2,160	3,321	13,528

RETURN from the Records of the Elections to the Legislative Assembly.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Electoral Division, consisting of Township, City, Town, Village, District.	CANDIDATES.			Total number of Votes Polled in each Division.	No. of Names on the Voters' Lists in each Division.	Population in each Constituency, as shewn by last Census.	REMARKS.
		Wood.	Rusell.	——				
Victoria, S. R.....	Lindsay, North Ward.....No. 1	23	37	....	60	90		
do	do do ..... " 2	37	35	.....	72	139		
do	do do ..... " 3	44	45	.....	89	134		
do	do South Ward..... " 1	58	44	....	102	168	4,049	
do	do do ..... " 2	27	38	.....	65	112		
do	do do ..... " 3	54	42	....	96	144		
do	do East Ward ..... " 1	32	24	.....	56	102		
do	do do ..... " 2	45	53	....	98	160		
do	Emily ..... " 1	30	112	.....	142	195		
do	do ..... " 2	26	104	.....	130	189	3,790	
do	do ..... " 3	80	43	....	123	209		
do	do ..... " 4	10	34	.....	44	64		
do	Mariposa..... " 1	66	58	.....	124	152		
do	do ..... " 2	58	51	.....	109	168		
do	do ..... " 3	95	46	....	141	195		
do	do ..... " 4	102	34	.. ..	136	186	5,363	
do	do ..... " 5	116	20	.....	136	179		
do	do ..... " 6	81	15	.....	96	131		
do	do ..... " 7	100	43	....	143	194		
do	do ..... " 8	27	22	....	49	72		
do	Ops .. .. " 1	68	41	.....	109	161		
do	do ..... " 2	47	68	.....	115	167		
do	do ..... " 3	45	57	.....	102	165	3,250	
do	do ..... " 4	73	50	....	123	172		
do	do ..... " 5	42	61	.....	103	140		
do	Verulam ..... " 1	23	38	....	61	78		
do	do ..... " 2	16	61	....	77	97		
do	do ..... " 3	71	15	....	86	113	2,692	
do	do ..... " 4	26	36	....	62	85		
do	do ..... " 5	50	44	....	94	120		
do	Omemee ..... " 1	18	102	.....	120	175	....	
do	Bobcaygeon .... " 1	54	56	.....	110	182	....	
		1,644	1,529	....	3,173	4,648	19,244	

			Springer.	Walter.	—			
Waterloo, N. R	Berlin	No. 1	21	34		55	96	
do	do	" 2	43	51		94	149	
do	do	" 3	26	60		86	153	2,743
do	do	" 4	57	63		120	190	
do	do	" 5	58	44		102	173	
do	Waterloo Town	" 1	64	46		110	154	
do	do	" 2	66	63		129	186	1,594
do	Waterloo Township	" 1	68	79		147	194	
do	do	" 2	97	39		136	194	3,640
do	do	" 3	77	21		98	163	
do	Wellesley	" 1	20	105		125	150	
do	do	" 2	36	123		159	189	
do	do	" 3	84	44		128	166	5,710
do	do	" 4	75	86		161	181	
do	do	" 5	83	73		156	190	
do	do	" 6	54	61		115	158	
do	Woolwich	" 1	66	64		130	174	
do	do	" 2	82	21		103	150	
do	do	" 3	95	10		105	168	
do	do	" 4	79	42		121	172	5,569
do	do	" 5	81	33		114	153	
do	do	" 6	19	22		41	49	
			1,351	1,184		2,535	3,552	19,256

			Livingstone.	Phin.	—			
Waterloo, S. R	S. Waterloo	No. 1	107	46		153	185	
do	do	" 2	91	42		133	179	4,198
do	do	" 3	67	52		119	167	
do	do	" 4	78	54		132	171	
do	N. Dumfries	" 1	103	25		128	194	
do	do	" 2	116	26		142	199	
do	do	" 3	87	12		99	115	3,951
do	do	" 4	66	21		87	122	
do	do	" 5	93	28		121	181	
do	Wilmot	" 1	97	52		149	180	
do	do	" 2	74	35		109	183	
do	do	" 3	53	64		117	151	5,811
do	do	" 4	102	15		117	180	
do	do	" 5	35	94		129	163	
do	do	" 6	45	53		98	143	
do	Galt	" 1	38	36		74	111	
do	do	" 2	46	29		75	120	
do	do	" 3	49	42		91	181	
do	do	" 4	55	41		96	107	3,827
do	do	" 5	79	62		141	214	
do	do	" 6	12	18		30	43	
do	do	" 7	82	24		106	155	

RETURN from the Records of the Elections to the Legislative Assembly.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Electoral Division, consisting of Township, City, Town, Village, District.	CANDIDATES.			Total number of Votes Polled in each Division.	No. of Names on the Voters' Lists in each Division.	Population in each Constituency, as shewn by last Census.	REMARKS.
		Livingstone.	Phin.					
Waterloo, S. R. ...	Preston ..... No. 1	15	83	....	98	140	1,408	
do	do ..... " 2	31	84	.....	115	153		
do ...	New Hamburg ... . " 1	37	93	.....	130	156	1,003	
do	do .... " 2	16	27	....	53	63		
do	Hespeler ... . " 1	25	94	....	119	144	797	
		1,699	1,262	. .....	2,961	4,109	20,995	
		Near.	Currie.	——				
Welland.....	Bertie ..... No. 1	76	59	.....	135	239		
do	do .... " 2	43	69	....	112	186	2,933	
do	do .... " 3	66	128	.....	194	267		
do	do ..... " 4	63	52	....	115	191		
do	Crowland .... " 1	60	101	....	161	224	1,317	
do	do .... " 2	36	60	.....	96	133		
do	Humberstone... ..... " 1	117	47	..... .	164	219		
do	do ..... " 2	100	79	.....	179	279	2,472	
do	do .... " 3	86	23	....	109	156		
do	Stamford..... " 1	33	71	.....	104	168		
do	do .... " 2	48	68	.....	116	179	2,999	
do	do ..... " 3	36	56	....	92	145		
do	do ..... " 4	57	38	.....	95	147		
do	Thorold Township..... " 1	97	56	.....	153	224		
do	do do . ..... " 2	84	79	.....	163	227	2,502	
do	do do .... " 3	86	77	.....	163	210		
do	Willoughby .... " 1	61	38	... .	99	135	1,250	
do	do " 2	51	48	.....	99	139		
do	Chippewa ..... " 1	74	29	.. ..	103	148	922	
do	Clifton, N. Ward..... " 1	38	43	.....	81	122		
do	do C. Ward ... . " 2	87	77	....	164	245	1,610	
do	do S. Ward ..... " 3	22	16	.....	38	73		
do	Fort Erie ..... " 1	47	58	....	105	154	835	
do	Port Colborne ..... " 1	84	83	.....	167	219	988	
do	do ..... " 2	48	56	.....	104	137		

do	Thorold, St. George's Ward	"	1	101	39		140	290
do	do St. Patrick's Ward	"	2	47	61		108	176
do	do St. David's Ward.	"	3	46	42		88	141
do	do St. Andrew's Ward	"	4	34	39		73	132
do	Welland	"	1	34	44		78	149
do	do	"	2	31	41		72	126
do	do	"	3	38	47		85	136
do	do	"	4	35	67		102	155
				1,966	1,891		3,857	5,801

1,635

1,110

20,573

				McKim.	McGowan.			
Wellington, W. R.	Arthur Township	No.	1	55	64		119	186
do	do	"	2	107	34		141	188
do	do	"	3	38	59		97	160
do	do	"	4	49	34		83	186
do	do	"	5	34	66		100	159
do	Maryborough	"	1	48	43		91	138
do	do	"	2	65	35		100	139
do	do	"	3	72	70		142	139
do	do	"	4	44	25		69	199
do	do	"	5	38	52		90	102
do	do	"	6	56	71		127	117
do	Minto	"	1	101	36		137	171
do	do	"	2	71	46		117	181
do	do	"	3	73	38		111	180
do	do	"	4	43	55		98	216
do	do	"	5	63	37		100	151
do	Peel	"	1	99	41		140	166
do	do	"	2	77	45		122	181
do	do	"	3	80	53		133	203
do	do	"	4	83	42		125	193
do	do	"	5	63	64		127	177
do	do	"	6	81	51		132	168
do	Arthur Village	"	1	46	70		116	196
do	do	"	2	39	47		86	182
do	Clifford	"	1	59	45		104	118
do	Drayton	"	1	74	36		110	170
do	Harriston	"	1	29	8		37	159
do	do	"	2	27	9		36	57
do	do	"	3	26	18		44	82
do	do	"	4	21	11		32	72
do	do	"	5	33	18		51	84
do	Mount Forest	"	1	34	43		77	139
do	do	"	2	47	53		100	146
do	do	"	3	64	27		91	160
do	Palmerston E. Ward			38	54		92	162
do	do N.	"		29	27		56	108
do	do W.	"		20	65		85	147
				2,026	1,592		3,618	5,600

4,376

4,418

4,861

5,744

1,370

20,769

RETURN from the Records of the Elections to the Legislative Assembly.—*Continued.*

Electoral Districts.	Electoral Division, consisting of Township, City, Town, Village, District.	CANDIDATES.			Total number of Votes Polled in each Division.	No. of Names on the Voters' Lists in each Division.	Population in each Constituency, as shewn by last Census.	REMARKS.
		Clarke.	Roberts.	——				
Wellington, C. R...	Erin ..... No. 1	83	9	.....	92	180		
do	do ..... " 2	71	14	.....	85	177		
do	do ..... " 3	40	17	.....	57	179	5,320	
do	do ..... " 4	45	10	.....	55	106		
do	do ..... " 5	74	12	.....	86	161		
do	do ..... " 6	64	6	.....	70	210		
do	W. Garafraxa ..... " 1	69	40	.....	109	187		
do	do ..... " 2	48	46	.....	94	186	3,128	
do	do ..... " 3	74	32	.....	106	188		
do	do ..... " 4	61	46	.....	107	193		
do	Nichol ..... " 1	43	50	.....	93	145		
do	do ..... " 2	38	25	.....	63	113	2,737	
do	do ..... " 3	54	24	.....	78	136		
do	do ..... " 4	65	30	.....	95	163		
do	Luther ..... " 1	48	38	.....	86	231		
do	do ..... " 2	35	12	.....	47	192	1,772	
do	do ..... " 3	43	34	.....	77	185		
do	do ..... " 4	20	41	.....	61	147		
do	Pilkington ..... " 1	74	24	.....	98	158		
do	do ..... " 2	46	34	.....	80	135	2,308	
do	do ..... " 3	63	46	.....	109	177		
do	Elora ..... " 1	56	38	.....	94	187	1,498	
do	do ..... " 2	69	16	.....	85	146		
do	Fergus ..... " 1	64	57	.....	121	212	1,666	
do	do ..... " 2	58	44	.....	102	202		
		1,405	745	.....	2,150	4,296	18,429	
		Laidlaw.	Sweetman.	——				
Wellington, S. R....	Guelph City ..... No. 1	44	57	.....	101	162		
do	do ..... " 2	31	70	.....	101	154		
do	do ..... " 3	70	62	.....	132	221		
do	do ..... " 4	55	55	.....	110	192		
do	do ..... " 5	42	62	.....	104	170		
do	do ..... " 6	44	39	.....	83	154		
do	do ..... " 7	44	41	.....	85	138	6,878	

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RETURN from the Records of the Elections to the Legislative Assembly.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Electoral Division, consisting of Township, City, Town, Village, District.	CANDIDATES.			Total number of Votes Polled in each Division.	No. of Names on the Voters' Lists in each Division.	Population in each Constituency, as shewn by last Census.	REMARKS.
		Carpenter.	Awrey	——				
Wentworth, S.R....	Barton.....No. 1	69	51	.....	120	.....		
do	do .. .. " 2	89	52	....	141	....		
do	do .... " 3	84	50	.....	134	....	2,865	
do	do ..... " 4	74	51	....	125	.....		
do	Saltfleet ... . " 1	132	87	... .	219	.....		
do	do ..... " 2	111	43	.....	154	....	2,783	
do	do .... " 3	83	72	.....	155	.....		
do	Binbrook..... .... " 1	64	96	.....	160	. .....		
do ...	do ..... " 2	88	54	.....	142	.....	1,946	
do	Glanford .... " 1	63	78	.....	141	....		
do	do ..... " 2	60	41	....	101	.....	2,039	
do	do ..... " 3	67	57	.....	124	.. ..		
do	Ancaster ..... " 1	19	151	....	170	.....		
do	do ..... " 2	54	88	....	142	.....		
do	do .... " 3	57	80	... .	137	... .	5,005	
do	do ..... " 4	71	82	.....	153	.....		
do ...	do ... . " 5	46	97	.....	143	... . ..		
		1,231	1,230	.....	2,461	3,718	14,638	
		Badgerow.	Robinson.	——				
York, E. R	Markham .....No. 1	66	59	....	125	178		
do	do ... . " 2	36	48	.....	84	117		
do	do ..... " 3	40	63	.....	103	133		
do	do ..... " 4	54	71	.....	125	167		
do	do .... " 5	89	68	.....	157	205		
do	do .... " 6	61	52	.....	113	150	8,152	
do	do ..... " 7	51	31	....	82	125		
do	do ..... " 8	77	48	.....	125	183		
do	do ..... " 9	56	32	.....	88	127		
do	do .... " 10	49	29	.....	78	134		
do	Markham Village. . ..... " 1	70	80	.....	150	184		
do	Stouffville ... . " 1	64	23	.....	87	118		

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RETURN from the Records of the Elections to the Legislative Assembly.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Electoral Division, consisting of Township, City, Town, Village, District.	CANDIDATES.			Total number of Votes Polled in each Division.	No. of names on the Voters' Lists in each Division.	Population in each Constituency, as shewn by last Census.	REMARKS.
		Widdifield.	Murphy.	——				
York, N.R	King, No. 1	72	63		135	167		
do	do " 2	59	28		87	131		
do	do " 3	73	57		130	168		
do	do " 4	71	49		120	170		
do	do " 5	91	62		153	194	7,48	
do	do " 6	83	42		125	168		
do	do " 7	69	53		122	165		
do	do " 8	72	63		135	179		
do	do " 9	30	32		62	80		
do	Whitchurch " 1	66	78		144	207		
do	do " 2	86	47		133	210		
do	do " 3	96	12		108	168	5,014	
do	do " 4	86	39		125	199		
do	do " 5	74	26		100	162		
do	do " 6	51	56		107	172		
do	E. Gwillimbury " 1	73	28		101	170		
do	do " 2	51	20		71	112		
do	do " 3	81	29		110	184	3,934	
do	do " 4	58	54		112	190		
do	do " 5	56	66		122	185		
do	do " 6	57	40		97	150		
do	N. Gwillimbury " 1	64	54		118	166		
do	do " 2	71	66		137	184	2,304	
do	do " 3	60	59		119	174		
do	Georgina " 1	74	104		178	232		
do	do " 2	59	80		139	174	1,987	
do	do " 3	3	54		57	85		
do	Newmarket " 1	67	39		106	161		
do	do " 2	65	60		125	162	1,760	
do	do " 3	61	63		124	159		
do	Aurora " 1	71	73		144	178	1,132	
do	do " 2	48	24		72	108		
do	Holland Landing " 1	26	57		83	123	649	
do	Stouffville " 1	76	14		90	112		
		2 200	1,691		3,891	5,658	24,262	

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN

To an Order of the Legislative Assembly dated 4th of February, 1880, for a return from the Records of the Elections to the Legislative Assembly, shewing (1.) The majority, whereby each successful candidate was returned; (2.) The number of votes remaining unpolled in each Electoral District in which there was a contest as shewn by the names on the Voters' Lists thereof; (3.) Similar particulars to those furnished by the said return and the supplementary Return as to any elections, holden before its being brought down as the result of the unseating of Members by the Election Court

CHARLES T. GILLMOR,

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

Legislative Assembly,

Toronto, February, 1880.

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN from the Records of the Elections to the Legislative Assembly, shewing (1.) The majority, whereby each successful candidate was returned; (2.) The number of votes remaining unpolled in each Electoral District in which there was a contest as shewn by the names on the Voters' Lists thereof; (3.) Similar particulars to those furnished by the said Return and the supplementary Return as to any elections, holden before its being brought down as the result of the unseating of Members by the Election Court.

Electoral District.	Electoral Division, consisting of Township, City, Town, Village, District.	CANDIDATES.				Total number of Votes Polled in each Division.	No. of Names on the Voters' Lists in each Division.	Population in each Constituency, as shewn by last Census.	REMARKS.
		Jelly.	Jull.	McGhee	Laurence.				
Dufferin	Orangeville, ... W. Ward	3	28	18	..	39	85		
do	do S. "	11	64	52	1	128	221	1,458	
do	do N. "	7	50	24	..	81	143		
do	do E. "	10	50	33	1	94	161		
do	East Garafraxa, No. 1	44	51	8	..	103	177		
do	do " 2	15	22	14	..	51	171	2,579	
do	do " 3	61	41	21	..	123	172		
do	Amaranth, " 1	18	25	22	1	66	127		
do	do " 2	71	39	2	..	112	170	1,943	
do	do " 3	31	33	12	..	76	137		
do	do " 4	79	28	8	..	115	171		
do	Mono " 1	62	19	7	..	88	141		
do	do " 2	50	16	1	..	67	145		
do	do " 3	44	17	12	1	73	146	3,980	
do	do " 4	48	14	12	..	74	126		
do	do " 5	39	27	12	..	78	141		
do	do " 6	47	22	3	..	72	134		
do	Mulmur " 1	80	16	14	1	107	225		
do	do " 2	99	22	12	..	133	208	3,505	
do	do " 3	54	12	8	..	74	129		
do	do " 4	78	42	32	..	152	211		
do	Melancthon " 1	58	29	78	1	166	201		
do	do " 2	23	32	7	..	62	84		
do	do " 3	46	18	15	..	79	139	2,043	
do	do " 4	78	21	25	..	124	196		
do	Shelbourne	51	32	4	..	87	131		
		1,207	770	456	6	2,439	4,092	.....	
	Jull	770				Polled	2,439		
	Majority	437				Unpolled ..	1,653		

				Robertson.	Sills.	——			
Hastings, W. R.	Belleville,	Foster Ward		61	31		92	136	
do	do	Sanson do		104	42		146	215	
do	do	Ketcheson Ward		96	68		164	251	7,305
do	do	Baldwin do		119	68		177	306	
do	do	Bleeker do		118	54		172	252	
do	do	Coleman do		79	92		171	259	
do	do	Murney do		129	82		211	290	
do	do	2nd Murney do		48	40		88	128	1,796
do	Trenton		No. 1	93	84		177	257	
do	"		" 2	78	79		157	238	
do	Sydney		" 1	83	137		220	269	
do	do		" 2	105	102		207	253	
do	do		" 3	60	90		150	187	5,264
do	do		" 4	69	89		158	243	
do	do		" 5	61	99		163	232	
				1,306	1,157		2,463	3,516	14,365
		Sills		1,157			Polled	2,403	
		Majority		149			Unpolled	1,053	

				Kerr.	M'Naughton	——			
Stormont	Osnabruck		No. 1	73	62		135	169	
do	do		" 2	95	68		163	196	
do	do		" 3	94	41		135	174	
do	do		" 4	77	43		120	142	5,791
do	do		" 5	97	74		171	218	
do	do		" 6	78	44		122	152	
do	do		" 7	96	55		151	187	
do	Roxborough		" 1	62	74		136	188	
do	do		" 2	85	54		139	187	3,353
do	do		" 3	25	102		127	159	
do	do		" 4	75	68		143	193	
do	Finch		" 1	47	85		132	179	
do	do		" 2	53	80		133	176	2,729
do	do		" 3	56	66		122	178	
do	do		" 4	82	68		150	191	
				1,075	985		2,069	2,689	11,873
		McNaughton		985			Polled	2,060	
		Majority		90			Unpolled	629	

THE MAJORITIES, AND NUMBER OF VOTES REMAINING UNPOLLED.

Electoral District.	Candidates and No. of Votes Polled for each.	Majorities.	Number of names on Voters' Lists and number polled.	Number of Voters remaining unpolled.
Addington	Deroche 1503 Denison 1459	44	4519 2962	1557
Algoma	Lyon 1081 Macdonald 926	155	2078 2007	71
Brant, N. R.	Young 990 Baird 650	340	2455 1640	815
Brant, S. R.	Hardy 1622 Wilson 1230	392	4681 2852	1829
Brockville	Fraser 1379 Mansell 1266	113	4384 2645	1739
Bruce, N. R.	Sinclair 1686 Biggar 1284	402	4684 2970	1714
Bruce, S. R.	Wells 2865 Baird 2796	69	7791 5662	2129
Carleton	Monk 2074 Christian 527	1547	4689 2601	2088
Cardwell	Flesher 1231 Robinson 1261	30	3513 2492	1021
Cornwall	Mack, W	Acclamation.	.....	.....
Dufferin	Barr 1357 McGhee 1096	261	4216 2453	1763
Dundas	Broder 1674 Chamberlain 1593	81	4227 3267	960
Durham, E. R.	Rosevear 1292 Sowden 1092 Quinlan 85	200	4442 2469	1973
Durham, W. R.	McLaughlin 1467 Colville 1319	148	3822 2786	1036
Elgin, E. R.	Nairn 2275 Day 2143	132	6623 4418	2205
Elgin, W. R.	Cascaden 1257 Crothers 1246	11	3562 2503	1059
Essex, N. R.	White 1062 Giguiac 833	229	4440 1895	2545
Essex, S. R.	Wigle 1418 Balfour 1261	157	3606 2679	927
Frontenac	Calvin 710 Dawson 506 Strachan 149 Vanleven 193	204	2789 1558	1231
Glengarry	Macmaster 1331 Rayside 1290	41	3527 2621	906

THE MAJORITIES, AND NUMBER OF VOTES REMAINING UNPOLLED—
Continued.

Electoral District.	Candidates and No. of Votes Polled for each.	Majorities.	Number of names on Voters' Lists and number polled.	Number of Voters remaining unpolled.
Grenville, S. R	French 1205		3238	
	Fraser 1068	137	2273	965
Grey, N. R	Creighton 1660		5415	
	Doyle 1642	18	3302	2113
Grey, E. R	Lawder 1294		4680	
	Myles 728		2323	
	Rorke 301	566	.....	2357
Grey, S. R	Hunter 1694		3737	
	Fahey 1061	633	2755	982
Haldimand	Baxter 1612		4134	
	Thompson 1548	64	3160	974
Halton	Robertson 1765		5250	
	Beaty 1733	32	3498	1752
Hamilton	Gibson 2240		7479	
	Murray 2178	62	4418	3061
Hastings, W. R	Robertson 1402		3594	
	Holden 1075	327	2477	1117
Hastings, E. R	Appleby 1204		3446	
	Gordon 1133	71	2337	1109
Hastings, N. R	Boulter 1081		3327	
	Vankleek 1024	57	2105	1222
Huron, E. R	Gibson 1924		5515	
	Holmes 1868	56	3792	1723
Huron, S. R	Bishop 1893		5125	
	Jackson 1733	160	3626	1499
Huron, W. R	Ross 2064		5923	
	Kelly 1650	414	3714	2209
Kent, E. R	McCraney 1774		5514	
	Trevice 1457	317	3231	2283
Kent, W. R	Robinson 1343		5438	
	Coutts 1206	137	2549	2889
Kingston	Metcalf 955		2874	
	Robinson 756	199	1711	1163
Lambton, E. R	Graham 1840		4938	
	Sherley 1776	64	3616	1322
Lambton, W. R	Pardee 1759		5202	
	McGravey 1531	228	3390	1812
Lanark, N. R	Caldwell 1309		3181	
	Mostyn 1027	282	2336	845
Lanark, S. R	Lees 907		3228	
	Elliot 854		1827	
	Brooke 56		.. ..	
	Cole 10		.....	
		53		1401

THE MAJORITIES, AND NUMBER OF VOTES REMAINING UNPOLLED—
Continued.

Electoral District.	Candidates and No. of Votes Polled for each.	Majorities.	Number of names on Voters' Lists and number polled.	Number of Voters remaining unpolled.
Leeds & Grenville, N. R.	Merrick 1084		2806	
	Meikle 737		1821	
		347		985
Leeds, S. R	Richardson 1362		4168	
	Green 1031		2393	
		331		1775
Lennox	Hardy 1231		3910	
	Ker 1221		2452	
		10		1458
Lincoln	Neelon 2222		6410	
	McCarthy 2153		4375	
		69		2035
London	Meredith 1578		4904	
	Magee 1131		2709	
		447		2195
Middlesex, E. R	Tooley 2546		7347	
	Mackenzie 2363		4909	
		183		2438
Middlesex, N. R	Waters 1917		4943	
	McDougall 1685		3602	
		232		1341
Middlesex, W. R.	Watterworth 1575		4440	
	Richardson 1524		3099	
		51		1341
Monk	Harcourt 1486		3467	
	Dodds 1337		2823	
		149		644
Muskoka & Parry Sound.	Miller 1704		3924	
	Boys 1235		2939	
		469		985
Norfolk, S. R	Morgan 1386		3610	
	Austin 1366		2752	
		20		858
Norfolk, N. R	Freeman 1490		3096	
	Wilson 1369		2859	
		121		1137
Northumberland, E. R..	Ferris 1887		5224	
	Cochrane 1839		3726	
		48		1498
Northumberland, W. R.	Field 1333		4036	
	Guillett 1312		2645	
		21		1391
Ontario, N. R	Paxton 2244		6731	
	Gillespie 2054		4298	
		190		2433
Ontario, S. R	Dryden 1721		5050	
	Brown 1339		3060	
		382		1990
Ottawa ...	Baskerville 1064		5582	
	May 1000		2679	
	O'Donoghue 606		.....	
	O'Keefe 4		.....	
	St. Jean 5		.....	
		64		2903
Oxford, N. R	Mowat 1731		5526	
	Curry 574		2305	
		1157		3221
Oxford, S. R	Crooks 1775		5504	
	Brown 835		2660	
	Markham 50		.....	
		940		2844
Peel	Chisholm 1519		3789	
	McCulla 1364		2883	
		155		906

THE MAJORITIES, AND NUMBER OF VOTES REMAINING UNPOLLED
Continued.

Electoral District.	Candidates and No. of Votes Polled for each.	Majorities.	Number of names on Voters' Lists and number polled.	Number of Voters remaining unpolled.
Perth, N. R	Hay ..... 2396 McDermott 2379	17	7080 4775	2305
Perth, S. R	Ballantyne ..... 1759 Brunner 1439	320	4870 3198	1672
Peterborough, E. R.	Blezard ..... 1078 Calcut 948	130	3099 2026	1073
Peterborough, W. R	Scott ..... 1130 Elliot ..... 878 Hogan 137	252	3831 2145	1686
Prescott	Harkin ..... 909 Ryan ..... 622 Johnson ..... 232 Vanbridger 136	278	3216 1890	1326
Prince Edward	Striker ..... 1894 Clapp 1859	35	5087 3753	1334
Renfrew, S. R	Bonfield ..... 837 Harrington 705	132	2277 1542	735
Renfrew, N. R	Murray ..... 1066 Deacon 962	104	2814 2028	786
Russell	Morgan ..... 696 Baker ..... 669 McCaul ..... 279 Tytler 222	27	4802 1866	2936
Simcoe, E. R	Cook ..... 1324 Steele 1006	318	3775 2330	1445
Simcoe, S. R	Parkhill, W. J	Acclamation.	.....	.....
Simcoe, W. R	Long ..... 1483 Phelps 1419	64	5271 2902	2369
Stormont	Kerr ..... 950 Farren 639	11	2643 1889	754
Toronto, East	Morris ..... 2132 Mowat 2075	57	8230 4207	4023
Toronto, West	Bell ..... 2324 Ogden 2256	68	10123 4580	5543
Victoria, N. R	Peck ..... 1217 Fell 943	274	3321 2160	1161
Victoria, S. R	Wood ..... 1644 Russel 1529	115	4648 3173	1475
Waterloo, N. R	Springer ..... 1351 Walter 1184	167	3552 2535	1017
Waterloo, S. R	Livingstone ..... 1699 Phin 1262	437	4109 2961	1148
Welland	Near ..... 1966 Currie 1891	75	5801 3857	1944

THE MAJORITIES, AND NUMBER OF VOTES REMAINING UNPOLLED—
Continued.

Electoral District.	Candidates and No. of Votes Polled for each.	Majorities.	Number of names on Voters' Lists and number polled.	Number of Voters remaining unpolled.
Wellington, W. R.	McKim 2026		5600	
	McGowan 1592		3618	
		434		1982
Wellington, C. R.	Clarke 1405		4296	
	Roberts 745		2150	
		660		2146
Wellington, S. R.	Laidlaw 1430		4165	
	Sweetman 1312		2742	
		118		1423
Wentworth, N. R.	McMahon 1223		3746	
	McMoines 209		1432	
		1014		2314
Wentworth, S. R.	Carpenter 1231		3718	
	Awrey 1230		2461	
		1		1257
York, E. R.	Badgerow 1825		5780	
	Robinson 1581		3406	
		244		2374
York, W. R.	Patterson 1268		3920	
	Tyrell 1208		2476	
		60		1444
York, N. R.	Widdifield 2200		5658	
	Murphy 1691		3891	
		509		1767

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